SUPREME COURT, U.S.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1955

No. 162

EAST TEXAS MOTOR FREIGHT LINES, INC., ET AL., APPELLANTS.

228.

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, SECRETARY OF AGRI-CULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES, ET AL.

No. 163

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, APPELLANT,

VS.

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, ET AL.

No. 164

AKRON, CANTON AND YOUNGSTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, ET AL., APPELLANTS,

VS.

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, ET AL.

ON APPEALS FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

FILED JUNE 17, 1955

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SQUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, Plaintiff,

VS.

United States of America and Interstate Commerce Commission

ORIGINAL BILL OF COMPLAINT IN CIVIL ACTION No. 8396— Filed August 2, 1954

To the said Honorable Court:

- Frozen Food Express, a corporation, complainant, files this its Original Bill of Complaint against the United States of America and the Interstate Commerce Commission, and says that this action is prosecuted for the following purposes:
- (1) To enjoin, annul and set aside that certain Report and Order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of July 13, 1954 ordering complainant to cease and desist from the performance of transportation of commodities as a common carrier by motor webicle in interstate or foreign commerce, said transportation consisting of fresh and frozen meats, meat products and dressed poultry from, to and between points in the United States, which Report and Order is attached hereto and made a part hereof as Exhibit "A".
- (2) To enjoin the Interstate Commerce Commission from interfering or from any manner interrupting the operation of the plaintiff transporting fresh and frozen meats, meat products and dressed poultry from, to and between all points within the 48 states and the District of Columbia, such items being agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof).

Jurisdiction is invoked under 28 U.S. C. A. 1337, 1398 and 2321, et seq., 5 U.S. C. A. 1009, all as will more fully appear hereinafter.

Frozen Food Express is a Texas Corporation duly organized and qualified to do business in the State of Texas and with a place of business in the State of Texas at Houston, Texas in the County of Harris in the Southern District of Texas.

[fol. 3] The Interstate Commerce Commission is a Federal administrative agency existing under the laws of the United States and by virtue of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended and has jurisdiction over the regulation of the transportation of property for hire moving via common carrier motor carrier in interstate or foreign commerce over public highways to the extent specified in the Interstate Commerce Act, Parts One and Two (49 U. S. C. A. 5, 301-325, inclusive).

H

Frozen Food Express is the owner and holder of Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity No. MC-108207 and issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, Parts One and Two, authorizing the transportation of certain commoditites between points and places in the States of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Okłahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin. (A copy of the Certificate is attached hereto and identified as Exhibit B and made a part hereof.)

III

Frozen Food Express, in addition to the transportation of commodities as authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a common carrier motor carrier, is transporting and has been transporting since the enactment of Part Two of the Interstate Commerce Act, Title 49, Paragraph 303(b)(6) certain commodities consisting of agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) between various points in the United States. That on such occasions when the vehicles of complainant are transporting agricultural commodities that such motor vehicles are not used in carrying any other property or pas-

sengers for compensation. That included in such transportation, complainant has transported fresh meat, frozen meat, fresh dressed poultry frozen dressed poultry, it being the interpretation of the complainant that said commodities are within the intendment of the broad exemption of agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products [fol. 4] thereof) as specified in the Act. That such transportation has been performed by it for hire by motor vehicle over the highways of various states in the United States of America moving from Fayetteville, Arkansas to points and places in the State of Ohio, from Bentonville, Arkansas to Louisville, Kentucky, from Bentonville, Arkansas to points and places in California, and from Fort Worth, Texas to Toledo, Ohio.

Frozen Food Express has not sought any authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission to transport such commodities for hire for the reason that such commodities are exempted under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, Part Two (supra).

IV

That notwithstanding the plain and unambiguous language of the Interstate Commerce Act, Title 49 Section 303(b)(6), in exempting agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued its Order complained of herein (Exhibit "A"), ordering the complainant Frozen Food Express to cease and desist from all motor carrier operations in interstate or foreign commerce in the transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry, and as a result of such finding and Order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, complainant is denrived of its statutory right granted under the exemption of the Interstate Commerce Act, Part Two (supra) to transport agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) and that said finding and Order of the Commission is arbitrary, unreasonable, capricious and unjust to complainant and constitutes an abuse of the Interstate Commerce Commission's discretion and transcention of its statutory power and authority, and the said

finding and Order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission is unlawful and void for the following reasons:

- 1. The Interstate Commerce Commission being a Federal administrative agency created by the laws of the United States has jurisdiction over the regulations of transportation only as authorized by the Congress of the United States and that the Congress of the United States has specifically exempted agricultural commodities including fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry from the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and, therefore the Interstate Commerce Commission has no legal [fol.5] right, power and authority to exercise any jurisdiction or supervision over complainant while transporting agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) when such vehicles are not being used in transportation of other property for compensation.
- 2. The decision and Order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in ordering complainant to cease and desist from all motor carrier operations in interstate or foreign commerce of the character found in said Report (which includes fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry) until appropriate authority is obtained constitutes an unlawful usurpation of the power and authority of the Congress of the United States for the reason that such commodities constitute agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) and the Congress of the United States has specifically exempted such commodities from the Certificate provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act.
- 3. The decision and Order complained of herein is in effect an abrogation of the complainant's rights to transport certain agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) under the provisions of Section 303(b)(6).
- 4. The Order of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the findings of the Commission that fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry are not agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) are contrary to the lawful authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

5. That such findings and Order complained of constitute an unwarranted and unlawful invasion of the power and authority of the Congress of the United States in that such finding and Order repeal and modify and restrict a provision of law passed by the Congress of the United States and that the Interstate Commerce Commission is without such power and authority under the Interstate Commerce Act.

V

Notwithstanding the express exemptions exempting agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof ? from the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commission has ordered complainant to cease and desist its operation in interstate or foreign commerce in the transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry, and the Commission is-[fol. 6] threatening to enjoin complainant's transportation of such exempted agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) and is threatening to file complaints against complainant, and unless this Honorable Court enjoins and restrains the Interstate Commerce Comp mission from enforcing its findings and Order complained of herein (Exhibit "A"), the complainant will be deprived of the right granted to it under the laws of the United States and that complainant should have such relief to. which it is entitled in law and in equity.

The complainant has exhausted its administrative remedies and is, therefore, making this appeal to review and permanently enjoin and set aside the final Order of the

Interstate Commerce Commission.

Wherefore complainant prays that respondent be cited to appear and answer herein and that upon final hearing hereof the Order and findings (Exhbit "A") be annulled, enjoined, cancelled and set aside and that the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States of America be permanently enjoined and restrained from enforcing said findings and Order, and that the respondent be permanently and perpetually enjoined and restrained from interfering with the complainant's transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry in interstate and foreign commerce (when complainant is not using its

motor vehicles in carrying any other property for compensation), and that complainant have all other and further relief, at law or in equity to which it may be entitled, and for its costs.

Phinney and Halman, Carl L. Phinney, Leroy Hallman, 617 First National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, by Carl L. Phinney, Attorneys for Complainant, Frozen Food Express.

[fol. 7] EXHIBIT "A" TO BILL OF COMPLAINT

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

No. MC-C-1605

East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al.

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS

Submitted April 2, 1954 Decided July 13, 1954

Defendant's unauthorized operations in the transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry found not to be within the exemption provided in section 203(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act and to be unlawful. Defendant ordered to cease and desixt from performing the service found to be unlawful.

Rollo E. Kidwell, David G. Macdonald, Francis W. Mc-

Inerney, and Lee Reeder for complainants.

Clarence D. Todd, Dale C. Dillon, and Charles F. Riddle for intervener in support of complainants.

Carl L. Phinney and Leroy Hallman for defendant.

Report of the Commission

By the Commission:

No oral hearing has been held in this proceeding, and it has been submitted on a stipulated statement of facts. In view of the lack of any dispute as to the facts, the clarity of the issues, and the desirability of an early decision, no report of an examiner is deemed necessary.

By complaint filed December 23, 1953, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, a corporation of Dallas, Tex., Gillette Motor . Transport, Inc., of Dallas, and Jones Truck Lines, Inc., of Springdale, Ark., hereinafter called East Texas, Gillette, and Jones, respectively, all motor common carriers, alleged that the defendant, Frozen Food Express, of Dallas, a corporation, is, and has been, engaged in the transportation of fresh and frozen meats, meat products, and dressed poul-[fol. 8] try from, to, and between points not authorized in any certificate held by it. Complainants seek an order requiring defendant to cease and desist from the alleged unauthorized and unlawful operations and such other and further relief as may be considered proper in the premises. By order entered March 4, 1954, the Irregular Route Motor Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., hereinafter referred to as the Conference, was permitted to intervene in support of complainants.

Complainants transport general commodities over regular routes in an area which includes Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. Defendant is authorized to transport frozen foods, fresh foods, including fruits and vegetables, packing-house products, and dairy products, from, to or between specified points in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. It admits that it has, and now is engaged in the transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry from and to points not authorized by its certificates. Following is a list of typical shipments transported by defendant beyond the scope of its certificates during September, October, and November, 1953:

[Pol. 9]

	Weight	9	
Commodity -	Pounds .	Origin	Destination
Beef and mutton	26,325	San Antonio, Texas	Cincinnati, Ohio
Cut-up poultry	25,674	Fayetteville, Ark.	Norwood, Ohio Dayton, Ohio Columbus, Ohio
Dressed poultry	25,276	Bentonville, Ark.	Columbus, Ohio
Dressed poultry	23,890	. Bentonville, Ark.	" Turlock, Calif.
Fresh beef	23,061	Fort Worth, Tex.	Toledo: Ohio
Frozen turkeys	23,900	Bentonville, Ark.	Louisville, Ky.
Veal trimmings	29,967	Fort Worth, Tex.	Cincinnati, Ohio

In each such instance no commodity other than that indicated was transported at the same time in the same vehicle.

Defendant, relying upon Interstate Commerce Commission v. Kroblin, 113 F. Supp. 599, which was affirmed on appeal, — F. 2d —, contends that the operations complained of come within the exemption provided by section 203(b)(6) of the Act, and may be performed without specific authority from this Commission. Section 203(b)(6), so far as here material, provides as follows:

Nothing in this part, except the provisions of section 204 relative to qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees and safety of operation or standards of equipment shall be construed to include * * (6) motor vehicles used in carrying property consisting of ordinary livestock, fish (including shell fish), or agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including manufactured products thereof), if such motor vehicles are not used in carrying any other property, or passengers, for compensation * * (Italics supplied.)

We have involved here the transportation of two types of commodities, namely, (1) fresh or frozen dressed poultry and (2) fresh or frozen dressed meat or, more precisely, those packing-house products derived from the slaughter [fol. 10] of ordinary livestock. Although, as will be seen, we conclude that neither type of commodity is within the exemption provided by the statute, the reasoning in support of such conclusion differs as to the two classes of commodities. Obviously the exemption, if any, of vehicles used in the transportation of dressed poultry depends upon whether that commodity is an "agricultural commodity" or a "manufactured product thereof." In the case, however, of dressed livestock or those packing-house products derived from the slaughter of livestock, that issue is not in our opinion controlling.

As originally enacted in 1935, section 203(b)(6) exempted transportation performed in "motor vehicles used exclusively in carrying livestock, fish (including shellfish), or agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)." In 1938 the section was amended to read

"motor vehicles used in carrying property consisting of livestock, fish (including shellfish), or agricultural commodities (not including the manufactured products thereof) if such motor vehicles are not used in carrying any other property or passengers for compensation." In 1940 the word "livestock" in the exemption was modified to read "ordinary livestock," a term previously defined in section 20(11) of the Act as "all cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, and mules, except such as are chiefly valuable for breeding,

racing, show purposes, or other special users."

Thus, from the beginning of motor carrier regulation by us an exemption has been provided in section 203(b)(6) of vehicles used in the carrying of "livestock" or "ordinary [fol. 11] livestock," and also in the same section an exemption of vehicles used in the carrying of "agricultural. commodities." The latter exemption does not duplicate the former nor did it establish a second exemption of vehicles used in carrying ordinary livestock. other hand, it must be concluded that the exemption of vehicles used in carrying ordinary livestock ends upon the slaughter of the livestock when it loses its identity as livestock, and that there was no intent in the same section to provide a further or second exemption of vehicles carrying the packing-house products which result from the slaughter, on the theory that such commodities are "agricultural commodities." A Congressional intent, had there been one to exempt the transportation not only of ordinary livestock but also of the products of the slaughter thereof, would unquestionably have been so simple to state that the failure to do so negatives any such strained construction of the language actually used to accomplish that end. This conclusion conforms to that made by us in Determination of Exempted Agricultural Commodities, 52 M.C.C. 511, hereinafter referred to as the Exemption case,

The record herein, apparently for the purpose of demonstrating that fresh meat is in any event a "manufactured product" of an agricultural commodity, describes the slaughtering processes at some length. This evidence as it relates to the processing of livestock is beside the point if our conclusion is correct that the exemption of vehicles used in carrying "agricultural commodities" does not duplicate the exemption of vehicles used in carrying "or-

[fol. 12] dinary livestock." Nevertheless we shall review it briefly and later we shall refer to other evidence designed to show that fresh and frozen meats which are the products of the slaughter of ordinary livestock are, in any event,

manufactured products.

Cattle are raised on farms and ranches and generally are shipped alive by the growers to stockyards operated by, or in conjunction with, meat packing companies. The slaughtering process begins only after the animals reach the stockyards and consists of (1) holding the cattle in pens, including resting, watering, and feeding, (2) killing, including knocking, shackling, hoisting, and bleeding, (3) skinning and cutting, (4) washing, (5) stamping, scaling, and grading, (6) hot clothing, and (7) chilling. In processing the animals for slaughter, various mechanical and other aids are employed, such as pens, runways, pulleys and chains, overhead conveyors, electric saws, mechanical slides, water heaters, ribbon branders, and chilling systems entailing the use of brine tanks, pumps, and related gear.

Chickens and other poultry intended to be used for food are raised on farms or by so-called "commercial broiler houses.' Poultry is raised on farms principally for the production of eggs. Their sale for killing is largely incidental to that production. The commercial broiler houses, on the other hand, are primarily engaged in producing poultry for food purposes. From three to four lots are usually raised and marketed during the course of a year. In most instances, chickens, turkeys, and other poultry are shipped alive from the farm or commercial broiler house [fol. 13] to the processing plant. Only a small percentage of the total number raised are killed and processed by the grower. The principal exceptions are the Logg Island, N. Y., duck industry and certain growers' cooperatives, which carry on all operations incidental to the marketing of dressed poult including the growing, killing, and processing.

In the packing plants, the birds are first placed on an endless chain and then carried by the chain through the various stages of processing, which include killing, picking, pinning, singeing, cropping and venting, washing, chilling, eviscerating, packaging, and freezing. Picking is done

both by machinery and by hand, the mechanical picker consisting of revolving drums equipped with rubber fingers. In some plants the removal of feathers is accomplished by the use of hot wax. The usual method of chilling is to place the carcasses in metal baskets which are then submerged in tanks of ice water long enough to remove all body heat. In the eviscerating process, the body cavity is cut open and the viscera removed, with the liver, heart, and gizzard being cleaned and replaced in the carcass. The eviscerated poultry is then usually wrapped in waterproof paper and packed with ice in crates or barrels. Various methods of dry wrapping are also employed. The freezing of poultry must be accomplished as rapidly as possible and is generally done in a mechanically refrigerated room in which the temperature is maintained at minus 40 degrees Fa-renheit and the - air is circulated at speeds up to 70 miles an hour. After the birds have been frozen by this quick-freeze method, they are placed in cold storage until ready for shipment.

The evidence also contains, in exhibit form, numerous. booklets, manuals, pamphlets, and statistical studies pub-[fol. 14] lished in 1929 and later by various Federal agen-Tries, including the Executive Office of the President and U. S. Departments of Commerce and Labor, indicating that, for industrial classification purposes, the slaughter of livestock, meat packing, and the dressing of poultry are regarded as manufacturing activities. As examples, in a 1933 publication of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, entitled Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, meats are classified as dutiable imports under the listing of "Manufactured Foodstuffs". Four manuals issued by the Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, in 1940, 1943, 1945, and 1946, variously entitled Standard Industrial Classification, Standand Industrial Classification Manual, or Standard Commodity Classification, all classify meat packing and poultry dressing as manufacturing industries, and the products thereof as manufactured foods. A 1950 publication of the U. S. Department of Commerce entitled Schedule A Statistical Classification of Imports into the United States lists fresh and frozen meats and dead, dressed, or undressed

poultry as "Meat Products". "Meat Products" is listed under the broader classification of "Agricultural Manufactured Foodstuffs and Beverages".

In the Exemption case, we reported the result of an investigation instituted on our own motion into and concerning the meaning of the term "agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)" as used in section 203(b)(6). We concluded that the term "agricultural commodities" embraces all products raised or produced on farms by tillage and cultivation of the soil (such as vegetables, fruits, and nuts); forest products; live poultry and bees; and commodities produced by ordinary livestock, live poultry, and bees, such as milk, wool, eggs, and honey; and [fol. 15] that the parenthetical expression "not including manufactured products thereof" has the effect of limiting agricultural commodities to those in their natural state and those which, as a result of treating or processing, have not acquired new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations. At pages 546 and 547, in discussing the identical questions here in issue, we said:

The words "agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof" do not include ordinary livestock as the latter are separately mentioned in section 203(b)(6). Section 20(11) of the act provides that "The term 'ordinary livestock' shall include all cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, and mules, except such as are chiefly valuable for breeding, racing, show purposes, or other special uses." It necessarily follows that the term as used in section 203(b)(6) has the same meaning. Livestock, such as race horses, show horses, and the like do not come under the classification of "ordinary livestock", and the transportation of animals of this type is subject to the certificate or permit requirements of the act. Owsley Common Carrier Application, 31 M.C.C. 778. Poultry, however, are included within the broader description "agricultural commodities." It is clear also that certain products of live animals, such as are embraced in the definition of ordinary livestock, are likewise included; and there is no dispute that wool, at least in the form. sheared from the sheep, is an agricultural commodity. These products are in themselves basic agricultural commodities, separate and distinct from the livestock. But slaughtered animals are not embraced in the definition of ordinary livestock and we are impelled to conclude that the products thereof, such as fresh meats and meat products, do not fall within the description "agricultural commodities" as used in section 203(b)(6). It logically follows that neither killed poultry nor any products thereof come within the term under consideration. We conclude that poultry other than that alive is not an agricultural commodity within the meaning of section 203(b)(6). Further, we are of the opinion that birds of the air such as doves and pigeons are not agricultural commodities.

[fol. 16] The facts before us in this proceeding are more complete as they relate to this particular issue than were those before us in the *Exemption case*, but they contain nothing to warrant any different conclusions. On the contrary, they confirm the conclusions there reached.

On all the evidence now before us, we conclude (1) that the exemption of vehicles used in carrying "ordinary livestock" does not extend to fresh or frozen meats, the products of the slaughter of such livestock; (2) that the exemption of vehicles used in carrying "agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including the manufactured products thereof)" does not embrace vehicles used in carrying ordinary livestock in view of the specific exemption in the same section of vehicles used in carrying that commodity; and (3) that the exemption of vehicles used in carrying "agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)" does not in any event extend to vehicles used in carrying either fresh or frozen meat or fresh or frozen dressed poultry.

Although on somewhat similar facts, at least with respect

¹ In a report on reconsideration in the Exemption case, 62 N.C.C. 87, 89, we found that cleaned or scoured raw wool and mohair and redried tobacco leaf are within the agricultural exemption.

to dressing and packing poultry, it was held in the Kroblin case that so-called New York-dressed poultry or eviscerated poultry were not "manufactured products" of agricultural ffol. 17] commodities within the intent and meaning of section 203(b)(6), we have not acquiesced in the Court's decision, and a review thereof has been sought. decision contrary to the findings in the Exemption case is reached by the Courts, we adhere to the conclusion that the transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry are subject to the certificate and permit requirements of the Act. In any event, and regardless of the final outcome of the Kroblin case, it seems clear that slaughtered livestock or the products of the slaughter of livestock are neither ordinary livestock nor agricultural commodities as those terms are commonly used and understood. It follows that vehicles used in the transportation of slaughtered livestock or the products of slaughtered livestock do not come within the purview of the exemption in section 203(b)(6).

The conclusion that fresh and frozen meats, the products of the slaughter of ordinary livestock are not "agricultural commodities" within the meaning of the statute finds definite support in Southwestern Trading Co. v. United States, 208 F. 2d 708, wherein the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed on appeal in a criminal proceeding a finding that vehicles engaged in carrying "agricultural commodities". In so doing, the Court said:

In a proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission, reported in 52 Motor Carrier Cases 511, the history of the legislation was reviewed, and it was found that the primary purpose of the partial exemption provided in said Section 303(b)(6) was to aid the farmer in agricultural pursuits; that the words agricultural commodities should be construed in their plain, usual, and commonly accepted sense. The Commission proceeded to group agricultural commodities under three general headings: Those which are produced by [fol. 18] plants; those which are produced continually by living animals kept on the farm, such as milk, eggs, and wool; and live poultry. The only group into which cow hides could possible come would be the products

of animals, but it is apparent that cow hides would not be included within this group, as said classification refers only to the commodities which living animals produce continually and with regularity. The hide is a part of the animal, separable only upon its death; it is is a product of slaughter only. The Commission specifically found that slaughtered animals were not embraced in the definition of ordinary livestock, and that the products, did not fall within the description "agricultural commodities" as used in Section 303(b)(6). It stated that pelts, skins, or green and salted hides, are not agricultural commodities within the meaning of said section. The conclusion reached by the Commission is directly in point here.

Considering all of the evidence of record, we find that defendant's operations in the transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry, in interstate or forein commerce, are not within the examption provided in section 203(b)(6) of the act, and that to the extent to which such transportation is not authorized in its certificates, it is unlawful and should be discontinued.

An order will be entered requiring defendant to cease and desist from the performance of the transportation found unlawful herein.

[fol. 19]

ORDER

At a General Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1954

No. MC-C-1605

East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS

This proceeding being at issue upon complaint and answer on file, and full investigation of the matters and things involved having been made, and the Commission, on the date hereof, having made and filed a report herein containing its

findings of fact and conclusions thereon, which report is

hereby made a part hereof:

It is ordered, That defendant, Frozen Food Express, be and it is hereby, notified and required within 45 days from the date of this order, to cease and desist from all motor carrier operations in interstate or foreign commerce of the character found in the said report to be unlawful and thereafter to abstain from a resumption of such operations unless and until appropriate authority is obtained.

By the Commission. George W. Laird, Secretary.

(Seal).

[fol. 20] EXHIBIT "B" TO BILL OF COMPLAINT

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

No. MC 108207 Sub 1 *

Frozen Food Express, a Corporation, Dallas, Texas

At a Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 5, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1952

After due investigation, It appearing that the abovenamed carrier has complied with all applicable provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, and the requirements; rules and regulations prescribed thereunder, and, therefore, is entitled to receive authority from this Commission to engage in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce as a motor carrier; and the Commission so finding;

It is ordered, That the said carrier be, and it is hereby, granted this Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity as evidence of the authority of the holder to engage common carrier by motor vehicle; subject, however, to such terms, conditions, and limitations as are now, or may hereafter be, attached to the exercise of the privileges herein

granted to the said carrier.

^{*} This certificate embraces the operations authorized in No. MC 108207 Sub 1, as modified by order dated April 21, 1952.

It is further ordered, That the transportation service to be performed by the said carrier in interstate or foreign commerce shall be as specified below:

Irregular Routes:

Frozen foods, and meats, meat products, and meat byproducts as defined by the Commission (except canned or packaged meats and canned or packaged meat products, other than canned hams, packaged hams, and packaged bacon), dairy products as defined by the Commission, salad dressing, yeast, and uncooked bakery goods,

Between points in Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, Mich-

igan, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Between Memphis, Tenn., on the one-hand, and, on the other, points in Texas, Louisiana, Michigan, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas.

Between points in Mississippi, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arkansas on U. S. Highway

61, and Little Rock, Ark.

Frozen foods, and meats, meat products, and meat byproducts as defined by the Commission (except canned or packaged meats and canned or packaged meat products, other than canned hams, packaged hams, and packaged bacon);

Between points in Mississippi, on the one hand; and, on the other, points in Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Arkansas (except points in Arkansas on U. S. Highway 61 and Little Rock,

Ark.).

Between Memphis, Tenn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois and Mississippi.

Restriction: The service authorized herein is restricted against the following described transportation:

Commodities specified in first paragraph above ex-

cept frozen foods and fresh meats,

Between New Orleans, La., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, points in Arkansas on U. S. Highway 61, Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn.

Between Chicago, Ill., on the one hand, and, on the

2 - 162

6

other, points in Arkansas on U. S. Highway 61, and Little Rock, Ark.

Between Memphis, Tenn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arkansas on U. S. Highway 61, and Little Rock, Ark.

[fol. 21] Commodities specified in first paragraph.

above except fresh meats,

Between St. Louis, Mo., on the one hand, and, on the other, New Orleans, La., Memphis, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., and points in Arkansas on U. S. Highway 61.

Fresh meats,

From Memphis, Tenn., to points in Illinois.

Fresh meats and frozen meat carcasses,

Between Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

Commodities, specified in first paragraph above, ex-

cept frozen food and carcass meat, a

Between points in the Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas City, Kans., Commercial Zone as defined by the Commission, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma, Texas, and the Chicago, Ill., Commercial Zone as defined by the Commission.

Fresh or frozen meats, in packages, boxes, or bar-

rels,

From points in the Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas City, Kans., Commercial Zone as defined by the Commission, to points in Louisiana.

Oleomargarine, butter, shortening, yeast, salad dress:

ing and cheese,

Between points in Texas, on the one and, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma, and Shreveport, La., Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn.

Commodities, specified in first paragraph above, ex-

cept frozen-foods,

From points in the St. Louis, Mo.-East St. Louis, Ill., Commercial Zone as defined by the Commission, to points in the Chicago, Ill., Commercial Zone as defined by the Commission.

Unfrozen fresh poultry,

From Springdale and Benton, Ark., to points in the Chicago, Ill., Commercial Zone as defined by the Commission.

It is further ordered, and is made a condition of this certificate that the holder thereof shall render reasonably continuous and adequate service to the public in pursuance of the authority herein granted, and that failure so to do shall constitute sufficient grounds for suspension, change, or revocation of this certificate.

And it is further ordered, That this certificate shall supersede the certificate issued in this proceeding on July 28, 1950, which is hereby canceled.

By the Commission, division 5.

W. P. Bartel, Secretary. (Seal).

[fol. 22] CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

No. MC 108207 Sub 3".

Frozen Food Express,
a Corporation,
Dallas, Texas

At a Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 5, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1949

After due investigation, It appearing that the abovenamed carrier has complied with all applicable provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, and the requirements, rules, and regulations prescribed thereunder; and, therefore, is entitled to receive authority from this Commission to engage in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce as a motor carrier; and the Commission so finding:

It is ordered, That the said carrier be, and it is hereby, granted this Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity as evidence of the authority of the holder to engage in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce as a common carrier by motor vehicle; subject, however, to such terms, conditions, and limitations as are now; or may here-

after be, attached to the exercise of the privileges herein granted to the said carrier.

It is further ordered, That the transportation service to be performed by the said carrier in interstate or foreign commerce shall be as specified below:

Frozen foods, fresh meats, and fruits and vegetables in mechanically refrigerated equipment, over irregular routes,

Between points and places in California, on the one hand, and, on the other, points and places in Louisiana and that part of Texas on and east of a line beginning at the Oklahoma-Texas State Line and extending along U.S. Highway 83 to junction U.S. Highway 290, thence along U.S. Highway 290 to Sonora, Tex., thence along U.S. Highway 277 to the United States-Mexico boundary line, traversing New Mexico and Arizona for operating convenience only.

And it is further ordered, and is made a condition of this certificate that the holder thereof shall render reasonably continuous and adequate service to the public in pursuance of the authority herein granted, and that failure so to do shall constitute sufficient grounds for suspension, change, or revocation of this certificate.

By the Commission, division 5.

W. P. Bartel, Secretary. (Seal).

[fol. 23] CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

No. MC 108207 Sub 8

Frozen Food Express, a Corporation, Dallas, Texas

At a Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 5, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of January, A. D., 1950

After due investigation, It appearing that the abovenamed carrier has complied with all applicable provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, and the requirements, rules, and regulations prescribed thereunder, and therefore, is entitled to receive authority from this Commission to engage in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce as a motor carrier; and the Commission so finding;

It is ordered, That the said carrier be, and it is hereby, granted this Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity as evidence of the authority of the holder to engage in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce as a common carrier by motor vehicle; subject, however, to such terms, conditions, and limitations as are now, or may hereafter be, attached to the exercise of the privileges herein granted to the said carrier.

It is further ordered, That the transportation service to be performed by the said carrier in interstate or reign

commerce shall be as specified below:

Irregular routes:

Condensed milk and cream in vehicles equipped for protection against heat and cold,

From Ladysmith, Wis., to points and places in Texas. Chrose in vehicles equipped for protection against heat and cold.

From points and places in Wisconsin to points and

places in Texas.

From Nashville, Shelbyville, and Carthage, Tenn., to points and places in Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas.

From Plymouth, Monroe, Milwaukee, and Green Bay, Wis., to points and places in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Frozen foods, in vehicles equipped for protection

against heat and cold,

From Memphis, Tenn., to Dallas, Tex., and points and places in Oklahoma.

From Nashville, Tenn., to points and places in Oklahoma.

Frozen eggs, in vehicles equipped for protection against heat and cold,

From Enid, Okla., and Dallas and Houston, Tex., to Nashville, Tenn.

Return with no transportation for compensation except as otherwise authorized.

Authority is granted to traverse Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, for operating convenience only.

And it is further ordered, and is made a condition of this certificate that the holder thereof shall render reasonably continuous and adequate service to the public in pursuance of the authority herein granted, and that failure so to do shall constitute sufficient grounds for suspension, change, or revocation of this certificate.

By the Commission, division 5.

W. P. Bartel, Secretary. (Seal).

[fol. 24] CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

No. MC 108207 Sub 12 *

Frozen Food Express, a Corporation, Dallas, Texas

At a Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 5, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1954

After due investigation, It appearing that the abovenamed carrier has complied with all applicable provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, and the requirements, rules, and regulations prescribed thereunder, and, therefore, is entitled to receive authority from this Commission to engage in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce as a motor carrier; and the Commission so finding;

It is ordered, That the said carrier be, and it is hereby, granted this Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity as evidence of the authority of the holder to engage in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce as a common carrier by motor vehicle; subject, however, to such terms, conditions, and limitations as are now, or may here-

^{*}This certificate embraces the operating rights in the certificates superseded and canceled in the last ordering paragraph above and is issued solely for the purpose of eliminating duplications.

after be, attached to the exercise of the privileges herein

granted to the said carrier.

It is further ordered, That the transportation service to be performed by the said carrier in interstate or foreign commerce shall be as specified below:

Irregular routes:

Frozen foods and fresh meats,

Between Memphis, Tenn., and points in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Restriction: The service authorized herein is restricted to the transportation of frozen foods and fresh carcass meat between points in that part of the Kansas City Commercial Zone, as defined by the Commission, situated in Kansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Louisiana and in that part of Texas on, east, and south of a line beginning at the Oklahoma-Texas State line and ex-. tending over U. S. Highway 281 to San Antonio, Tex., thence west along U. S. Highway 90 to Del Rio, Tex., and thence south over U. S. Highway 277 to the International Boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and further restricted to the transportation of frozen foods (a) from Coffeyville, Topeka, and Wichita, Kans., to points in Texas, and (b) from Topeka and Wichita, Kans., to Memphis, Tenn., and points in Arkansas. Meats, meat products, and meat by-products,

From Wichita, Kans., to points in Texas, with no transportation for compensation on return except

as otherwise authorized.

Meats, meat products, and meat by-products, except

fresh meats,

Between points in Louisiana and Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Iowa, except Ottumwa, and points in Nebraska and Kansas, except those situated in the Kansas City, Mo.,-Kansas City, Kans., Commercial Zone, as defined by the Commission.

It is further ordered, and is made a condition of this certificate that the holder thereof shall render reasonably continuous and adequate service to the public in pursuance of the authority herein granted, and that failure so to do shall constitute sufficient grounds for suspension, change, or revocation of this certificate.

And it is further ordered, That this certificate shall supersede Certificate Nos. MC 108207 Sub 12 and MC 108207 Sub 24, issued December 5, 1950, and April 21, 1954, respectively, and that said certificates be, and they are hereby, canceled.

By the Commission, division 5.

George W. Laird, Secretary. (Seal).

[fols, 25-26] CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

No. MC 108207 Sub 17

Frozen Food Express, a Corporation, Dallas, Texas

At a Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 5, held at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 28th day of November, A.D. 1952

After due investigation, It appearing that the abovenamed carrier has complied with all applicable provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, and the requirements, rules, and regulations prescribed thereunder, and, therefore, is entitled to receive authority from this Commission to engage in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce as a motor carrier; and the Commission so finding;

It is ordered, That the said carrier be, and it is hereby, granted this Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity as evidence of the authority of the holder to engage in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce as a common carrier by motor vehicle; subject, however to such terms, conditions, and limitations as are now, or may hereafter be, attached to the exercise of the privileges herein granted to the said carrier.

It is further ordered, That the transportation service to be performed by the said carrier in interstate or foreign commerce shall be as specified below:

Irregular Routes,

Boneless beef, in brine,

 From Laredo, Tex., to points in California, with no transportation for compensation on return except as otherwise authorized.

Uncooked biscuits,

From Los Angeles, Calif., to Shreveport, La., and to points in Texas on and east of a line beginning at the Oklahoma-Texas State line and extending along U. S. Highway 83 through Guthrie, Aspermont, Abilene, and Eden to junction U. S. Highway 290, thence along U. S. Highway 290 to Sonora, Tex., thence along U. S. Highway 277 through Del Rio to the United States-Mexico boundary line, with no transportation for compensation on return except as otherwise authorized.

Dressed poultry,

From Brownwood, Paris, Taylor, Waco, and Yoakum, Tex., to Fontana, Fresno, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, Calif., with no transportation for compensation on return except as otherwise authorized.

And it is further ordered, and is made a condition of this certificate that the holder thereof shall render reasonably continuous and adequateservice to the public in pursuance of the authority herein granted, and that failure so to do shall constitute sufficient grounds for suspension, change, or revocation of this certificate.

By the Commission, division 5.

George W. Laird, Acting Secretary. (Seal.)

[fol. 27] IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, HOUSTON DIVISION

[Title omitted]

Answer of Interstate Commerce Commission—Filed August 16, 1954

The allegations in the unnumbered first paragraph of the complaint states that the complaint was filed against the United States of America and the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is therefore assumed that said Commission is a party defendant, to this, action without further intervention as authorized in 28 U.S.C. 2323.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, hereinafter called the Commission, reserving all advantage and benefit of exception to errors of the complaint, for answer thereunto, in so much as decided material, answers and approximately

in so much as deemed material, answers and says:

I

Answering allegations of preliminary paragraphs (1) and (2), and paragraphs I and II of the complaint, the Commission admits that plaintiff is a Texas corporation with a place of business in Houston in the Southern District of Texas, and is authorized to operate, in interstate com[fol. 28] merce, as a common carrier by motor vehicle within the limits of authority granted by the Commission under certificates of public convenience and necessity issued to it, and that this Court has jurisdiction of the action herein and venue of the parties thereto.

II

The Commission denies the allegations of paragraph III of the complaint, that plaintiff has not sought any authority from the Commission to transport commodities such as therein specified and claimed to be exempt from regulations of motor carriers under Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, Section 203 (b)(6), (49 U.S.C. 303 (b)(6)), and it is alleged that plaintiff has applied for, been granted and issued, certificates of such authority, as disclosed in part by the six copies of certificates attached to the complaint, which are here admitted to be correct

copies thereof. It is further denied that plaintiff is authorized to transport for hire the specific commodities named in said paragraph, between all points and places in the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia, except as authorized by certificates of public convenience and necessity granted and issued by the Commission, or of "agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)" under 49 U.S.C: 303(b)(6), except as have been determined by the Commission to come within that exemption, as fully set forth in its report of July 13, 1954, Docket No. MC-C-1605, East Texas Motor Freight Lines., et al. v. Frozen Food Express.

Further answering the allegations of said paragraph III, that plaintiff; since enactment of Part II of said Act, has been transporting agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof), under 49 U.S.C. [fol. 29] 303(b)(6), beyond the limits of certificates issued to it, or beyond the limits of exemption of such agricultural commodities as interpreted and defined in 52 M.C.C. 511, is neither admitted nor denied because of lack of information and lack of the said and lack of information and lack of the said and lack of information and la

mation and knowledge thereof.

III.

The Commission denies the allegations of paragraph IV, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the complaint.

IV.

The Commission admits the allegations of paragraph V of the complaint, that an order has been entered, directed to plaintiff corporation, requiring it to cease and desist its operations in interstate commerce, in the transportation of fresh or frozen meats and fresh or frozen dressed poultry, except as authorized by and under certificates granted and issued to it by the Commission, and alleges that no threats of enjoining plaintiff or of filing complaints against it, except the provisions of said cease and desist order, have been made. It is further alleged that the Commission has no authority to issue injunctions against plaintiff corporation, or against anyone, and has no authority to enforce its said cease and desist order except by filing of court action, either petition for injunction or prosecution,

under Section 222(a) and (b) of the Interstate Commerce. Act (49 U.S.C. 322(a) and (b)).

V.

The Commission further alleges that proceedings here involved were instituted December 23; 1953, upon the filing of complaint by three certificated common carriers by motor vehicles, alleging that plaintiff had been transporting fresh [fol. 30] and frozen meats, meat products, and dressed poultry between points not authorized by any certificate held by it, and seeking an order requiring said defendant, plaintiff herein, to cease and desist from the alleged unauthorized and unlawful operations, and the Irregular Motor Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., were permitted to intervene in the proceeding in support of complainants. Parties to the proceeding submitted it for Commission consideration upon a stipulated statement of facts, including admissions of defendant, plaintiff herein, that it had engaged, and is presently engaged in transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry from and to points not authorized by its certificates. Thereafter the order in Docket No. MC-C-1605 East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al. v. Frozen Food Express, was entered on July 13, 1954, the order here involved.

VI.

The Commission further alleges that all the parties to said proceedings were given a full and complete hearing; that the said report and order entered July 13, 1954, were and are fully supported and justified by the submissions made in said proceedings as aforesaid, and that in making said report it considered and weighed carefully, in the light of its own knowledge and experience, each fact, circumstance and condition called to its attention on behalf of the parties to said proceeding by their respective counsel.

The Commission further alleges that said report was not made or entered either arbitrarily or unjustly, or contrary to law; that in making said report the Commission did not exceed the authority conferred upon it by law, and the Commission denies each of and all the allegations to the contrary contained in the complaint

[fol. 31]

Except as herein expressly admitted, the Commission denies the truth of each of and all the allegations contained in the complaint, in so far as they conflict either with the allegations herein, or with either the statements or conclusions of fact included in said report.

All of which matters and things the Commission is ready to aver, maintain, and prove as this Honorable Court shall direct, and hereby prays that said complaint be dismissed.

> Interstate Commerce Commission. By /s/ Allen Crenshaw, Associate General Counsel. /s/ Edward M. Reidy, General Counsel. Of Counsel.

[fols. 32-37] CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (OMITTED IN PRINTING)

[fol. 38] • [File endorsement omitted]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT
OF TEXAS, HOUSTON DIVISION

[Title omitted]

Answer of The United States of America—Filed September 13, 1954

I.

Answering paragraphs I and II of the plaintiff's complaint the defendant admits the same.

II.

Answering paragraph III of the plaintiff's complaint the defendant neither admits nor denies the allegations since it has no knowledge of the same.

III.

Answering paragraph IV the defendant admits that the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued the order complained of (Exhibit A) attached to the plaintiff's complaint but denies that the complainant is deprived of its statutory right granted under the exemption of Interstate Commerce Act, part 2, to transport agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof). The United States further avers that meat products do not come within such exemption.

Further answering paragraph IV the defendant denies that the finding and order of the Commission is arbitrary, unreasonable, capricious and unjust to the complainant concerning the transportation of meat products. Such order as it relates to meat products does not constitute an abuse of the Interstate Commerce Commission's discretion. Neither does it transcend the Commission's statutory power [fol. 39] and authority concerning the transportation of meat products.

IV:

Answering paragraph V the defendant denies the complainant will be deprived of the right granted to it under the laws of the United States so far as the transportation of meat products is concerned. Further answering paragraph V the defendant alleges that the transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry come within the exemption of the Interstate Commerce Act, part 2, 49 USCA, section 303(b)(6) and that said order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to the transportation of these two commodities is unjust, unreasonable and unlawful.

And the United States of America further alleges that the Interstates Commerce Commission is required by Title 7 USCA, section 1291(a) to notify previous to hearing or disposition of the complaint relating to rates, changes, tariffs and practices concerning the transportation of farm products, the Secretary of Agriculture. That this issue which has been determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission was so made without notice to the Secretary of Agriculture.

That the foregoing requirement is mandatory in accordance with section 1291 supra and the Interstate Commerce Commission having failed to comply with the provisions

of the statute should be ordered to reopen such hearing

in compliance with this requirement of law,

Wherefore the United States of America prays that this honorable court remand this issue to the Interstate Comfol. 40] merce Commission with an order to comply with Title 7, USCA, section 1291(a) and to grant such other relief as is proper and equitable.

By the United States of America,

James E. Kilday, Charles S. Sullivan, Jr., Special Assistants to the Attorney General; Stanley N. Barnes, Assistant Attorney General; Malcolm R. Wilkey, United States Attorney.

[fols. 41-51] CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (Omitted in printing)

[fol. 52] IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, HOUSTON DIVISION

Civil Action No. 8396

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, PLAINTIFF

EZRA TAFT BENSON, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, Intervening Plaintiff,

V.

United States of America and Interstate Commerce Commission, Defendants

Motion for Leave to Intervene by Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States—Filed October 13, 1954.

To the Honorable Judges of the United States District Court for The Southern District of Texas, Houston Division:

I

Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, hereby moves the Court under Rule 24 of the Rules of Civil Procedure, for an order permitting him to intervene as a plaintiff in this action so that he may make and establish the claims set forth in the proposed complaint attached hereto.

II

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission entered in No. MC-C-1605, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, et al. v. Frozen Food Express, Inc. (decided July 13, 1954), [fol. 53] which decision the complaint of Frozen Food Express seeks to have set aside, while purporting to affect only the defendant in the administrative proceeding, actually adversely affects a very large class of persons who transport fresh and frozen meat and fresh and frozen dressed poultry in interstate commerce by motor vehicle.

The Secretary of Agriculture is charged by section 203(j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1946 ed. 1622) with the tuty of securing for the agricultural community equitable and reasonable transportation facilities for agricultural commodities including fresh and frozen meat and fresh and frozen dressed poultry; and the intervention of the Secretary of Agriculture is necessary in order that such interest be adequately represented.

The intervention of the Secretary of Agriculture in this proceeding is also contemplated by section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1946 ed. 1009), section 2323 of the Judicial Code (28 U.S.C. 1946 ed. Supp. IV 2323), and section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1946 ed. 1291).

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that an order be entered permitting him to intervene in this action and to lile the proposed complaint attached hereto.

> Respectfully submitted, by direction of Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. Charles, W. Buey, Associate Solicitor; Walter D. Matson, Harry Ross, Jr., Attorneys, Office of the Solicitor, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

[fol. 54] IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

ORDER ALLOWING INTERVENTION OF THE SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE—October 13, 1954

"10-13-54: The Motion to Intervene on behalf of Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, being presented to me in Chambers, accompanied by copy of the Complaint in Intervention, it is ordered that the Clerk will file the Complaint and note the appearance of counsel on the docket sheet. Counsel will be permitted to appear and participate in all proceedings. Final ruling on the Motion to Intervene will await the convening of the statutory Court.

C: >>

[fol. 55] IN THE UNTED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, HOUSTON DIVISION

Civil Action No. 8396

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, Plaintiff,

EZRA TAFT BENSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES, Intervening Plaintiff,

V.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

COMPLAINT OF EZRA TAFT BENSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICUL-TURE OF THE UNITED STATES—Filed, October 13, 1954

I

Intervening plaintist, Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States (herein referred to as the Secretary), brings this complaint to suspend, enjoin, annul, and set aside the report and order of the Interstate Commerce Commission (herein referred to as the Commission) entered on July 13, 1954, and the order entered September

17, 1954, in a proceeding before the Commission entitled "MC-C-1605, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, et al. v. Frozen Food Express, —— M.C.C.——."

[fol. 56]

The jurisdiction of the Court is founded upon section 205(g) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1946 ed. 305(g)), section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1946 ed. 1009), sections 1336, 1398, 2284, and 2321 to 2325, inclusive, of the Judicial Code (28 U.S.C. 1946 ed. Supp. IV 1336, 1398, 2284, and 2321-2325), and section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, (7 U.S.C. 1946 ed. 1291).

TIT

The United States of America is named as a statutory defendant pursuant to section 2322 of the Judicial Code (28 U.S.C. 1946 ed. Supp. IV 2322).

IV

The Commission is an administrative tribunal, created by the Act to Regulate Commerce approved February 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 383), with specifically vested powers and duties respecting interstate commerce under the said Act and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, hereinafter referred to as the Interstate Commerce Act.

V

The administrative proceeding entitled MC-C-1605, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, et al. v. Frozen Food Express was instituted by a complaint filed December 23, 1953, by East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Gillette Motor Transport, Inc., and Jones Truck Lines, Inc., in which it was alleged that Frozen Food Express had transported and was continuing to transport fresh and frozen meat and fresh [fol. 57] and frezen dressed poultry in interstate commerce from and to points for which no authorization of the Commission had been secured. Frozen Food Express by answer alleged that the complained of operations embraced only the transportation of agricultural commodities which

transportation, by section 203(b)(6), of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1946 ed. 303(b)(6)), is exempted from economic regulation by the Commission. The proceeding was not made the subject of an oral hearing but, was submitted upon a stipulation of facts. No recommended report of an examiner was issued and the proceeding was decided in the first instance by the full Commission which found and concluded in its report and order issued July 13, 1954, a copy of which is attached hereto as Appendix A, that fresh and frozen meat and fresh and frozen dressed pountry are not embraced within the terms "ordinary livestock" or "agricultural commodities" as those terms are used in section 203(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1946 ed. 303(b)(6)). At no time prior to the disposition of this proceeding was the Secretary of Agriculture notified by the Commission nor did he receive notice of the existence of the proceeding in any other manner prior to the Commission's decision. Subsequent to the issuance of the Commission's report and order of July 13, 1954, the Secretary learned of the proceeding and immediately filed a petition for leave to intervene and for oral hearing, a copy of which petition is atached hereto as Ap-That petition was denied by order of the Commission dated September 17, 1954 (actually released September 28, 1954), a copy of which is attached hereto as Appendix C.

[fol, 58] • VI

Section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1946 ed. 1291) states:

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to rates, charges, tariffs, and practices relating to the transportation of farm products, and to prosecute the same before the Commission. Before hearing or disposing of any complaint (filed by any person other than the Secretary) with respect to rates, charges, tariffs, and practices relating to the transportation of farm products, the Commission shall cause the Secretary to be notified, and, upon applica-

tion by the Secretary, shall permit the Secretary to appear and be heard. (Emphasis supplied.)

(b) If such rate, charge, tariff, or practice complained of is one affecting the public interest, upon application by the Secretary, the Commission shall make the Secretary a party to the proceeding. In such case the Secretary shall have the rights of a party before the Commission and the rights of a party to invoke and pursue original and appellate judicial proceedings involving the Commission's determination. The liability of the Secretary in any such case shall extend only to liability for court costs.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to avail itself of the cooperation, records, services, and facilities of the

Department of Agriculture.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with and assist cooperative associations of farmers making . complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to rates, charges, tariffs, and practices relating to the transportation of farm products.

The Commission, notwithstanding the directive contained in the above-quoted statute, proceeded to dispose of the complaint in the administrative proceeding without notifying the Secretary; and although the Secretary, upon learning of the administrative proceeding, sought leave to present evidence therein on behalf of the agricultural com-

munity, he was denied the right to be heard.

The Secretary alleges that the report and order of the Commission is null and void and should be set aside because [fol. 59] the failure of the Commission to notify him "before hearing or disposing" of the complaint which initiated the administrative proceeding and the denial of his petition for leave to intervene and for oral hearing unjustly deprived him of the right to become a party and to be heard on behalf of the agricultural community which he represents, with the result that he was denied a fair hearing.

The Secretary further alleges that the report and orders of the Commission in MC-C-1605, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, et al. v. Frozen Food Express, dated July 13, 1954, and September 17, 1954, are unsupported by substantial evidence, are based upon errors of law, fail to give effect to the legislative purpose of section 203(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, exceed the statutory authority of the Commission, and are unlawful, arbitrary, capricious, and null and void.

Wherefore, the Secretary plays that the Court suspend, enjoin, annul, and set aside the report and order of the Commission in MC-C-1605, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, et al. v. Frozen Food Express, dated July 13, 1954, and the order dated September 17, 1954, and that the Secretary have such other and further relief in the premises as in equity may appertain and as may be deemed by the Court fit and proper.

Respectfully submitted, by the direction of Ezra Taft
Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United
States. (S.) Charles W. Bucy, Associate Solicitor.
(S.) Walter D. Matson, Harry Ross, Jr., Attorneys,
Office of the Solicitor, United States Department
of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

[fols. 60-61] CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (omitted in printing)

[fol. 62]

APPENDIX A TO COMPLAINT

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

No. MC-C-1605

East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS

Submitted April 2, 1954. Decided July 13, 1954

Defendant's unauthorized operations in the transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry found not to be within the exemption provided in section 203(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act and to be unlawful. The Defendant ordered to cease and desist from performing the service found to be unlawful. Rollo E. Kidwell, David G. Macdonald, Francis W. McInerney, and Lee Reeder for complainants. Clarence D. Todd, Dale C. Dillon, and Charles R. Riddle for intervener in support of complainants. Carl L. Phinney and Leroy Hallman for defendant.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

By the Commission:

No oral hearing has been held in this proceeding, and it has been submitted on a stipulated statement of facts. In view of the lack of any dispute as to the facts, the clarity of the issues, and the desirability of an early decision, no report of an examiner is deemed necessary.

By complaint filed December 23, 1953, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, a corporation, of Dallas, Tex., Gillette Motor Transport, Inc., of Dallas, and Jones Truck Lines, Inc., of Springdale, Ark., hereinafter called East Texas, Gillette, and Jones, respectively, all motor common carriers, allege that the defendant, Frozen Foods Express, of Dallas, a corporation, is, and has been, engaged in the transportation of fresh and frozen meats, meat products, and dressed poul-[fol. 63] try from, to, and between points not authorized in

any certificate held by it. Complainants seek an order requiring defendant to cease and desist from the alleged unauthorized and unlawful operations and such other and further relief as may be considered proper in the premises. By order entered March 4, 1954, the Irregular Route Motor Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., hereinafter referred to as the Conference, was permitted to intervene in support of complainants.

Complainants transport general commodities over regular routes in an area which includes Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. Defendant is authorized to transport frozen foods, fresh foods, including fruits and vegetables, packing-house products, and dairy products, from, to or between specified points in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. It admits that it has, and now is engaged in the transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry from and to points not authorized by its certificates. Following is a list of typical shipments transported by defendant beyond the scape of its certificates during September, October, and November, 1953:

[fol. 164]	fo	1.	1	64	1]
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18	4		e, *
Commodity:	Weight Pounds	Origin	Destination
Beef and mutton	26,325	San Antonio, Tex.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Cut-up poultry	25,674	Fayetteville, Ark.	Dayton, Ohio Columbus, Ohio
Dressed poultry	25,276 23,890	Bentonville, Ark.	Turlock, Calif.
Fresh beef	23.061	Fort Worth, Tex.	Toledo, Ohio
Frozen turkeys	23,900	Bentonville, Ark.	Louisville, Ky.
Veal trimmings	29,967	Fort Worth, Tex.	Cincinnati, Ohio

In each such instance no commodity other than that indicated was transported at the same time in the same vehicle.

Defendant, relying upon Interstate Commerce Commission v. Kroblin, 113 F. Supp. 599, which was affirmed on appeal, — F. 2d —, contends that the operations complained of come within the exemption provided by section 203(b)(6) of the Act, and may be performed without specific

authority from this Commission. Section 203(b)(6), so far as here material, provides as follows:

Nothing in this part, except the provisions of section 204 relative to qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees and safety of operation or standards of equipment shall be construed to include (6) motor vehicles used in carrying property consisting of ordinary livestock, fish (including shell fish), or agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including manufactured products thereof), if such motor vehicles are not used in carrying any other property, or passengers, for compensation (Italics supplied)

We have involved here the transportation of two types of commodities, namely, (1) fresh or frozen dressed poultry and (2) fresh or frozen dressed meat or, more precisely, those packing-house products derived from the slaughter [fol. 65] of ordinary livestock. Although, as will be seen, we conclude that neither type of commodity is within the exemption provided by the statute, the reasoning in support of such conclusion differs as to the two classes of commodities. Obviously the exemption, if any, of vehicles used in the transportation of dressed poultry depends upon whether that commodity is an "agricultural commodity" or a "manufactured product thereof". In the case, however, of dressed livestock or those packing-house products derived from the slaughter of livestock, that issue is not in our opinion controlling.

As originally enacted in 1935, section 203(b)(6) exempted transportation performed in "motor vehicles used exclusively in carrying livestock, fish (including shellfish), or agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)." In 1938 the section was amended to read "motor vehicles used in carrying property consisting of livestock, fish (including shellfish), or agricultural commodities (not including the manufactured products thereof) if such motor vehicles are not used in carrying any other preperty or passengers for compensation". In 1940 the word "livestock" in the exemption was modified to read "ordinary livestock", a term previously defined in section

20(11) of the Act as "all cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, and mules, except such as are chiefly valuable for breed-

ing, racing, show purposes, or other special uses".

Thus, from the begining of motor carrier regulation by us an exemption has been provided in section 203(b)(6) of vehicles used in the carrying of "livestock" or "ordinary [fol. 66] livestock", and also in the same section an exemption of vehicles used in the carrying of "agricultural commodities". The latter exemption does not duplicate the former nor did it establish a second exemption of vehicles used in carrying ordinary livestock. On the other hand, it must be concluded that the exemption of vehicles used in carrying ordinary livestock ends upon the slaughter of the livestock when it loses its identity as livestock, and that there was no intent in the same section to provide a further or second exemption of vehicles carrying the packinghouse products which result from the slaughter, on the theory that such commodities are "agricultural commodities". A Congressional intent, had there been one to exempt the transportation not only of ordinary livestock but also of the products of the slaughter thereof, would unquestionably have been so simple to state that the failure to do so negatives any such strained construction of the language actually used to accomplish that end. This conclusion conforms to that made by us in Determination of Exempted Agricultural Commodities, 52 M.C.C. 511, hereinafter referred to as the Exemption case.

The record herein, apparently for the purpose of demonstrating that fresh meat is in any event a "manufactured product" of an agricultural commodity, describes the slaughtering processes at some length. This evidence as it relates to the processing of livestock is beside the point if our conclusion is correct that the exemption of vehicles used in carrying "agricultural commodities" does not duplicate the exemption of vehicles used in carrying "ordinary live-[fol. 67] stock." Nevertheless, we shall review it briefly and later we shall refer to other evidence designed to show that fresh and frozen meats which are the products of the slaughter of ordinary livestock are, in any event, manufactured products.

Cattle are raised on farms and ranches and generally

are shipped alive by the growers to stockyards operated by, or in conjunction with, meat packing companies. The slaughtering process begins only after the animals reach the stockyards and consists of (1) holding the cattle in pens, including resting, watering, and feeding, (2) killing, including knocking, shackling, hoisting, and bleeding, (3) skinning and cutting, (4) washing, (5) stamping, scaling, and grading, (6) hot clothing, and (7) chilling. In processing the animals for slaughter, various mechanical and other aids are employed, such as pens, runways, pulleys and chains, overhead conveyors, electric saws, mechanical slides, water heaters, ribbon branders, and chilling systems entailing the use of brine tanks, pumps, and related gear.

Chickens and other poultry intended to be used for food are raised on farms or by so-called "commercial broiler houses". Poultry is raised on farms principally for the production of eggs. Their sale for killing is largely incidental to that production. The commercial broiler houses, on the other hand, are primarily engaged in producing poultry for food purposes. From three to four lots are usually raised and marketed during the course of a year. In most instances, chickens, turkeys, and other poultry are shipped alive from the farm or commercial broiler house to the [fol. 68] processing plant. Only a small percentage of the total number raised are killed and processed by the grower. The principal exceptions are the Long Island, N.Y., duck industry and certain growers' cooperatives, which carry on all operations incidental to the marketing of dressed poultry including the growing, killing, and processing.

In the packing plants, the birds are first placed on an endless chain and then carried by the chain through the various stages of processing, which includes killing, picking, pinning, singeing, cropping and venting, washing, chilling eviscerating, packaging, and freezing. Picking is done both by machinery and by hand, the mechanical picker consisting of revolving drums equipped with rubber fingers. In some plants the removal of feathers is accomplished by the use of hot wax. The usual method of chilling is to place the carcasses in metal baskets which are then submerged in tanks of ice water long enough to remove all body heat. In the exiscerating process, the body cavity is cut open

and the viscera removed, with the liver, heart, and gizzard being cleaned and replaced in the carcass. The eviscerated poultry is then usually wrapped in waterproof paper and packed with ice in crates or barrels. Various methods of dry wrapping are also employed. The freezing of poultry must be accomplished as rapidly as possible and is generally done in a mechanically refrigerated room in which the temperature is maintained at minus 40 degrees Farenheit and the air is circulated at speeds up to 70 miles an hour? After the birds have been frozen by this quick-freeze method, they are placed in cold storage until ready for shipment.

The evidence also contains, in exhibit form, numerous booklets, manuals, pamphlets, and statistical studies pub-[fol. 69] lished in 1929 and later by various Federal agencies, including the Executive Office of the President and U.S. Departments of Commerce and Labor, indicating that, for industrial classification purposes, the slaughter of livestock, meat packing, and the dressing of poultry are regarded as manufacturing activities. As examples, in a 1933 publication of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, entitled Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, meats are classified as dutiable imports under the listing of "Manufactured Foodstuffs". Four manuals issued by the Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, in 1940, 1943, 1945, and 1946, variously entitled Standard Industrial Classification, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, or Standard Commodity Classification, all classify meat packing and poultry dressing as manufacturing industries, and the products thereof as manufactured foods. A 1950 publication of the U.S. Department of Commerce entitled Schedule A Statistical Classification of Imports into the United States lists fresh and frozen meats and dead, dressed, or undressed poultry as "Meat Products". "Meat Products" is listed under the broader classification of "Agricultural Manufactured Foodstuffs and Beverages".

In the Exemption case, we reported the result of an investigation instituted on our own motion into and concerning the meaning of the term "agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)" as used in section 203(b)(6). We concluded that the term "agricul-

tural commodities" embraces all products raised or produced on farms by tillage and cultivation of the soil (such as vegetables, fruits, and nuts); forest products; live poultry and bees; and commodities produced by ordinary livestock, live poultry, and bees, such as milk, wool, eggs, and honey; and that the parenthetical expression "not [fol. 70] including manufactured products thereof" has the effect of limiting agricultural commodities to those in their natural state and those which, as a result of treating or processing, have not acquired new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations. At pages 546 and 547, in discussing the identical questions here in issue, we said:

The words "agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)" do not include ordinary livestock as the latter are separately mentioned in section 203(b)(6). Section 20(11) of the act provides that "The term 'ordinary livestock' shall include all cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, and mules, except such as are chiefly valuable-for breeding, racing, show purposes, or other special uses." It necessarily follows that the term as used in section 203(b)(6) has the same meaning. Livestock, such as race horses, show horses, and the like do not come under the Classification of "ordinary livestock", and the transportation of animals of this type is subject to the certificate or permit requirements of the act. Owsley Common Carrier Application, 31 M.C.C. 778. Poultry, however, are included within the broader description "agricultural commodities." It is clear also that certain products of live animals, such as are embraced in the definition of ordinary livestock, are likewise included; and there is no dispute that wool, at least in the form sheared from the sheep, is an agricultural commodity. These products are in themselves basic agricultural commodities, separate and distinct from the livestock. But slaughtered animals are not embraced in the definition

¹ In a report on reconsideration in the Exemption case, 62 M.C.C. 87, 89, we found that cleaned or scoured raw wool and mohair and redried tobacco leaf are within the agricultural exemption.

of ordinary livestock and we are impelled to conclude that the products thereof, such as fresh meats and meat products, do not fall within the description "agricultural commodities" as used in section 203(b)(6). It logically follows that neither killed poultry nor any products thereof come within the term under consideration. We conclude that poultry other than that alive is not an agricultural commodity within the meaning of section 203(b)(6). Further, we are of the opinion that birds of the air such as doves and pigeons are not agricultural commodities.

[fol. 71] The facts before us in this proceeding are more complete as they relate to this particular issue than were those before us in the *Exemption case*, but they contain nothing to warrant any different conclusions. On the contrary, they confirm the conclusions there reached.

On all the evidence now before us, we conclude (1) that the exemption of vehicles used in carrying "ordinary livestock" does not extend to fresh or frozen meats, the products of the slaughter of such livestock; (2) that the exemption of vehicles used in carrying "agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including the manufactured products thereof)" does not embrace vehicles used in carrying ordinary livestock in view of the specific exemption in the same section of vehicles used in carrying that commodity; and (3) that the exemption of vehicles used in carrying "agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)" does not in any event extend to vehicles used in carrying either fresh or frozen meat or fresh or frozen dressed poultry.

Although on somewhat similar facts, at least with respect to dressing and packing poultry, it was held in the Kroblin case that so-called New York-dressed poultry or eviscerated poultry were not "manufactured products" of [fol. 72] agricultural commodities within the intent and meaning of section 203(b)(6), we have not acquiesced in the Court's decision, and a review thereof has been sought. Until a final decision contrary to the findings in the Exemption case is reached by the Courts, we adhere to the conclusion that the transportation of fresh and frozen

Court said:

meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry are subject to the certificate and permit requirements of the act. In any event, and regardless of the final outcome of the Kroblin case, it seems clear that slaughtered livestock or the products of the slaughter of livestock are neither ordinary livestock nor agricultural commodities as those terms are commonly used and understood. It follows that vehicles used in the transportation of slaughtered livestock or the products of slaughtered livestock do not come within the purview of the exemption in section 203(b)(6).

The conclusion that fresh and frozen meats, the products of the slaughter of ordinary livestock are not "agricultural commodities" within the meaning of the statute finds definite support in Southwestern Trading Co. v. United States, 208 F. 2d 708, wherein the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed on appeal in a criminal proceeding a finding that vehicles used in carrying cow hides were not within the exemption of vehicles engaged in carrying "agricultural commodities". In so doing, the

In a proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission, reported in 52 Motor Carrier Cases 511, the history of the legislation was reviewed, and it was found that the primary purpose of the partial exemption provided in said Section 303(b)(6) was to aid the farmer in agricultural pursuits; that the words agricultural commodities should be construed in their plain, usual, and commonly accepted sense. The Commission proceeded to group agricultural commodities under three general headings: Those which are pro-[fol. 73] duced by plants; those which are produced continually by living animals kept on the farm, such as milk, eggs, and wool; and live poultry. The only group into which cow hides could possible come would be the products of animals, but it is apparent that cow. hides would not be included within this group, as said classification refers only to the commodities which living animals produce continually and with regularity. The hide is a part of the animal, separable only upon its death; it is a product of slaughter only. The Commission specifically found that slaughtered animals

were not embraced in the definition of ordinary livestock, and that the products thereof, such as fresh meat and meat products, did not fall within the description "agricultural commodities" as used in Section 303(b)(6). It stated that pelts, skins, or green and salted hides, are not agricultural commodities within the meaning of said section. The conclusion reached by the Commission is directly in point here.

Considering all of the evidence of record, we find that defendant's operations in the transportation of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen dressed poultry, in interstate or foreign commerce, are not within the exemption provided in section 203(b)(6) of the act, and that to the extent to which such transportation is not authorized in its certificates, it is unlawful and should be discontinued.

An order will be entered requiring defendant to cease and desist from the performance of the transportation found unlawful berein.

[fols. 74-86]

ORDER

At a General Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of July, A.D. 1954.

No. MC-C-1605

East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al.

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS

This proceeding being at issue upon complaint and answer on file, and full investigation of the matters and things involved having been made, and the Commission, on the date hereof, having made and filed a report herein containing its findings of fact and conclusions thereon, which report is hereby made a part hereof:

It is ordered, That defendant, Frozen Food Express, be, and it is hereby, notified and required, within 45 days from the date of this order, to cease and desist from all motor

carrier operations in interstate or foreign commerce of the character found in the said report to be unlawful and thereafter to abstain from a resumption of such operations unless and until appropriate authority is obtained.

By the Commission.

George W. Laird, Secretary.

(Seal)

[fol. 87] In the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division

[Title omitted]

Answer of Interstate Commerce Commission to Complaint of Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture—Filed October 14, 1954

Now comes the defendant Interstate Commerce Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, and for answer to the complaint herein filed by Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, as an intervening plaintiff, admits, denies and avers as follows:

The Commission admits the allegations in paragraphs I, II, III, and IV of the said complaint, except the allegation in pargaraph II that the Court's jurisdiction is founded upon section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which the Commission expressly denies.

9

The Commission admits the allegations in paragraph V, except the allegation that the Secretary of Agriculture received no notice of the said proceeding prior to the Comfol. 881 mission's decision therein, as to the truth of which allegation the Commission is without knowledge.

2

Answering paragraph VI, the Commission alleges that it was not required, under the statute therein referred to or

under any other statute, to notify the Secretary of Agriculture before proceeding with the disposition of the said complaint. The Commission admits that after the said complaint was at issue and after all the evidence of the complainants and the respondents had been received and after it (the Commission) had rendered its decision, the Secretary petitioned for leave to intervene in the said proceeding and for an oral hearing, and admits that it denied the said petition, a copy of its denial order being attached to the Secretary's complaint and marked Appendix "C".

The Commission expressly denies the allegation that its report and order in the said proceeding are null and void because of its failure to notify the Secretary before disposing of the said complaint and because of its denial of the Secretary's petition for leave to intervene and for oral hearing.

4

The Commission denies each of and all the allegations in paragraph VII of the said complaint.

5

Further answering the said complaint, the Commission alleges that the findings in its said report and order were and are, and each of them was and is, fully supported by the evidence admitted in the said proceeding; that the said findings afford an adequate basis for the Commis-[fol. 89] sion's conclusions therein; and that in making and entering the said report and order the Commission considered and weighed carefully, in the light of its own knowledge and experience, each fact, circumstance, and condition brought to its attention by or on behalf of the parties to the said proceeding.

The Commission further alleges that the said report and order were not made or entered either arbitrarily or unjustly, or without proof, or contrary to the relevant evidence, or without evidence to support them; that in making its said report and order the Commission did not exceed the authority conferred upon it by law; and the Commission denies each of and all the allegations to the contrary contained in the said complaint, and denies that its said report

and order are invalid or illegal for any of the reasons set forth therein, or for any other reason.

Wherefore, having fully answered, the Commission prays that the relief sought by the Secretary of Agriculture, as intervening plaintiff, be denied and that the said complaint be dismissed.

(S.) Leo H. Pou, Assistant General Counsel, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington 25, D. C. (S.) Edward M. Reidy, General Counsel.

[fols. 90-125] CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (omitted in printing).

[fol. 126] IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

Civil Action No. 8285

Civil Action No. 8396

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, Plaintiff

EZRA TAFT BENSON, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, Intervening Plaintiff.

United States of America and Interstate Commerce Commission, Defendants,

COMMON CARRIER IRREGULAR ROUTE CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATION, et al., Intervening Defendants

OPINION OF THREE-JUDGE COURT-Dated January 26, 1955

Before Hutcheson, Chief Circuit Judge, and Connally and Kennerly, District Judges

Connally, District Judge:

Filed pursuant to Secs. 1336, 1398, and 2321-2325, of Title 28; to Sec. 1009, of Title 5; and to Sec. 305(g), of

Title 49 U.S.C.A., each of the foregoing civil actions attacks and seeks to restrain enforcement of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Presenting the same question of law, and substantial identity of parties, the [fol. 127] actions were consolidated for hearing and trial. The question for determination is whether a number of different commodities, as later noted herein, all of which have their origin on the farm or ranch, fall within the scope of the so-called agricultural exemption (Sec. 303(b) (6)) of Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act (Title 49, U.S.C.A., Sec. 301, et seq.) By terms of the last-mentioned statute, motor vehicles used in carrying property consisting of "ordinary livestock, fish (including shell fish), or agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)", are exempt from Interstate Commerce Commission control (save for minor exceptions not here pertinent). plaintiff in each of the consolidated actions, being a trucking concern holding a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Commission, desires to carry some or all of . the commodities in question, unrestricted by the terms of its own certificate, or by other Commission regulation. Hence the plaintiff, supported to a considerable extent in this contention by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, urges upon the Court a broad interpretation of the statutory language "agricultural commodities" (not including manufactured products thereof)", which would have the net result of enlarging this so-called agricultural exemption. The Commission, on the other hand, and those intervenors who align themselves with the Commission, urge upon us that most of the commodities in question, by virtue of the treatment and processing which [fol. 128] they receive, either have lost their identity as "agricultural commodities," or have become "manufactured products thereof". The result of this argument is drastically to restrict the scope of the exemption.

Civil Action 8285

In June, 1948, the Interstate Commerce Commission, of its own motion, instituted a proceeding, being MC-C-968 on its docket, in the nature of an investigation, to deter-

· mine the meaning and scope of the term "agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)", as used in the above-mentioned statute. The proceeding was widely noticed in the affected trades and industries. Many interested parties, including the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, the Commissioners of Agriculture from a number of the States, associations of shippers, motor carriers, and others, intervened. After extended hearings, during which much expert testimony was offered as to the manner and method of cleaning, preparing, packaging, and otherwise processing the various commodities in question, the Commission issued its report and order entitled "Determination of Exempted Agricultural Commodities" (52 I.C.C. Reports, Motor Carrier Lases, 511-566). In such report, the Commission announced its definition of such statutory [fol. 129] term, which definition it then undertook to apply to the various commodities under consideration, and enumerated those which it found to come within the statutory language, and those which it found to fall without.2 Thereupon, the proceeding was terminated and removed from the Commission docket.

commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)' as used in section 203 (b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act means: Products raised or produced on farms by tiliage and cultivation of the soil (such as vegetables, fruits, and nuts); forest products; live poultry and bees; and commodities produced by ordinary livestock, live poultry, and bees (such as milk, wool, eggs, and honey), but not including any such products or commodities which, as a result of some treatment, have been so changed as to possess new forms, qualities, or properties, or result in combinations."

including manufactured products thereof)' as used in section 203(b)(6) includes: (1) fruits, berries, and vegetables which remain in their natural state, including those packaged in bags or other containers, but excluding those placed in hermetically sealed containers, those frozen or

[fol. 130] The plaintiff Frozen Food Express was not a party to the proceeding before the Commission. By amended complaint filed here July 12, 1954, plaintiff alleges that it desires to carry agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) for hire, to and from all points within the United States, irrespective of the limitations imposed by its own certificate; that the report of April 13, 1951, deprives plaintiff of its right to do so. Alleging that the action of the Commission, in entering the report in question, was arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable, that it constituted an abuse of discretion and a violation of the Commission's statutory powers, the plaintiff here sceks an injunction to restrain the Commission and the United States from enforcing or recogniz-

quick frozen, and those shelled, sliced, shredded, chopped up; '(2) fruits, berries, and vegetables dried naturally, or artificially; (3) seeds, including inoculated seeds, but not seeds prepared for condiment use or those which have been deawned, scarified or otherwise freated for seeding purposes; (4) forage, hay, straw, corn and sorghum fodder, corn cobs, and stover; (5) (a) hops and castor beans, and (b) leaf tobacco, but excluding redried tobacco leaf; (6) raw peanuts, and other nuts, unshelled; (7) whoie grains, namely, wheat, rye, corn, rice, oats, barley and sorghum grain, not including dehulled rice and oats, or pearled barley; (8) (a) cotton in bales or in the seed, (b) cottonseed and flaxseed, and (c) ramie fiber, flaxfiber, and hemp fiber; (9) live poultry, namely, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and guineas; (10) milk, cream, and skim milk, including that which has been pasteurized, standarized milk, homogenized milk and cream, vitamin 'D' milk, and vitamin 'D' skim milk; (11) wool and mobair, excluding cleaned and scoured wool and mohair; (12) eggs, including oiled eggs, but excluding whole or shelled eggs, frozen or dried eggs, frozen or dried egg yolks, and frozen or dried egg albumin; (13) (a) trees which have been felled and those trimmed, cut to length peeled or split, but not further processed, and (b) crude resin, maple sap, bark, leaves, Spanish moss, and greenery; (14) sugar cane, sugar beets, honey in the comb, and strained honey."

ing the validity of such report; restraining interference with the plaintiff's proposed transportation of such agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof), and seeks an order of this Court declaring the report of the Commission of April 13, 1951, to be null and void:

The Secretary of Agriculture has intervened, denominating himself "Intervening Plaintiff.". He makes common cause with plaintiff in contending that a number of comfol, 131] modities are within the exemption. Several trucking associations, and some sixty southern and western railroad companies, have intervened. These interveners take a contrary view, and support the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We are of the opinion that the action may not be main tained, and must be dismissed, for the reason that the report and order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of April 13, 1951, is not an "order" subject to judicial review under any of the statutes cited. The proceeding before the Commission was not an adversary one. order which initiated it purported to do no more than direct that an investigation be made of the meaning of the statutory language. Notice was given only to the public. When the final report and order was forthcoming some two years later, the only "order" entered was one discontinuing the proceeding and removing it from the Commission's docket. The question is confrolled by U. S. v. Los Angeles R. R. Co. (273 U.S. 284), holding a very similar "order" of the Interstate Commerce Commission which found, after an investigation, the value of certain railroad properties, not to be subject to review. The language of Mr. Justice Brandeis, speaking for a unani-

Dressed and cut-up poultry, fresh or frozen; (3) Feathers; (4) Raw shelled peanuts and raw shelled nut; (5) Hay

⁽⁴⁾ Raw shelled peanuts and raw shelled nut; (5) Hay chopped up fine; (6) Cotton hinters and cottonseed hulls;

⁽⁷⁾ Frozen cream, frozen skim milk, and frozen milk;

⁽⁸⁾ Seeds hich have been deawned, scarified, or innoculated."

[fol. 132] mous Court there, aptly describes the order in issue here:

"The so-called order here complained of is one which does not command the carrier to do, or to refrain from doing, anything; which does not grant or withhold any authority, privilege or license; which does not extend or abridge any power or facility; which does not subject the carrier to any liability, civil or criminal; which does not change the carrier's existing or future status or condition; which does not determine any right or obligation. This so-called order is merely the formal record of conclusions reached after a study of data collected in the course of extensive research conducted by the Commission, through its employees. It is the exercise solely of the function of investigation."

The proponents of jurisdiction here rely upon Columbia Broadcasting System v. U. S. (316 U. S. 407). It was there held that an order of the Federal Communications Commission promulgating certain rules and regulations requiring that the Commission deny a license to broadcasting stations under certain circumstances, was subject to judicial review, upon a showing by the complaining party of strong equitable considerations. This authority is clearly distinguishable from the present case. The order there in question was entered in the exercise of the agency's rule-making power. Such orders, together with those fixing rates and those determining controversies before the administrative body, have long been recognized as subject to review (U. S. v. Los Angeles R. R. Co., supra).

Likewise, the complaining party there showed an immediate and continuing threat of irreparable injury if the order were not reviewed. It is not so here. The statement of plaintiff that it desires to carry for hire most or all of [fol. 133] the commodities on the Commission's proscribed list, and that if it does so, the Commission likely will seek injunctive relief to restrain plaintiff, shows no basis for the intervention of a court of equity. Plaintiff will have an adequate remedy in the event of such interference.

It follows that Civil Action 8285 will be dismissed.

Civil Action 8396:

A complaint was filed December 23, 1953, with the Interstate Commerce Commission by East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Gillette Motor Transport, Inc., and Jones Truck Lines, Inc., charging that Frozen Food Express was and has been engaged in transporting fresh and frozen dressed poultry, and fresh and frozen meats, and meat products, for hire, between points in interstate commerce not authorized by its certificate of convenience and necessity. Frozen Food readily admitted that it had been so engaged, but defended on the theory that such products all were within the agricultural exemption. The Commission found each of these products not to be within the exemption, and ordered Frozen Food Express to cease and desist from such unauthorized transportation. The present proceeding was filed by Frozen Food Express to review that order.

While the present action was pending in this Court, the [fol. 134] Secretary of Agriculture of the United States filed with the Commission his petition for leave to intervene, pursuant to Sec. 1291, of Title 7, U.S.C.A. This request was denied; and the Secretary appears here as "Intervening Plaintiff", contending (1) that the proceedings before the Commission were near and void by reason of the failure of the Commission to notify him of the pendency thereof (Sec. 1291(a), of Title 7, U.S.C.A.); (2) that the proceedings should be remanded to the Commission by reason of its error of law in having denied him leave to intervene; and (3) that the cease and desist order should be enjoined by reason of the alleged error of the Commission in holding fresh and frozen meats, and fresh and frozen dressed poultry, to be beyond the limits of the agricultural exemption.

The rail carriers and trucking associations which intervened in Civil Action 8285, also appear in this action. They support the Commission, and oppose the position by the plaintiff and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Armour & Company, being engaged at various points in the United States in the slaughter of livestock and the kill-

Plaintiff has abandoned the contention that meat products are within the agricultural exemption, and this commodity will not be further considered here.

ing, dressing, and sale of poultry, has intervened, urging that dressed poultry is an exempt commodity, that meat is

The position taken by the Secretary of Agriculture that the proceeding before the Commission was null and void in its entirety by reason of the failure of the Commission to give him notice thereof need not long detain us. The proceeding there was not one with respect to "rates, charges, [fol. 135] tariffs, and practices" relating to the transpor-Station of farm products, and hence was not one of which the Secretary was entitled to notice under the statute (Secs. 1291 and 1622, of Title 7, U.S.C.A.). U.S. v. Pa. R. R. Co. (242 U. S. 208); B & O R.R. Co. v. U.S. (277 U.S. 292); Mo. Pac. R.R. Co. v. Norwood (283 U.S. 249). The Commission likewise did not commit an error of law in denying the Secretary's Petition of Intervention, filed there

while the present proceeding was pending here.

Most able and exhaustive treatment is given the question now before us, in so far as it concerns dressed poultry, by Judge Graven of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Iowa, in I.C.C. v. Kroblin' (113 F. Supp. 599; aff. 212 F. 2d 555, cert. den. Oct. 14, 1954). Reviewing the long struggle between the Interstate Commerce Commission in its efforts to restrict the application of the exemption in question, and the Department of Agriculture and others in seeking to expand it; reviewing the legislative history of the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, and various proposed amendments thereto; and considering the congressional intent which prompted the insertion of the agricul-tural exempt on, Judge Graven concluded that dressed poultry constituted an "agricultural commodity", and did not constitute a "manufactured product thereof". Hence, such commodity was within the exemption. It is sufficient to state that we agree with those conclusions as to fresh and frozen dressed poultry.

Counsel for the Commission arges that this Court should [fol. 136] disregard the Kroblin case, on the argument that the only question before us is one of the adequacy of the evidence before the Commission. It is said that the order which was entered was one within the general purview of the Commission's authority, and that if its findings are supported by "substantial evidence", this Court has no

alternative but to leave it undisturbed. While we do not quarrel with such statement as a general proposition of law, the argument is not convincing in its application to the present record. The primary facts before the Commission were without dispute and were the subject of stipulation. Reduced to simplest form, they showed that before a chicken or duck became "dressed poultry", the bird was killed, his feathers and entrails removed, he was chilled, and in some cases frozen, packaged, etc. In addition, such "facts" consisted of evidence of so-called "expert" nature, that this treatment or processing of the chicken or duck rendered him a "manufactured product".

It is apparent that there is only one ultimate finding called for, namely, whether under the type of processing reflected by the record, the product falls within the statutory definition. The question then is a mixed one of law and fact, calling for the application of the processes of legal reasoning and of principles of statutory construction. The fact that the Commission's findings are supported by an "expert" who gives his opinion that a dressed chicken is a manufactured product, does not foreclose the question, [fol. 137] nor remove it from the scope of judicial review. Baumgartner v. U. S. (322 U. S. 665): Lehmann v. Acheson (206 F. 2d 592, 3C); Galena Oaks Corp. v. Scofield —— F. 2d ——, 5C, Dec. 29, 1954, as yet unreported).

In our opinion, fresh and frozen meat does not fall within the category either of "ordinary livestock" or of "agricultural commodities", and hence is not within the exemption. Since the enactment of Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act in 1935, motor vehicles used exclusively in carrying "livestock, fish (including shell fish), or agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)", have been exempt. By amendment in 1940, the term "ordinary" was inserted immediately before the word "livestock". The term "ordinary livestock" is defined in Sec. 20(11) of the Act as "all cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, and mules, except such as are chiefly valuable for breeding, racing, show purposes, or other special uses".

Referring only to the live animals, "ordinary livestock" may not be tortured to include the carcasses of slaughtered meat animals, or the meat which is the product of butchering. Meat has been regarded generally in the industry as

a controlled commodity for some twenty years. Congress has dealt with the agricultural exemption on many occasions. Considering the ease with which the Congress height have added appropriate language to evidence its intent toexempt fresh or frozen meat from Interstate Commerce Commission control, if it so desired, the absence of such language indicates that no such intent was entertained. [fol. 138] Nor may meat, fresh or frozen, be considered an "agricultural commodity" for present purposes. exemption has treated the live meat animal in a separate generic class from "agricultural commodity" since the enactment of the statute; and if the live animal, on entering the slaughter pen or the packing house, is not an "agricultural commodity", we are unable to see how he becomes one on emerging therefrom in the form of beef or pork. The Commission was correct, in our opinion, in holding fresh and frozen meat to be non-exempt.

The enforcement of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, MC-C-1605, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al., v. Frozen Food Express, is enjoined and restrained in so far as said order interfered with, enjoins or restrains the plaintiff Frozen Food Express from transporting fresh and frozen dressed poultry in interstate commerce (when the motor vehicles used in carrying such poultry are not used for carrying any other property or passengers for compensation). Other relief sought by

plaintiff is denied.

Clerk will notify counsel.

Done at Houston, Texas, this 26th day of January, 1955.

(S.) Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Chief Judge, Fifth Circuit; (S.) Ben C. Connally, United States District Judge; (S.) T. M. Kennerly, United States District Judge, Concurring in Part and Dissenting in Part.

[fol. 139] KENNERLY, District Judge:

· Concurring in part and dissenting in part.

I concur with all the foregoing opinion except the decision in Civil Action 8396 with respect to fresh meat and frozen meat. As to that I respectfully dissent.

I think all of Section 303(b) should be given a broad and

liberal construction, and that Section 303(b)(6) should be construed as including fresh meat and frozen meat. I think we should not only follow the reasoning of both the District Court and Court of Appeals in the *Kroblin* case with respect to dressed poultry and frozen dressed poultry, but that what is said is also applicable to fresh meats and frozen meats.

(S.) T. M. Kennerly, Judge.

[fol. 140] IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS HOUSTON DIVISION

Civil Action

No. 8396

Frozen Foon Express, et AL., Plaintiffs,

United States of America, Interstate Commerce Commission, et al.,

Final Judgment-Filed February 23, 1955

This action, to enjoin and set aside an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, having come on for final hearing on November 16, 1954, before a duly constituted three-judge District Court, convened pursuant to Sections 2284 and 2321-2325, Title 28, United States Code, consisting of the undersigned judges; and the Court having considered the pleadings and evidence, and the briefs and arguments of counsel for the respective parties, and being fully advised in the premises; and having on January 26, 1955, filed herein its opinion, containing its findings of fact and conclusions of law; now, in accordance with the said opinion, findings, and conclusions, it is hereby

Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed as follows:

(1) The defendants, the United States of America and the Interstate Commerce Commission, be and they hereby are, enjoined and restrained from enforcing the order of the said Commission entered July 13, 1954, in a proceeding docketed by the Commission as No. MC C-1605, and entitled 'East Texas, Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al. y. Frozen Food Express', insofar as the said order requires the [fol. 141] said Frozen Food Express to cease and desist from transporting, or interferes with its transportation of; fresh' and frozen dressed poultry in interstate commerce for compensation unless the motor-vehicle used in the carrying of such poultry is at the same time being used to carry for compensation passengers or other property not of the interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 303(b)(6)); and

(2) All other relief sought by the plaintiffs herein, including the Secretary of Agriculture as intervening plaintiff, be, and the same hereby is, denied.

This the --- day of February, 1955.

J. C. Hutcheson, Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; Ben C. Connally, United States District Judge; T. M. Kennerly, United States District Judge.

[fol. 142]. APPROVAL OF FORM OF JUDGMENT

The undersigned, as attorneys of record for parties to this civil action, hereby indicate their approval of the form of the annexed and foregoing judgment.

Carl L. Phinney, Attorney for Frozen Food Express, Plaintiff; Walter D. Matson, Attorney for Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, Intervening Plaintiff; James E. Kilday, Attorney for the United States of America, Defendant; Leo H. Pou, Attorney for the Intervening Plaintiff; Francis W. McInerny Attorney for East Texas Motor Freight Lines, et al., Intervening Defendants.

[fol. 143]:

[File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, HOUSTON DIVISION

[Title omitted]

Notice of Appeal to the United States Subreme Court by Class I Railroads—Filed April 10, 1955

Notice is hereby given that the Class I railroads, a list of which is attached hereto, and made a part hereof, as Appendix A, intervening defendants in support of defendant Interstate Commerce Commission in the above-styled civil action, hereby appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, from that portion of the final judgment, entered in this action on February 23, 1955, which restrains and enjoins the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing its order in MC-C-1605, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al. v. Frozen Food Express, in respect to the transportation by Frozen Food Express of fresh and frozen dressed poultry in Interstate Commerce (when the motor vehicles used in carrying such poultry are not used for carrying any other property or passengers for compensation).

This appeal is taken pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. 1253 and

2101(b).

1

It is agreed by the intervening defendant railroads appealing herein that the record on appeal shall consist of the transcript of the record as requested by the defendant Interstate Commerce Commission in its Notice of Appeal [fol. 144] in this action, in which transcript the clerk will please include this Notice of Appeal.

III

The following questions are presented by this appeal:

(1) Whether the district cour? was in error in holding that fresh and frozen dressed poultry are "agricultural commodities" and not "manufactured products thereof" within

the meaning of Section 203(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C.A. 303 (b)(6)).

- (2) Whether the district court, in enjoining enforcement of and setting aside so much of the Commission's Order as relates to fresh and frozen dressed poultry, was in error in failing to give adequate weight to the interpretation given by the Interstate Commerce Commission to Section 293(b)(6) of Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act in view of the fact that the Commission has been given extensive responsibilities by the Congress of the United States of America in the interpretation and administration of the Act so as to promote sound conditions in transportation; conformity with the objectives of the National Transportation Policy.
 - (S.) Margaret, P. Alen, 1740 Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania; (S.) Edwin N. Bell, Esperson Building, Houston, Texas; (S.) Joseph H. Hayes, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago 6, Itanois; (S.) Carl Helmétag, Jr., 1740 Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania; (S.) James W. Nisbet, 280 Union Station [fols. 145-146] Building, Chicago 6, Illinois; (S.) Charles P. Reynolds, Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D.C.; Attorneys for Class I Railroads, Intervening Defendants.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (omitted in printing)

[fol. 147]

APPENDIX "A"

List of Class I Railroads

The below listed Railroads are the individual carriers, which, together, are designated in the Notice of Appeal as "Class I Railroads," the intervening defendants appealing herein. When used, the term "Class I Railroads" includes each of these named Railroads:

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

List of Class | Railroads - Continued

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway Company.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

Chicago Great Western Railway Company.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bailroad Company.

The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company. Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company

(P. L. Solether, Trustee).

Elgiu, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company.

Florida East Coast Railway Company (John W. Martin, Trustee).

Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Railway Company.

Great Northern Railway Company.

Green Bay & Western Railroad Company, Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company,

Illinois Central Railroad Company,

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company.

Midland Valley Railroad Company.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company.

· Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company. .

Missouri Pacific Railroad Company (Guy A. Thompson, Trustee).

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company.

St. Louis Southern Railway Company.

Seaboard Airline Railroad Company.

Southern Railway Company.

Southern Pacific Company.

The Texas and Pacific Railway Company.

Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad...

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Wabash Railroad Company.

The Western Pacific Railroad Company.

[fol. 148] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS HOUSTON DIVISION

[Title omitted]

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—Filed April 20, 1955

I

Notice is hereby given that the Interstate Commerce Commission, a defendant in the above-styled civil action, hereby appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from that part of the final judgment herein entered on February 23, 1955, whereby the Interstate Commerce Commission was enjoined and restrained from enforcing its order of July 13, 1954, respecting the transportation by Frozen Food Express of fresh and frozen dressed poultry in interstate commerce for compensation, the said order having been entered in a proceeding bearing the Commission's docket No. MC-C-1605, and entitled East Texas Motor Freight-Lines et al. v. Frozen Food Express.

This appeal is taken pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1253 and

2101(b).

[fol. 149]

II

The clerk will please prepare a transcript of the record in this cause, for transmission to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and include in said transcript the following:

- (a) Complaint filed August 2, 1954, by Frozen Food Express, plaintiff, including exhibits A and B thereto attached:
- (b) Order constituting a three-judge court to try the case;
 - (c) Answer of Interstate Commerce Commission;

(d) Answer of United States of America;

(e) Motion for leave to intervene and complaint in intervention, including appendices A, B, and C, filed by Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture: (f) Notation allowing Secretary of Agriculture to intervene:

(g) Answer of Interstate Commerce Commission to the complaint of the Secretary of Agriculture as intervening

plaintiff;

(h) Intervention and answer of East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Gillette Motor Transport, Inc., and Jones Truck Lines, Inc.;

(i) Answer of East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et

al., to the complaint of the Secretary of Agriculture;

(j) Motion for leave to intervene as defendant, filed by Common Carrier Irregular Route Conference of the American Trucking Associations, Inc.;

(k) Answer of Common Carrier Irregular Route Conference of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., to ori-

ginal complaint;

(1) Motion for leave to intervene as defendant, filed by American Trucking Associations, Inc.;

[fol. 150] (m) Answer of American Trucking Associations, Inc., with leave of court thereon;

(n) Order of October 6, 1954, amending original order

constituting the three-judge court;

(o) Answer of Common Carrier Irregular Route Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., to complaint of Secretary of Agriculture;

(p) Motion of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Ee Railway

Company et al., for leave to intervene;

(q) Stipulation as to intervention of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company et al., and order allowing intervention;

(r) Answer of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway

Company et al.;

Application of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad et al., for leave to intervene;

- (t) Order allowing intervention of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad et al.;
 - (u) Answer of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad et al.;
- (v) Motion of Armour & Company for leave to intervene;
- (w) Order granting Armour & Company leave to intervene;
 - (x) Plea in intervention, filed by Armour & Company;

(y) Motion for judgment on the pleadings, filed by the United States of America, as defendant, and the Secretary of Agriculture, as intervening plaintiff:

(z) Motion for leave to intervene and plea in intervention of Contract Carriers Conference of American Trucking

Associations, Inc., in open court;

(aa) Certified transcript of proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in its docket No. MC-C-1605, introduced in evidence at the trial of this case; [fol. 157] (bb) Order of submission on November 16, 1954;

(cc) Opinion of the court, filed January 26, 1955;

(dd) Final judgment, entered February 23, 1955;

(ee) This notice of appeal.

Ш

The following questions are presented by this appeal:

(1) Did the district court erroneously hold that both fresh dressed poultry and frozen dressed poultry are "agficultural commodities" and not "manufactured products thereof", within the meaning of section 203(b) (6) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 303(b) (6))?

(2) Did the district court, in setting aside and enjoining enforcement of the Commission's order insofar as it relates to fresh and frozen dressed poultry, erroneously substitute its opinion and judgment for that of the Commission upon administrative questions properly within the

Commission's province to decide?

- (3) Did the district court, in setting aside and enjoining enforcement of the Commission's order insofar as it relates to fresh and frozen dressed poultry, erroneously disregard or act contrary to the well-established principle of administrative law that an order of the Commission must be sustained by a reviewing court if within the scope of a statute the Commission is authorized to administer and enforce and if based upon adequate findings supported by substantial evidence on the whole record?
 - (S.) Edward M. Reidy, General Connsel; (S.) Leo H. Pou, Assistant General Counsel, Attorneys for Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

[fols. 152-153] CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (omitted in printing.

[fol. 154] SUPPLEMENTAL CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE OF NOTICE OF APPEAL BY CLASS I RAILROADS (Omitted in Printing)

[fol. 155 In the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division

[Title omitted]

Notice of Appeal to The United States Supreme Court by East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Gillette Motor Transport, Jones Truck Lines, Inc., American Trucking Association, Inc., Common Carrier Conference Irregular Route and Contract Carrier Conference Thereof, Intervening Defendants—Filed April 22, 1955

T

Notice is hereby given that East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Gillette Motor Transport, Jones Truck Lines, Inc., American Trucking Association, Inc., the Common Carrier Conference Irregular Route and the Contract Carrier Conference thereof, intervening defendants in the above-captioned proceeding, hereby appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from that portion of the final judgment entered in this action on February 23, 195 wherein the Interstate Commerce Commission was enjoined and restrained from enforcing its order, dated July 13, 1954, in a proceeding bearing Docket Number MC-C-1605 and entitled East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al. v. Frozen Food Express, insofar as said order requires respondent Frozen Food Express to cease and desist from transporting fresh and frozen dressed poultry in interstate commerce for compensation.

This appeal is taken pursuant to Sections 1253 and 2101.
(b) of the Judicial Code, 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1253 and 2101(b).

The designation of the portions of the record to be certified by the clerk contained in the Notice of Appeal filed by the Interstate Commerce Commission is adopted and hereby incorporated by reference.

III

The following questions are presented by this appeal: Did the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas err in its judgment rendered February 23, 1955, insofar as it enjoined and restrained the Inter-[fol. 156] state Commerce Commission from enforcing its order, dated July 13, 1954, in a proceeding bearing Docket Number MC-C-1605 and entitled East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al. v. Frozen Food Express, insofar as said order requires respondent Frozen Food Express to cease and desist from transporting fresh and frozen dressed poultry in interstate commerce for compensation?

District of Texas err in its judgment rendered February 23, 1955, insofar as it found that fresh and frozen dressed positry were "agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)" within the meaning of Section 203(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, 49 U.S.C.A. § 303(b)(6), and hence transportable by motor vehicles not subject to economic regulations by the Commission?

Did the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas err in its judgment rendered February 23, 1955, insofar as the Court exceeded its proper function in reviewing the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its proceeding in Docket Number MC-C-1605, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al. v. Frozen Food Express, for which there was warrant in the law and the facts?

Did the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas err in its judgment rendered February 23, 1955, in setting aside and enjoining the enforcement of the Commission's order, dated July 13, 1954, in Docket Number MC-C-1605, East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., et al. v. Frozen Food Express, insofar as it relates

to fresh and frozen dresed poultry, erroneously substitute its opinion and judgment for those of the Commission upon questions properly left to the Commission to decide?

Respectfully submitted,

70

Rollo E. Kidwell, Attorney for appellants; Callaway, Reed, Kidwell & Brooks, 301 Empire Bank Building, Dallas 1, Texas; Francis W. McInerny, Attorney for East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Gillette Motor Transport, and Jones Truck Lines, Inc.; Macleay, Lynch and Macdonald, 1625 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.; Peter T. Beardsley, Fritz R. Kahn, Attorneys for American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; Clarence D. Todd, Dale C. Dillon, Attorneys for Common Carrier Conference Irregular Route and Contract Carrier Conference of the American Trucking Association, Inc.; Todd, Dillon and Curtiss, 944 Washington Building, Washington 5, D. C.

[fol. 157] CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (Omitted in Printing)

[fol. 158] Clerk's Certificate to foregoing transcript omitted in printing.

[fol- 159] Supreme Court of the United States

ORDER NOTING PROBABLE JURISDICTION—October 10, 1955

Appeals from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas.

The statements of jurisdiction in these cases having been submitted and considered by the Court, probable jurisdiction is noted.

October 10, 1955.

[fol. 1] BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Gillette Motor Transport, Inc., Jones Truck Lines, Inc., Complainants

·VS

FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS Defendant

STIPULATION—February 25, 1954

The parties, by their attorneys, herewith stipulate as follows, and agree that the stipulation shall serve as the answer of the Defendant and that it, together with the exhibits attached hereto or incorporated by reference, shall be the evidence in this proceeding:

1

That the following facts are true and shall be admitted in evidence in this case:

- 1. That East Texas Motor Freight Lines is a corporation with general offices at Dallas, Texas; has been at all times herein mentioned a motor common carrier of property subject to Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act; is the holder of certificates of public convenience and necessity issued in Docket No. MC-41432; that Exhibit 1, attached hereto, correctly states that authority and may be admitted in evidence; that a portion of that authority, and its operations conducted pursuant thereto, are competitive with those operations of the Defendant complained of in this action.
- [fol. 2] 2. That Gillette Motor Transport, Inc., is a corporation with general offices at Dallas, Texas; has been at all times herein mentioned a motor common carrier of property subject to Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act; is the holder of certificates of public convenience and necessity issued in Docket No. MC-2309; that Exhibit 2 attached hereto, correctly states that authority and may be admitted in evidence; that a portion of that authority, and its operations conducted pursuant thereto, are competitive with those operations of the Defendant complained of in this action.

3. That Jones Truck Lines, Inc., is a corporation with general offices at Springdale, Arkansas; has been at all times herein mentioned a motor common carrier of property subject to Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act; is the holder of certificates of public convenience and necessity issued in Docket No. MC-111231; that Exhibit 3, attached hereto, correctly states that authority and may be admitted in evidence; that a portion of that authority and its operations conducted pursuant thereto, are competitive with those operations of the Defendant complained of in the action.

4. That Frozen Food Express, hereinafter called defendant, is a corporation with general offices at Dallas, Texas; has been at all times herein mentioned a motor common carrier of property subject to Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act; is the holder of certificates of public convenience and necessity issued in Docket No. MC-108207; that Exhibit 4, attached hereto, correctly states that author-

ity and may be admitted in evidence.

5. That Defendant has held itself out in the past, is now holding itself out, and intends to continue to hold itself [fol. 3] out, to offer to the shipping public its motor common carrier service in the transportation for hire in interstate commerce of fresh and frozen meats and fresh and frozen poultry, to, from, and between various points, which operations are not specifically authorized in Defendant's certificates of public convenience and necessity. Exhibit 4.

6. That Defendant has transported for hire in interstate commerce as a carrier by motor vehicle shipments consisting of fresh meats, frozen meats, fresh poultry, and frozen poultry without such service being specifically authorized in Defendant's certificates of public convenience and necessity, including the examples specified in paragraphs 7 through 13, below.

7. Defendant, on or about September 19, 1953, accepted for transportation and did transport for compensation in interstate commerce approximately 23,061 pounds of fresh

beef from Fort Worth, Texas, to Toledo, Ohio.

8. Defendant, on or about September 25, 1953, accepted for transportation and did transport for compensation in interstate commerce approximately 23,890 pounds of dressed poultry from Bentonville, Arkansas, to Turlock, California.

9. Defendant, on or about October 14, 1953, accepted for transportation and did transport for compensation in interstate commerce approximately 29,967 pounds of veal trimming from Fort Worth, Texas, to Cincinnati, Ohio.

10. Defendant, on or about October 26, 1953, accepted for transportation and did transport for compensation in interstate commerce approximately 26,325 pounds of beef and mutton from San Antonio, Texas, to Cincinnati, Ohio. [fol. 4]—11. Defendant, on or about October 31, 1953, accepted for transportation and did transport for compensation in interstate commerce approximately 25,674 pounds of cut-up poultry from Fayetteville, Arkansas, to Norwood, Dayton, and Columbus, Ohio.

12. Defendant, on or about November 3, 1953, accepted for transportation and did transport for compensation in interstate commerce approximately 25,276 pounds of dressed poultry from Fayetteville, Arkansas, to Columbus,

Ohio.

13. Defendant, on or about November 6, 1953, accepted for transportation and did transport for compensation in interstate commerce approximately 23,900 pounds of frozen turkeys from Bentonville, Arkansas, to Louisville, Kentucky...

14. That Defendants's conduct and actions in offering to transport and in transporting shipments of fresh meats, frozen meats, fresh poultry, and frozen poultry, as described in paragraphs 5 through 13, above, has diverted and will continue to divert from the Complainants herein business in which they would ordinarily participate, thus reducing their revenues and their profits.

15. That Defendant defends against this complaint upon the single proposition that the operations complained of are subject to the partial exemption of Section 203(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, in that fresh meat, frozen meat, fresh dressed poultry, and frozen dressed poultry, are not "manufactured products" of "agricultural commodities."

[fol. 5]

That the following facts are true and may be admitted in evidence, and the exhibits herein identified are authentic and may be admitted in evidence, these facts and exhibits being offered particularly as evidence of the meaning of the words, 'agricultural commodities (except manufactured products thereof)," as used by Congress in Section 203(b)(6), Part II, Interstate Commerce Act, 49 U.S.C. 303(b)(6), in the year of its enactment, 1935, and prior thereto, and also for any other relevant purpose in this proceeding.

16. That in years prior to 1935 and particularly in 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933, the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, as authorized by Congress, caused to be prepared and printed by the Government Printing Office, monthly reports entitled, "Wholesale Prices of Commodities" in which each commodity was classified by Economic Groups, a standard classification being employed in each monthly issue, as follows:

Group I-Farm Products.

Group II-Foods.

· Group III—Hides and Leather Products.

Group IV-Textile Products.

Group V-Fuel and Lighting.

Group VI-Metals and Metal Products.

Group VII-Building Materials.

Group VIII-Chemicals and Drugs.

Group IX-House Furnishing Goods.

Group X-Miscellaneous;

[fol. 6] that is said classification cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, when live, were classified as "Farm Products" but that fresh meats, including beef, lamb, mutton, pork and veal, and "Poultry, dressed" were classified as "Foods"; and that Exhibit 5, hereto, is an accurate copy of the pertinent portion of the issue of January, 1929, evidences the facts aforesaid, and may be admitted in evidence.

17. That in the year 1933, the National Recovery Administration, Bureau of Economic Research and Planning, as authorized by Congress, prepared and caused to be printed by the Government Printing Office a "Code for Industrial Classification," being a systematic classification by commodities of business and industry; that said classification

fication included divisions and sections, among others the following:

"Division A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Husbandry

"Division H. Manufacturing.

Section I. Food and Kindred Products;"
that Division A., Code 001. "Agriculture," included:

"Stock farming. Cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, etc., Bee culture (apiaries); poultry; * * * * ';

and Division H, Section I, Code 069. "Meat Packing" included the following classifications

"Meat Packing. This classification covers establishments engaged in both slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep, or other animals, and preserving all or a part of the raw stock by canning, salting, smoking, or otherwise curing it for the trade; establishments which purchase raw stock from slaughter-houses and preserve it; includes lard.";

[fol. 7] that Division II, Section I. "Food and Kindred Products," also included as Code 074: "All other food products," which, in turn, included the following classification:

"Poultry killing, dressing, and packing, wholesale;" and that Exhibit 6 hereto is an accurate copy of pages 1, 12 and 13 of the specified publication, evidences the facts

aforesaid, and may be admitted in evidence.

18. That in the year 1932, the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, prepared and caused to be published by the Government Printing Office, as it had previously and has since continued to publish, as directed by Congress, in the Tariff Act approved June 17, 1930, "Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Imports into the United States", effective January 1, 1933; being a systematic classification of commodities for use in administering the tariff laws; that in said classification

there was "Group 00-Animal and Animal Products, Edible", which group included sub-groups as follows:

"A. Animals, edible, Except for Breeding,"

and

"B. Meat Products";

that "Poultry, live" was assigned to sub-group "A" and that "Birds, including poultry-dead, dressed, or undressed -" was classified with "Fresh, chilled, or frozen" beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat meat, reindeer meat, venison" and other meats, under sub-group B, "Meat Products"; and that Exhibit 7; hereto, is an accurate copy of two pages of the document above described, evidences the facts aforesaid, and may be admitted in evidence. [fol. 8] 19. That the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, pursuant to direction by Congress, has published periodically a "Census of Manufactures," including publications at 5-year intervals from 1904 through 1919, and every other year from 1921 through 1939; that the said Bureau prepared a classification of industries by commodities, "Industry Classifications for the 'Census of Manufactures: 1933' "' being a system for classification of reports for manufacturing establishments "by the assignment of each to the particular industry to which it belongs . . . "; printed in 1934 by the Government Printing Office; that in the said "Industry Classifications" there were the following specific classifications:

"Industry No. 123-Meat Packing, wholesale;" and

"Industry No. 126—Poultry killing, dressing, and packing, wholesale";

that these two industries, with others were included within "Industry Group 1—Food and Kindred Products" as manufacturing industries; and that Exhibit 8, hereto, is an accurate copy of four pages of the above-described "Industry Classifications for the Census of Manufactures: 1933," evidences the aforesaid facts, and may be admitted in evidence.

20. That the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, prepared and published in 1934 for the calen-

dar 1933, "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States"; that in said publication imports of merchandise into the United States were classified as to articles "in the order of Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Imports," and reported as to country of origin and volume; that in said classification and publication live meat animals were classified as "animals, edible" and beef, [fol. 9] veal, pork, mutton, lamb, other fresh meats, dead turkeys, other dead poultry, prepared poultry;" and other articles were classified as "Meats"; that at page 516 there is Summary Table of Foreign Commerce "No. XV-Values of General Imports of Merchandise, By Articles, Grouped According to Degree of Manufacture and Uses (Economic Classes), Calendar Years 1932 and 1933," in which "Meats," as above defined, is further classified as dutiable under "Class C.-Manufactured Foodstuffs"; that Exhibit 9 hereto, is an accurate copy of pages 199-202, and 515 and 516, of said publication, evidences the facts aforesaid, and may be admitted in evidence.

21. That Schedule A, the Statistical Classification of Commodities Imported Into the United States, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, August 1, 1950, edition, corrected to May 1, 1952, still being published pursuant to the Tariff Act approved June 17, 1930, now uses commodity Group and Sub-Group Code Designations in which animals and their edible products are separately classified, at Page VIII as

"Description	Schedule A Commodity Code No.	Sub-Group Code No.
"Group 00.—Animals and Animal . • Products, edible:	f. K.	
"Animals, edible, except for breeding "Meat Products	0010600-0015500 0018000-0035500	20

that Group 00, Animal and Animal Products, edible, includes a classification of commodities in which "Fresh, chilled or frozen: beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat meat, reindeer meat, venison" and other meat products, and "Birds, including poultry, dead, dressed, or undressed" [fol. 10] are described as Meat Products" and assigned "Economic Class" (4); that at Page XIX, a "Code Classi-

fication of Economic Classes" is provided in which "Meat Products," as above described, is shown under Economic Class 4; that Economic Class 4 is entitled "Agricultural Manufactured Foodstuffs and Beverages;" and that Exhibit 10, hereto, consisting of pages from the above-described publication, are true copies thereof, evidence the facts described above and may be admitted in evidence.

22. That the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, caused to be prepared and published by the Government Printing Office in 1950, a "Product Supplement" to the "Census of Manufactures: 1947;" that the said 1947 Gensus of Manufactures covered all establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume I, dated 1947, and excluded types of activities defined as non-manufacturing; that the "Product Supplement" classifies meat packers as manufacturers and classifies the commodities produced by manufacturers of meat products as including:

"Fresh beef,"

"Fresh veal,"

"Fresh lamb and mutton,"

"Fresh pork,".

"Hides, skins, and pelts,"

"Other slaughtering plant products,"

"Pork, processed and cured,"

"Miscellaneous cured meats and casings,"

"Chicken and fowl, New York dressed,"

"Other poultry, New York dressed,"

[fol. 11] "Chicken and fowl, eviscerated,"

"Other poultry, eviscerated,"

and that Exhibit 11 hereto, is a true copy of portions of the document above-described, evidence the above-described

facts, and may be admitted in evidence.

23. That the Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, from time to time has prepared and caused to be printed industrial classifications, as part of the continuing inter-departmental program to achieve standard nomenclature; that under date of 1940 a "Standard Industrial Classification" was produced by the "Technical Committee on Industrial Classification"; that copies of

pertinent pages of "Volume I, Manufacturing Industries" are attached hereto as Exhibit 12; that Exhibit 12 shows that products of "Meat Packing, Wholesale" are classified as products of "Manufacturing" establishments; that Exhibit 12 is a correct copy of the described portion of the above-described document, evidences the above-stated facts and may be admitted in evidence.

.24. That in construction of the classification program referred to in paragraph-23, above, technical paper No. 26 containing a "Standard Classified List of Commodities" was prepared by the Technical Committee on Standard Commodity Classification, representing the Bureau of the Budget, the War Production Board and the Procurement Division of the Department of the Treasury, and printed by the Government Printing Office in 1943; that "Major Group 61-Food, Manufactured" therein classified as manufactured foods the generic group, "Meat Products". including specifically "meats, fresh, chilled or frozen"; "meats cured", "meats canned", "sausage, not canned", [fol. 12] "meat 'preparations," not canned", "poultry dressed, fresh and frozen", "poultry, prepared or preserved, except frozen", "venison, reindeer, rabbits, and other game", and "miscellaneous meat products; and that Exhibit 13 hereto contains correct copies of pertinent pages therefrom, evidences the above-stated facts, and may be admitted in evidence.

25. That "Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume 1: Manufacturing Industries, Part I, Titles and Descriptions of Industries," prepared by the Technical Committee on Industrial Classification, Division of Statistical Standards, under the direction of the Bureau of the Budget, printed by the Government Printing Office, under date of November 1945, reaffirms the classification of meat packing and poultry dressing and packing, including production of fresh dressed meat and poultry, as manufacturing industries and their products as manufactured products; and that Exhibit 14 hereto is a correct copy of portions thereof, evidences the facts stated in this paragraph, and may be admitted in evidence.

26. That a "Standard Commodity Classification, Volume I: Standard Classified Account of Commodities," prepared by the Technical Committee on Standard Commodity Classi-

fication, under direction of the Bureau of the Budget, was published December, 1946; that said list classifies "meat (including poultry and game), fresh, chilled or frozen" within "Major Group 70—Food, Manufactured" as manufactured foods; and that Exhibit 15 hereto is a correct copy of the preface and page 124 thereof, evidences the facts hereinabove set forth and may be admitted in evidence.

- 27. That the economic classification of fresh or frozen meat and fresh or frozen poultry, together with other meat [fol. 13] products, as manufactured agricultural commodities in Schedule A, Exhibit 7, above, also was used for classification of exports in Schedule B; that "Comparison Of Commodity Classifications Shown During 1949 Through 1952 In Schedule B," dated January, 1952, by the Bureau of Census, printed by the Government Printing Office, of which page 2 therefrom is attached hereto as Exhibit 16, evidences the facts stated in this paragraph, and that Exhibit 16 may be admitted in evidence.
- 28. That "Industrial Classification Code, Part IV, The Manufacturing Groups, a Reference Guide," dated November 16, 1936, of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, State of New York, is a duplicate of the classification of the Bureau of the Census, Exhibit 8 herein; that Exhibit 17, herein, is a correct copy of a portion of that Industrial Classification Code, Part IV, evidences the above-stated facts and may be admitted in evidence.
- 29. That the Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, developed a classification for its users and under date of July 1, 1937, published "Industrial Classification Code for Use in Connection with Federal Old-Age Benefits and Unemployment Compensation, Part IV, The Manufacturing Groups," covering manufacturing industries and products; that the Social Security Board classification contains "Group 20, Food Manufacturing," that Group 20 includes:

[&]quot;Meat Canned; Cured; Pickled; Smoked; Spread; Frozen."

[&]quot;Meat Packing"

[&]quot;Meat Products"

"Poultry killing, dressing, packing (for the wholesale Trade);"

that Exhibit 8 hereto is a correct copy of the cover and pages 7 and 8 of said publication, evidences the above-stated facts and may be admitted in evidence.

[fol. 14] 30. That "Industrial Classifications and Codes for Use in Public Employment Offices," dated July, 1938, published by the U.S. Department of Labor, United States Unemployment Service and printed by the Government Printing Office, classifies "Meat Packing — Wholesale" and "Poultry: Killing, Dressing, and Packing—Wholesale" as "Manufacturing Industries" in the "Food" group; and that Exhibit 19 hereto, is a correct copy of a portion of the said document, evidences the above-stated facts, and may be admitted in evidence.

III

That the following facts are true and the exhibits hereinafter identified are authentic and may be admitted in evidence, specifically as evidence of practices and customs now prevalent and generally in effect in 1935 and prior years, as to the growing, marketing, processing, and distribution of livestock and birds and their products and also for any other relevant purpose in this proceeding.

- 31. Cattle are raised on farms and ranches by growers and generally shipped alive by the growers to stockyards operated in conjunction with packing plants; that the marketing of livestock is carried on in the United States in the manner described in "Beef, Veal and Lamb Operations," Fourth Revised Edition, Prepared and Edited by the Committee on Recording of the American Meat Institute (1952), (First Edition printed in 1934), at pages 6 to 11; Exhibit 20 attached hereto is a correct reproduction of that excerpt and may be admitted in evidence.
- 32. Cattle slaughtering is performed as described in the publication identified in Paragraph 31 next-above; said book is incorporated herein by reference and its contents may be used in this proceeding as though the volume were physically included in the record. An outline of the

slaughtering process includes the following steps and processes:

[fol. 15] (1) Holding the cattle in pens, including resting, watering and feeding;

(2) Killing, including knocking, shackling, hoisting

and bleeding;

(3) Skinning and cutting, including ripping open, flooring, rimming over, turning shoulder and round, siding, breast sawing, shank pulling, tail splitting, fell cutting, etc., eviscerating, slitting, trimming;

(4) Washing;

(5) Stamping, scaling and grading;

(6) Hot clothing;

(7) Chilling;

- (8) Loading into cars or trailers; and,
- (9) Distribution.

In the afore-mentioned processes, various mechanical aids are employed including pens, runways, pulleys and chains, overhead conveyors, electrical saws, mechanical slides, water heaters, chilling systems involving the use of brine tanks, pumps and related gear and ribbon branders; and that production of frozen meats additionally involves use of extensive mechanically refrigerated systems.

33. Chickens and other poultry used for meat purposes are grown on farms and in commercial broiler houses generally marketed alive to commercial processing and packing plants; in 1934, 457,956,000 chickens and turkeys were produced, of which 403,311,000 were grown on farms and 34,030,000 were grown in commercial broiler houses; in 1948, 777,406,000 birds of these kinds were produced, of which 396,697,000 were grown on the farm, and 350,773,000 were grown in commercial broiler houses. "Agricultural Statistics, 1952" U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, U.S. Govt. Printing Office (1952) is incorporated herein by [fol. 16] reference and reference may be made to the contents of said publication as though it were physically included as an exhibit in the record in this proceeding.

34. In most instances, chickens, turkeys and other fowl are shipped alive from the grower to a processing plant, processing plants being located in some instances at large

consuming points and, in other instances, in the growing area. Chicken meat from farm-grown chickens to a large extent is a by-product of egg production. Commercial broiler production is solely for meat purposes. On some commercial egg farms, the practice is to buy pullet chicks, carry them one year for egg production and then sell the entire flock; on other commercial egg farms and usually in farm flocks of chickens the practice is to buy straight-run (pullets and cockerels) chicks, raise them to a weight of 3 or 4 pounds and then separate the pullets from the cockerels and then sell the cockerels. The laying birds are sold after one or two years of egg production; culled birds from commercial egg farms are usually sold throughout the year; birds culled from farm flocks during the year are either sold or consumed at home.

35. Production of chicken meat in commercial broiler houses is a highly specialized business. Such growers commonly raise 10,000 to 30,000 birds at one time and, through the use of broiler houses, it is not unusual for one man to do all the work in connection with raising such flocks. Three to four lots are produced and marketed in the course of a year. In 1950, approximately 40% of all chicken meat sold was grown in commercial broiler plants. Generally, poultry from commercial egg farms, from farm flocks and from commercial broiler plants is marketed alive, a very small amount of the total value marketed [fol_17] being killed and processed by the grower. The principal exception is the Long Island duck industry which processes 60% of all ducks raised in the United States and in which the killing and processing functions have been integrated.

36. Growers of commercial broiler chickens customarily furnish housing, equipment and labor while a financing agent, usually the feed dealer, furnishes chicks, feed and supplies, often under conditional sales agreements. The entire flock is sold when it reaches the desired age of 12-14 weeks. The grower and his financing agent conclude the transaction and determine their profit or loss based upon the sale price. Transportation of live birds from the broiler house to the packing plant is customarily provided by the buyer. Operation of poultry processing plants is generally in the hands of commercial packers who engage

in the processing and distribution of dressed, fresh and frozen poultry but not in growing it. In a few instances, such as the integrated Long Island duck industry and in certain grower's cooperatives, the growers maintain and operate processing plants and engage in processing and distribution as well as growing.

37. The processing of poultry in the processing plants

includes the following steps:

(1) Finishing, including resting, watering and feeding the birds, usually in holding rooms operated in connection with the processing plant, up to 12 hours

before killing at which time feeding stops;

(2) Killing, including shackling the feet, hanging the birds from an endless chain, sticking (cutting the throat from the inside or the outside), and bleeding usually as the birds pass along the line:

ing, usually as the birds pass along the line; [fol. 18] (3) Picking, either by dry picking (now little used) or wet picking: This process requires immersion in or spraying with hot water at temperatures from 128° to 190° F. The immersion in commercial plants is performed while the birds are on the endless chain and is followed by passing the birds through mechanical pickers. The mechanical picker is a machine using revolving drums equipped usually with rubber fingers. In some processes, the birds are then dipped into hot wax which, when removed after hardening, helps remove feathers:

(4) Pinning—The chain then brings the birds to tables where supplementary hand labor is used to remove pins and to complete the picking process.

(5) Singeing, which involves exposing to flame the

carcasses to remove the hairs;

(6) Cropping and venting—The endless chain then brings the birds to the hands of other operators who strip the feed from the crop and remove other waste matter.

(7) Washing—The chain then brings the birds into

an area where they are subject to a heavy spray.

(8) Chilling—The usual method of chilling is to place the carcasses in metal baskets which are submerged in tanks of ice water for a period long enough

to remove all body heat. In many plants, the birds are weighed before being placed in the chilling vats and they are then placed in different vats in accordance with the different weight categories. Birds to be eviscerated are not usually chilled.

(9) Eviscerating—The body cavity is cut and viscera are removed with the edible portions being cleaned separately, wrapped and re-inserted in the body cavity at the conclusion of the eviscerating process. The cutting includes removing the head, removal of the neck skin, removal of the crop and windpipe, removal of the feet, removal of the oil sac at the base of the tail, removal of the entrails, recovery of the gizzard, liver, and the heart, removal of the gall bladder, and trussing, if the bird is to be kept whole. In the event the bird is not to be kept whole, it is cut into approximately 10 pieces.

(10) Packaging—New York dressed chickens after having been weighed and chilled are usually packed in crates or barrels with inner water-proof paper wrappings and with ice included in the container. Various methods of dry wrapping are also employed. All birds to be frozen are usually placed within plio-film bags which act to prevent dehydration and freezer burn. [fol. 19] Cut-up poultry is packed in paper cartoons which are, in turn, scaled in plio-film type outer wrappings; these packages then being placed in shipping cartons and the entire carton being transported into the freezer.

(11) Freezing—For quality control, freezing of poultry requires rapid action and freezers constructed for this purpose usually require 40° below zero cold together with a wind blast of up to 70 miles an hour circulating within the freezing room. After freezing, the frozen birds are stored in a holding room constructed to hold the products at 0° F.

38. The plants engaged in the killing of cattle and birds and in the production of meat products (including poultry) consist generally of the large meat packing companies and companies engaged in the distributing and wholesaling of meat and poultry. The "Biennial Census of Manufac-

turers, 1933," U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, included reports from 437 plants engaged in production of poultry products and 1230 meat packing plants. Ten packers alone processed approximately 75% of Federally inspected meat in 1942. Transportation of the finished meat and poultry products is accomplished primarily through use of common carriers by rail and by motor which provide refrigerated cars and truck-trailers for that purpose. Distribution from the packing plants is made to branch houses, chain stores, wholesalers, and retailers.

39. The exhibits listed in this paragraph and attached hereto are authentic copies and may be admitted in evidence:

Exh. 21—"Table 16—Livestock: Federally-inspected slaughter, by months and seasons, and total slaughter, yearly, in the United States, 1935-51;" comprising pages 17 and 18 of Statistical Bulletin No. 118, "Livestock Market News Statistics and Related Data, 1951," U. S. D. A., P. & M. A., November 1952.

[fol. 20] Exh. 22—"Livestock Slaughter—Meat and Lard Production, 1950 and 1951," U. S. D. A. Bur. of Agricultural Economics, May 23, 1952, the entire document consisting of one sheet (two pages).

Exh. 23—"Livestock Slaughter—Meat and Lard Production, 1951-1952," U. S. D. A., Bur. of Agricultural Economics, May 6, 1953, the entire document consisting of one sheet (two pages).

Exh. 24—"Livestock Slaughter by States—December, 1953," U. S. D. A., Agriculture Marketing Service, February 3, 1954, the entire document consisting of five sheets (9 pages).

Exh. 25—"Table 509—Meats and Lard: Production by class of slaughter, United States, 1935-51," being page 446 of "Agricultural Statistics, 1952."

Exh. 26—"Table 510—Meats and meat food products: Quantity prepared and processed under Federal inspection, 1945-51."

Exh. 27—"Regulations Governing the Meat Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture," Edition of June 1952, U. S. D. A., Agricultural Re-

search Administration, Bureau of Animal Industry, a booklet of 209 pages.

Exh. 28—"Table 578—Chickens: Number on farms, and value, United States, Jan. 1, 1909-52," which is

page 508, "Agricultural Statistics, 1952."

Exh. 29—"Table 582—Chickens: Farm production, disposition, cash receipts, and gross income, by States, 1950," which comprises pages 512 and 513 of "Agricultural Statistics, 1952."

Exh. 30—"Table 583—Chickens: Farm Production, disposition, cash receipts, and gross income, by States, 1951," which comprises pages 514 and 515 of "Agricultural Statistics, 1952."

Exh. 31—"Table 587—Chickens: * * *;" and "Table 588—Chickens: * * *," which is page 519 of

"Agricultural Statistics, 1953."

Exh. 32—"Regulations Governing the Grading and Inspection of Poultry and Edible Products Thereof * * *;" U.S.D. of Agric., P. & M. A., Poultry Branch, effective May 15, 1953.

[fol. 21] In witness whereof this stipulation is signed:

For the Complainants: By: (S.) Francis W. McInerny. At Washington, D. C. Date February 24, 1954. For the Defendant: By: (S.) Carl Phinney. At Dallas, Texas. Date 23 Feb. 1954.

EXHIBIT "5"

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

Wholesale Prices or Commodities

January, 1929



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON 1929

HB 235 89 Ub A45

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1929

In continuation of the plan of publishing each month a detailed statement of wholesale prices of important commodities, there is presented herewith a list of the more important commodities included in the bureau's index numbers, together with the latest record of price changes available at the time of its preparation. For convenience of comparison, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1926 as 100 are shown in addition to the absolute money prices. Index numbers for the several groups and subgroups also are shown in the table. The purchasing power of the 1926 dollar as computed from the index numbers of the various groups of commodities is likewise included.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 1928, AND JANUARY, 1929

		verage prio	•	Index numbers (1926 100.0)			
Commodity	January, 1928	December, 1928	January, 1929	Jan- uary, 1928	De- cem- ber, 1928	Jan- uary 1929	
ALL COMMODITIES				14.3	94.7	97,	
GROUP IFARM PRODUCTS				106.1	103.4	106,	
Grains				104.7	14.3	96,	
Barley, feeding, per bushel, Chicago Corn, per bushel, Chicago	\$0.932	\$0.574	*80.600	134.3	82.7	86.	
Contract grades.	. 888	. 858	. 913	116.7	113.1	120	
No. 3, mised	. 857	. 835	. 901	116.5		122	
No. 3, mixed Oats, No. 2, white, per bushel, Chicago	. 564	. 486	. 523	131.0	112.9	121.	
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago	1: 086	1. 059	1.044	113.7	111.0	100.	
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	1. 425	1.414	2. 405	22.4	91.7	91.	
No. 2, hard, Kansas City	1. 396	1. 138	1. 159	93.3	76.	77.	
No. 1, northern spring, Minnespolis No. 2, dark northern spring, Minne-	1. 293	1. 172	1. 217	83. 5		78.	
apolis	1. 433	1, 152	- 1, 200	09.1	74.1	`77.	
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg	. 1. 446	1. 490	1. 502		103. 8	104.	
No. 2, red winter, St. Louis		1. 394	1. 437	97. 4	89.7	92	
Livestock and poultry			**	100.2	90.1	102,	
Cattle, per 100 pounds, Chicago-							
Calves, good to choice, vealers	12.925	14. 275	15. 563	106.5	117.6	128.	
Fair to good	6 011	0.104	0.000				
Good to choice	8. 215 9. 400	8. 185	8, 038	142.5	142.0	139.	
Steers—	y. 900	9. 110	8 913	1449	140.4	137.	
Fair to good	14.'000	12, 550	12, 250	159. 8	143.2	139.	
Good to choice	15, 800	14, 175	13. 531	165. 8	148.8	142.	
Hogs, per 100 pounds Chicago						110.	
Fair to choice, heavy butchers	8. 320.	8, 780	9. 100	67. 4	71.2	73.	
Fair to choice, light butchers	b. 420	· 8.765	9. 269	61.2	66.8	70.	
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago	10/			0	R	3 . "	
Ewes, native, all grades, fair to best Lambs, western, fair to good	6. 050	6. 275	8. 388		95. 2	127.	
Wethers fed poor to best	12. 650 7. 250	13. 775 8. 200	15. 594	92.3 88.6	100.5	113.	
Poultry, live fowls, per pound	1.,230	8.200	10.344	00.0	100.2	126.	
Chicago	. 226	. 234	. 287	.80.7	93.0	114.	
New York	282	. 281		94.7	94.5	112	
	1		1.00	^			
Other farm products				110.7	110.0	111,	
Beaus, medium, per 100 pounds, New		10 000	10 101				
Co on, middling, per pound-	6. 825	10.000	10. 425	125. 4	183. 8	191	
Galveston	. 187	. 199	1:4	100 t .	116.0	112	
New Orleans	186	194			115.4		
New York	190	205	202	10.4	117, 1.		
Eggs, fresh, per dozen-				1 .	3.1.3	.10	
Western, Boston	465	. 4.10	382	1.10. 5	120 6	107.	
Firsts, Chicago	434	357	30,00		115.6	107.	
Extra Crsts, Cincinnati.	4.4	. 1.4	. 150,	127. 1	120 1,	-111	

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 1928, AND JANUARY, 1929-Continued

	A	verage pric	Index numbers (1926 = 100.0)			
Commodity	January, 1928	December, 1928	January, 1929	Jan- uary, 1928	De- cem- ber, 1928	Jan uar 192
DUP IPARM PRODUCTS-Contd.	7 16					
Other farm products - Continued.						
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—Continued. Candled, New Orleans.	\$0.362	\$0.351	\$0.317	106.7	103.7	
Firsts, New York	. 450	. 366	. 364	126.4	102.8	10
Extra firsts, Philadelphia	. 500	. 4.3	293	126.5 103.7	114.5	10
Fruit-		300	. 200	100	111.2	0
Apples, fresh-Baldwins, per barrel-						,
Chicago	7. 250	5. 094	5. 525.	176.8	124. 2	13
New York	7. 025	5. 438	3. 575	174. 2	134. 9	13
Portland, Oreg	3. 250	2. 100	2. 120	152.4	98.5	. 9
Lemons, choice or faucy, California, per box, Chicago	9. 225	- 144				
Oranges, choice, California, per box,		7. 188	6.600	165.6	129. 0	11
Chicago Hay, per ton—	- 5. 825	6.000	6. 475	97.8	100.7	10
Alfalfa, Kansas City	21. 375	26. 063	27, 938	101.6	123.9	13
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati	○ 16. 200	22.375	22.700	72.9	100.7	. 10
Hops, prime to ch . Pacific, per pound.	17. 750	23. 500	23. 500	75.6	100.1	10
Portland, Oreg	. 215	. 183	æ191	89. 2	75.8	. 7
Milk, fluid, per 100 pounds— Chicago	2.760	2.760	2,910		1	10
New York	3. 980	4.030	4. 030	98.8	98. 8 111. 2	10
Peanuts, per pound, Norfolk	3. 350	3. 140	3. 140	107.0	100.3	10
Seeds-	. 063	. 053	. 053	127.3	106.1	10
Alassa City Clover, per 100 pounds, Chicago	17. 250	. 25000	24.000	104.7	151.7	-14
Flavseed, per bushel, Minneapolis	29. 170 2. 182	28. 000 2. 363	2.415	91.7	88. 0 101. 5	- 10
Timothy, per 100 pounds, Chicago	3.500	5. 115	5. 250	57.3	83.7	. 8
Tobacco, leaf, average warehouse sales, per 100 pounds, Kentucky	23 227	25 601	28 136	274 2	303.3	333
Vegetables, fresh— Onions, per 100 pounds, Chicago						+ -
Potatoes, white, per 100 pounds-	2. 575	4. 406	4.625	165. 2	180.1	197
Boston ('bicago	1.969	1. 144	1, 265	55. 9	32.4	3
New York	1.705 2.164	1 448	1, 040 1, 550	56. 6 57. 3	31.9	3
Portland, Oreg	1.950	1.425	1. 450		49.6	50
Potatoes, sweet, per 1/2 bushel, Phila- delphia	950	. 988	1. 173	62.4	64.5	/70
Wool, per pound, Boston—		. 500				
Ohio, grease basis—	. 390	. 380	380	97.1	.94.6	- 94
Fine delain	480	460	. 460	102.8	98.6	96
Half blood. Medium grades	490 500	. 510	. 510	106.1		110
Territory, scoured basis—	1,400	. 300	. 560	109.5	122.0	122
Staple, fine and fine medium	1. 162	1. 138 1. 110		100.9		98
Foreign-	1.012	1.110	1. 110	102.4	100.0	106
Argentine crossbreds, quarter blood, grease basis	335	225				***
Australian, Geelong, 56's, scoured		335	,	118. 2	118.2	118
Montevideo, one-fourth blood,	<u>⋒</u> .690	740	.740	101.7	100. 1	109
50's, grease basis	.433	. 455	456	117.3	123.4	123
GROUP IIFOODS		1000				
		********		20. 7	98.0	96
Butter, cheese, and milk Butter, creamery, per pound— Boston—				104.6	110.0	100
Extra	460	499	4.9	104.3	113.6	109
Firsts	456	479	467	100.3	113.7	110
Seconds Chicago— Extra	. 425	456	448	108.6	116.5	114
Extra.	484	490	466	112.8	114.3	108
Extra firsts	423	478 460	. 456	109. 7 108. 3	115.4	110
Cincinnati, as to score	450	. 495	471	114.0		119

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 1928, AND JANUARY, 1929—Continued

	A	verage price		Index numbers (1926 = 100.0)			
Commodity	January,	Decem-	January.	Jan-	De- cem-	Jan-	
	1928 &	ber, 1928	1929	1928	ber. 1928	1929	
GROUP II.—FOODS—Continued		1-			120		
Butter, cheese, and milk—Continued. Butter, creamery, per pound—Contd.			•	••			
New Orleans Fancy Choice	\$0. 501 . 455	\$0. 536 . 488	\$0.521	105.3	112.7	109.	
New York— Extra. Firsts	o. 489	. 508	. 481	110.2	114.5.	108.	
Seconds	.419	. 480	. 467	108.9	114.5	115.	
Extra firsts	. 488	. 511 498 . 466	. 476	100. 7 110. 0 110. 7	112.5 112.4 114.7	108. 107. 113.	
St. Louis, extra	. 465	. 495	.484	108.7	113.6	110.	
Cheese, whole milk, per pound— Chicago	. 264	. 485	. 228	100. 2	116.0	108.	
New York San Francisco Milk, condensed, per case, New York Milk, evaporated, per case, New York Milk, fluid. (See Farm products.)	. 261 . 239 6. 000 4. 575	. 258 . 231 6. 175 4. 575	. 254 . 224 6. 175 4. 575	114.9 104.4 102.4 104.1	113. 4 101. 1 106. 4 104. 1	111. 97. 106. 104.	
) Meats	(91.6	102,3	104	
Beef, fresh, carcass, steers, per pound————————————————————————————————————	220	. 245		134.0 134.7		148.	
Beef, cured, family, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	33.000	33.000 228	29. 300 275	140. 5 87. 9.	140.5	134: 106.	
Mutton, fresh, dressed, per pound, New York	. 133	-123	.146	92.2	85.0	101.	
Bacon, per pound, Chicago	.316 .212	. 229	. 223	104. 0 68. 8	78.3 79.4	73. 75.	
York Sides, clear, per pound, Chicago Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago Pork, fresh (composite price), per pound	. 161	33. 250 .163 .133	30. 025 . 151 . 140	87. 6 80. 4 78. 8	88. 9 81. 0 67. 1	80. 75. 70.	
Poultry, dressed, per pound—	. 143	144	. 159	64.0	64.3	7L	
Chicago New York Veal, fresh, good, per pound, Chicago	. 288	. 225 . 280 . 208	. 257	73. 9 91. 8 106. 6	83. 2 89. 2 110. 9	95. 98. 128.	
Other foods				1 0.0	90,18	90,	
Beans. (See Farm products.) Bread, loaf, per pound before baking— Chicago Cincinnati	. 075	. 073	. 075	100.0	100.0	100.	
New Orleans New York San Francisco	. 070 0	. 070		100. 3 97. 8 100. 0 89. 8	100.3 92.0 100.0 89.8	100. 92. 100. 89.	
York	. 170		130	94.0	72.6	71.	
Coffee, Brazilian grades, per pound, New York— Rio, No. 7	146	181	183	81. 2		100.	
Santos, No. 4. Copra, South Sea, per pound, New York. Crackers, soda, per pound, New York. Eggs. (See Farm products.)	. 221 . 054 . 140	. 232 . 050 . 150		98. 9 92. 8 100. 0	104. 0 86. 2 107. 1	107.	
Fish— Cod, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass. Herring, pickled, per pound, New	7. 500	8. 250	8.20	103. 3	113.7	113.	
York. Mackerel, salt, per pound, New York. Salmon, canned. Alaska, red, per	. 150	. 190 . 180	190		143. S 180. O	143. 180.	
dozen cans, factory. Salmon, smoked, Alaska, per pound New York	3. 200	2. 625	2 499	96.2	78.9	75.	

HC1012 HC103222

CODE FOR INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

DIVISION A. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Code

001. Agriculture.

Cotton growing; or in connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with preparing cotton for market, the first state of the connection with the

Horticulture. Growing fruits, flowers, nuts, vegetables; land-

scape gardeners, nurserymen.

Stock farming. Cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, etc. Bee culture (apiaries); poultry; fur-bearing animals, as foxes; ostrich farming; silkworm culture; feeding stock for market (not stockyards, see 017); dairy farming, Left and fatting of the control of the agricultural pursuits. Operating agricultural maching

Other agricultural pursuits. Operating agricultural maching ery as baling (not cotton; see 016); sheep shearing, threshing, spraying; general farming; growing coffee, hemp, hops, medicinal plants, mushrooms, rubber, sugar, tobacco.

Lessors or holders of farm lands.

002. Related industries.

Fishing. Clams, crabs, fish, nonfood shells, oysters, pearls, sponges; fish hatcheries; oyster culture.

Ice harvesting. Natural ice (manufacture of ice not included, see 074).

Other related industries. Maple-sugar camps; hunting or trapping for furs or feathers; seal hunting. (Not including the gathering of naval stores, see 092.)

Lessors or holders of timber lands.

Bottling spring water.

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DIVISION H. MANUFACTURING

Section I. Food and Kindred Products (073)

062. Beverages. Root beer, ginger ale, carbonated beverages, coca cola, grape juice, etc. (Not including tomato juice, cranberry juice, or kraut juice (see 072), nor the bottling of spring water (see 002), nor wines, cordials, or whiskey (see 109).)

063. Cereal beverages, beer and "near beer."

064. Bread and other bakery products.

Bread, biscuit, crackers, pretzels, pies, cakes, etc.

065. Butter.

066. Confectionery (not including chocolate and cocoa products, see 074). Candies of all kinds, stick licorice, corn balls, salted nuts, etc.

067. Flour and other grain mill products (not including feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls, see 074). Wheat, corn, rye, buckwheat, rice, and barley, flour and meal, cracked corn, shorts, middlings, feed for livestock, etc.

068. Ice cream. Water ices, sherberts, chocolate covered ice cream, etc.

069. Meat Packing. This classification covers establishments engaged in both slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep, or other animals and preserving all or a part of the raw stock by canning, salting, smoking, or otherwise curing it for the trade; establishments which purchase raw stock from slaughterhouses and preserve it; includes lard.

070. Sugar, beet.

071. Sugar refining, canc. This classification embraces establishments engaged wholly or mainly in refining raw cane sugar, practically all of which is imported.

072. Canning and preserving: Fish, crabs, shrimps, oysters, and clams. Canned, pickled, smoked, and dried fish, and canned crabs, lobsters, shrimps, oysters, and clams. (Does not cover establishments engaged solely in shucking oysters, see 002.)

073. Canning and preserving: Fruits and vegetables; pickles, jellies, preserves, and sauces. Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables; processed and dried fruits and vegetables; preserves, jellies, pickles, sauces, dressings, catsup, prepared mustard, etc. 074. All other food products.

Cereal preparations. Cereal breakfast foods, hominy, cracked wheat, rolled oats, hulled corn, self-rising flour, cereal, coffee substitutes, etc.

Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.

Corn sirup, corn sugar, corn oil, and starch. Corn sirup; corn sugar; corn, wheat, potato, and root starch; corn oil; corn oil cake and meal; etc.

Cheese.

Condensed and evaporated milk. Condensed milk, evaporated milk, powdered milk, sugar of milk; dried casein (not plastic).

Chewing gum.

Chocolate and cocoa products, not including confectionery. Chocolate, cocoa, cocoa butter, broma, and other products of the nut of the cocoa tree.

Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls. Feeds prepared from ground grain and other ingredients such as alfalfa, molasses,

bone meal, etc.; ground oyster shells.

Flavoring extracts and flavoring sirups. Flavoring extracts, pastes, and powders; colors for bakers and confectioners; flavoring sirups; crushed fruits for soda-fountain use.

Food preparations, not elsewhere classified. All food preparations for human consumption which are not classifiable in any of the other industries in the group. Blended and compounded sirups for table use; peanut butter; preparations such as mincement, potato chips, and plum and fig puddings; malted-milk products; ice-cream cones, etc.

Ice manufactured. Ice manufactured for sale.

Shortenings (other than lard, see 069), vegetable cooking oils, and salad oils. Shortenings compounded of both animal and vegetable oils and fats and those made of vegetable oils only; vegetable cooking oils and vegetable salad oils.

Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles.

Malt. Malt, made chiefly from barley but to some extent from other grains.

Oleomargarine and other margarines, not made in meat-pack-

ing establishments.

Peanuts, walnuts, and other nuts, processed or shelled. Bleached and shelled walnuts; polished pecans; graded and shelled peanuts; etc.

Poultry killing, dressing, and packing, wholesale.

Rice cleaning and polishing.

Sausage, meat puddings, headcheese, etc., and sausage casings,

not made in meat-packing establishments.

Sugar, cane, not including products of refineries. This classification covers all establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of sugar (raw or refined), molasses, and sirups, from cane.

Vinegar and eider.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

R. D. CHAPIN, Secretary

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE FREDERICK M. FEIKER, Director

SCHEDULE A

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

WITH RATES OF DUTY

AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PREPARATION OF MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY STATEMENTS OF IMPORTS

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1933



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1833

For sale he the Superlatendant of December Westlander D. C.

Prim 20 most

IMPORT SCHEDULE

Group 00. ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE

Class No.	Commodity	Unit of quantity	Code	Rate of duty	Tartff para- graph
5 11 1	A. ANIMALS, EDIBLE, EXCEPT FOR BREEDING			4	
	0.44	15			
	Cattle:	0			
0011.0	Weighing less than 700 lbs., each	No	20	21/4 lb	1
		Lb	1	12/14	70
0011. 2	Weighing 700 lbs. or over, each	No	20	3¢ lb	11 .
		Lb	1	1.	d
0012. 0	Sheep and lambs	No	20	\$3 each	70
0012.2	Goats	No	20	\$3 each	10. "
0013. 0	Hogs &	Lb	1.	2¢ lb	70
	Poultry, live:				
0014.0	Turkeys		1	-8¢ lb	1
0015. 0	Chickens, ducks, geese, and guineas		1	8¢ 1b	71
0015. 5	Baby chicks of poultry	No	20	4¢ each	
	•				
	B. MEAT PRODUCTS				
				- 1 Same 1	
	Fresh, chilled, or frozen:		4		
0018. 0	Beet. Veal.	Lb	1	6¢ lb	1
0019. 0	Veal	Lb	1	6¢ lb	
0020. 0	Pork	Lh -		23/2 lb	
0021. 0	Mutton	Lb		5¢ 11)	
0022. 0	Mutton	Lb	. 1	7¢ lb	
0023. 1	Goat meat	Lb		54 lb	
	Deinders man	Lb			
0023. 2	Reindeer meat			6¢ lb	
0023. 3	Venison	Lb	1	6¢ lb	
0023. 5	Game (except birds), n. s. p. f. (specify by	Lb	r	6¢ lb	1
	name).		5		1
0023. 6	Edible offal (livers, sweetbreads, etc.)	Lb		6¢ lb. or 20% 1.	70
0023. 9	Meats, n. s. p. f	Lb	, 1	6¢ lb. or 20% 1.	1
1	Birde, including poultry—	11			
	Dead, dressed or undressed-				
0024. 0		Lb	1	10¢ lb	
0025. 2	Chickens, ducks, geese, and guineas	Lb	1	10¢ lb	
0025. 3	Birds, n. s. p. f. (including game birds)	Lb	1	10¢ lb	71
	Prepared or preserved:				1
0026. 0	Birds, including poultry, prepared or pre-	Lb	1	10¢ lb	
	served, n. s. p. f.				1
	Canned meats—		1		
0028. 0	Beef, including corned beef.	Lb.	1	64 lb. or 20% !	1
0028.1	Meats, n. s. p. f., including liver paste (speci-	Lb	1	64 lb. or 20%	
	fy by name).		* .		70
0029. 0	Beef and veal, pickled or cured	Lb	1	64 lb. or 20% 1	
5020. 0	Poek-				
0030.0	Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Th	1	314 lb	1
0031. 0	Pickled, salted, and other	Liv	1	31/4 lb	> 411
	Prepared or preserved meats, n. s. p. f. (apeci-			6¢ lb. or 20%	70
0032. 5		. 141) 5		of 10. or 20 'C'	10
	fy by name).				
200	Sausage casings:			Page	1
0034. 0	Sheep, lamb, and goat casings	LD	1	Free	1
0035. 0	Weasands, bladders; and intestines			Free	175

Indicate anecific rate by 1 and ad valorem by 2 in miscellaneous column

INDUSTRIES-ALPHABETICAL LIST-Continued

[The figure or figures preceding the last two in each industry number indicate the group number. Industries marked (*) require special schedules]

INDUSTRY

Ind. No.

135 *Liquors, vinous. Transferred to Group 1 from Group 6.
Industry number formerly 620.

506 *Lithographing.

1406 *Locomotives (other than electric), not made in railroad repair shops.

704 Lubricating oils and greases, not made in petroleum.

311 *Lumber and timber products not elsewhere classified.

121 Macaroni, spaghetti, verinficelli, and noodles.

1318 *Machine-tool accessories and machinists precision tools and instruments.

1307 *Machine tools,

122 *Malt.

1014 Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.

312 Matches.

238 Mats and matting, grass and coir.

1624 Mattresses and bed springs not elsewhere classified.

123 *Meat packing, wholesale.

1306 Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators,

239 Millinery.

1015 Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated.

313 Mirror and picture frames

1016 Mirrors and other glass products made of purchased glass.

1612 Miscellaneous articles not elsewhere classified.

1625 Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.
1626 *Motion pictures, not including projection in theaters.

1407 *Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts.

1408 *Motor vehicles, not including motorcycles.

1409 Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.

- 621 Mucilage, paste, and other adhesives, except glue and rubber cement.
- 1627 Musical-instrument parts and materials; Piano and organ.
- 1628 Musical instruments and parts and materials, not elsewhere classified.

1629 Musical instruments: Organs. 1630 Musical instruments: Pianos.

1630 Musical instruments: Pianos.

1113 *Nails, spikes, etc., not made in wire mills or in plants operated in connection with rolling mills.

1211 Needles, pins, hooks and eyes, and snap fasteners.

240 Nets (fish) and seines.

1212 *Nonferrous-metal alloys; nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified.

622 Oil, cake, and meal, cottonseed.

623 Oil, cake, and meal, linseed.

624 Oils, essential.

625 Oils not elsewhere classified.

INDUSTRIES-ALPHABETICAL LIST-Continued

[The figure or figures preceding the last two in each industry number indicate the group number. Industries marked (*) require special schedules]

INDUSTRY

and. No.

241 · Oilcloth.

124 Oleomargarine and other margarines, not made in meatpacking establishments.

1631 Optical goods.

626 *Paints and varnishes.

407 *Paper.

408 *Paper goods not elsewhere classified.

627 *Patent or proprietary medicines and compounds.

1632 Paving materials: Blocks (except brick and stone) and mixtures.

125 Peanuts, walnuts, and other nuts, processed or shelled.

Abandoned as a separate industry classification.

1633 Pencils, lead (including mechanical).

1634 Pens, fountain and stylographic; pen points, gold, steel, and brass.

628 *Perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations.

705 *Petroleum refining.

507 *Photo-engraving, not done in printing establishments.

1636 Photographic apparatus and materials and projection apparatus.

1637 Pipes (tobacco).

314 *Planing-mill products (including general millwork), made in planing mills not connected with sawmills.

1114 *Plumbers' supplies, not including pipe or vitreous-china sanitary ware.

908 Pocketbooks, purses, and cardcases.

1017 *Pottery, including porcelain ware.

126 Poultry killing, dressing, and packing, wholesale.

1676 *Power laundries.

508 *Printing and publishing, book and job.

509 *Printing and publishing, music.

510 *Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical.

511 Printing materials, not including type or ink.

315 Pulp goods and molded composition products.

410 *Pulp (wood and/other fiber).

1309. *Pumps (hand and power) and pumping equipment.

1319 *Radio apparatus and phonographs.

1501 Railroad repair shops, electric.

1502 Railroad repair shops, steam.

629 *Rayon and allied products

1310 *Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus.

Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, exclusive of mechanical refrigerating equipment. Abandoned as a separate classification; combined with "Refrigerators, mechanical," formerly a separate classification in Group 13 under title "Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus."

INDUSTRY GROUP 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS—Continued OFFICE GROUP 1—Continued

Ind. no.	CLASSIFICATION	Form no.
113	Corn sirup; corn sugar, corn oil, and starch. Corn sirup; corn sugar; corn, wheat, potato, and root starch; corn oil; corn-oil cake and meal; etc.	113
114	Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls (see also Flour and other grain-mill products) Feeds prepared from ground grain (either milled by the establishment or purchased) and other ingredients such as alfalfa, molasses, bone meal, etc.; ground oyster shells.	116
115	Flavoring extracts and flavoring sirups. Flavoring extracts, pastes, and powders; colors for bakers and confectioners; flavoring sirups; crushed fruits for soda-fountain use.	100
.116	Flour and other grain-mil products (see also Cereal preparations; Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls) Of the establishments engaged in milling grains, those whose chief products are flour and meal are classified in this industry, whereas those whose chief products are cereal preparations or prepared feeds are classified in the "Cereal preparations" or the "Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls" industry.	- 116
117	Food preparations not elsewhere classified	.100
	Meat products such as boiled and boneless ham; blended and compounded sirups for table use; peanut butter; preparations such as mincemeat, notate chips, and plum and fig puddings; malted-milk products; ice-cream cones, etc. Flavoring sirups, corn sirup, cane-sugar sirup, and beet-sugar sirup are not included, as these products belong to other classifications.	
118	Ice cream.	103
119	Ice, manufactured	11:
133	Liquors, distilled, and ethyl alcohol	10
134	Liquors, malt	10
135	Liquors, vinous	10
121	Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles	10
22	Malt, made chiefly from barley but to some extent from other grains.	11
123	Meat packing, wholesale (see also Shortenings (other than lard), vegetable cooking oils, and salad oil; Oleomargarine and other margarines; Sausage, etc., and sausage casings) This classification covers establishments engaged in both slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep, or other animals and preserving all or a part of the raw stock by canning, salting, smoking, or otherwise curing it for the trade; establishments which purchase raw stock from slaughterhouses and preserve it; and establishments engaged in wholesale slaughtering only.	12:
124	Oleomargarine and other margarines, not made in meat-packing	

INDUSTRY GROUP 1.-FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS-Contd.

OFFICE GROUP 1-Continued

Ind.	CLASSIFICATION	Form no.
125	Peanuts, valuats, and other nuts, processed or shelled. Abandoned as a manufacturing industry.	
129	Poultry killing, dressing, and packing, wholesale This classification covers establishments with products valued at \$20,000 or more, engaged primarily in poultry killing, dressing, and packing (including canning), for the wholesale trade.	100
127	Rice cleaning and polishing	100
128	Sausage meat puddings, headcheese, etc., and sausage easings, not made in meat-packing establishments (see also Meat packing)	100
120	Shortenings (other than lard), vegetable cooking oils, and salad oils (see also Meat packing) Shortenings compounded of both animal and vegetable oils and fats and those made of vegetable oils only; vegetable cooking oils and vegetable salad oils.	100
129	Sugar, beet.	129
130	Sugar, cane, not including products of refinerlys This classification covers all establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of sugar (raw or refined), molasses, and simps, from cane.	130
131	Sugar refining, cane This classification embraces establishments engaged wholly or mainly in refining raw cane sugar, practically all of which is imported.	131
132	Vinegar and cider	105

EXHIBIT "9"

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Sinclair Wooks, Secretary BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Washington 25, C. C.



EXTRACTS FROM

FOREIGN COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Calendar Y-ar 1933



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

J. EDWARD ELY

Chief, Foreign frade Division

Bureau of the Census

GENERAL IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933

Note.—In this table the countries are grouped under geographical divisions as follows: Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa. The countries in each group are arranged in alphabetical order, but the group headings are omitted in order to save space. The complete country classification, showing countries and dependencies embraced under each title, is shown on the introductory pages VI and VII.

The articles are listed in the order of Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Imports, as follows:

Group 00. Animals and animal products, edible, classes 0011-0097.

Group 0. Animals and animal products; inedible, classes 0201-009.0:

Group 1. Vegetable food products and beverages, classes 1031-177.0.

 Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood, classes 2001-296.0
 Textile fibers and manufactures, classes 3001-3981. Group

Group

4. Wood and paper, classes 4016-479.0. Group

Group 5. Nonmetallic minerals, classes 5000-5958

Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles, classes 6001-800.0

Group 7. Machinery and vehicles, classes 7003-7930.

Group 8. Chemicals and related products, classes 8000-8731 Group 9. Miscellaneous, classes 9000-999.0.

The class numbers in addition to the titles are printed at the head of each class in order to facilitate reference. .

[Abbreviation: n e.s., not elsewhere specified]. The ton equals 2,240 pounds avoirdupois unless otherwise specified]

GROUP OO. ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE

	General in	ports of me	rchandise				4.	Animals, edible							
COUNTRY	Total value of merchan-	Total free of duty	Total sub- ject to duty	F	L1. Cal		tiable	12. Sheep, lambs and goats (dut.)		13. Hogs (dut)		14. Live tur- keys (dut.)		15. Other live poul- try (dut.)	
TOTAL	Dottars 1, 449, 558, 740	Dollars	Dollars 571, 458, 541	Number	Dollars		Dollars 652, 941	Number 1, 114	1	Pounda 6, 470	Dollars 500		Dollars 161	Dollars 7, 6NU	
	-	-						-	- July	-	- miles				
Albania	28, 564 2, 590, 999	382, 050	28, 404 2, 208, 949										1	4.	
Azores and Madeira Islands	788.940	8H3	788, 057								1.	I don't be a	I Veri er		
Belgium Bulgaris	23, 163, 235 315, 343	6, 185, 837 255, 639	16, 977, 378 29; 704										JAN .		
Csechoslovakia	14, 650, 527	1, 349, 064	13, 301, 463	1			1	1		1					
Denmark	1, 785, 549	339, 184	1, 446, 365	1: 4:		1 1 1	1	1							
Estonia Finland	8, 915, 533	386, 760 8, 042, 512	162, 267 873, 021			*********									
France	49, 701, 854	14, 489, 721	35, 212, 133								1.5.			90	
Germany	78, 184, 540	21, 933, 299	56, 251, 241					1.2.22						512	
Gibraltar. Greece	5, 967, 413	1, 107, 291	4, 880, 122												
Hungary	1, 185, 455	53, 699	1, 131, 756											********	
Iceland	489, 979	301.336	188, 643												
Irish Free State.	38, 570, 622	9, 753, 673	314, 076 28, 816, 949	•••••	******	********		******			*******				
Latvia.	415, 515	- 65, 410	350, 105												
Lithuaria	372, 691	213, 582	159, 100												
Malta, Goso, and Cyprus Netherlands	93, 024	68, 931 15, 087, 972	24, 093 15, 861, 456	·	******				*******					565	
Norway	13, 159, 754	6, 493, 010	6, 666, 744												
Poland and Dansig	- 2, 685, 564	662,911	2, 022, 653												
Portugal. Rumania	3, 368, 013 402, 787	2, 359, 662 128, 355	1, 008, 351 274, 432								******				
Soviet Russia in Europe	11. 347. 568	5, 186, 837	6. 160, 731												
Spain	13, 701, 439	4, 897, 329	8, 804, 110											547	
Sweden	30, 972, 309	26, 343, 734	4, 628, 578										******		
Switzerland. United Kingdom	14, 550, 933	1, 080, 122 52, 378, 358	13, 470, 811 58, 839, 772	******	10	********			*******					1, 429	
Yugoslavia	1, 495, 003	423, 752.	1, 071, 251									*******			
Canada.	185, 408, 850	129, 926, 931	55, 481, 919.			1, 370		1, 112	6, 900	6, 470	500	977	161	3, 830	
British Honduras.	430, 410 3, 943, 793	389, 945	1, 761												
Guatemala	3, 483, 802	3, 469, 574	14, 228												
Honduras	7, 046, 395	6, 952, 773	93, 622						******						
Nicaragua. Panama	2, 224, 718 3, 375, 574	3, 167, 571	208 003			*******	*******			******				. 8	
Salvador		2, 078, 441	20, 400									1			
Greenland	150, 070	150, 070				73 000	400 700								
Mexico	30, 716, 021 338, 428	16, 704, 020	14, 012, 001 334, 275			73, 288	623, 730								
Newfoundland and Labrador	4, 753, 523	3, 938, 486	815, 037												
Bermudes	419, 044	282, 962	136, 082												
Barbados	178, 455	675, 192	163, 436 871, 242												
Trinidad and Tobago		1, 245, 238	291, 037												
Other British West Indies	684, 741	523, 367	161, 374	3											
Cuba Dominican Republic	58, 497, 548 3, 279, 352	4, 540, 013 2, 075, 022	1, 204, 330											84 458	
Netherland West Indies		440, 591	6, 092, 745												
French West Indies	91, 440	84, 198	7, 242												
Haiti, Republic of	903, 681 516, 846	716, 100 515, 723	87, 581	1 415	41.709		********						••••••		
Argentina	33, 841, 203	7, 177, 883	26, 663, 320	1, 013	41, 703										
Bolivia	104, 575	84, 822	49, 753												
Brasil	82, 628, 106	79, 569, 342	3, 058, 764 4, 147, 034				*******								
Chile	11, 503, 492 47, 636, 597	7, 856, 458 42, 212, 543	5, 424, 064											14	
Ecuador	1, 887, 905	900, 748	987, 187				0							*********	
Falkland Islands	. 0	178, 471	047 170												
British Guiana	275, 597 1, 229, 679	28, 419 606, 282	247, 178 623, 397				1								
French Guiana	30, 784	36, 067	727												
Paraguay	261, 931	51, 825	210, 108				*****							********	
Uruguay	3, 772, 861	1, 190, 322	4, 281, 897 3, 170, 412		******										
Venesuela	13, 450, 636.	4, 706, 826	8, 743, 810												
Aden	1,041,679	1, 040, 254	1, 425												

1	1	"	١

	General in	General imports of merchandise				Animals, edible o								
COUNTRY	Total value of merchan-	Total free	Total subject to		11.	Cattle			heep,			14. Li	ve tur-	15. Othe
	dise .	of duty	duty	1	Tee	Dut	Liable		dut.)	13. Hog	(dut.)	keys	(Aut)	try (dut.
	Dollara	Dollars	Dollars	Numbe	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars
Arabia British India		179, 741	38, 631 29, 353, 432					1				•••••		
British Malaya		59, 702, 015 6, 746, 100	210, 353 267, 747	3										
China	37, 806, 758	23, 973, 327	13, 833, 431	1										*
Netherland East Indies French Indo-China		31, 730, 959 145, 191	1, 345, 156								1			
Hong Kong	3, 938, 660	2, 472, 675	1, 465, 985											
Japan	128, 417, 982	653, 188 102, 413, 321	1, 576, 778 26, 004, 661	1					1					54
Rwantung Palestine		139, 049	802, 400 54, 917											
Persia	3, 353, 303	461, 290	2, 892, 013											
Philippine Islands		93, 046, 906 39, 495	38, 121							trees and				
Soviet Russia in Asia	766, 360 1, 306, 480	300 574, 081	766, 060									. 0		
Turkey in Asia and Europe	8, 191, 379	2, 367, 701	5, 823, 678					0					7,	(2
Other Asia	7, 680, 102	5, 124, 360	24, 318						*******					
British Oceania		300, 923 403, 417	1, 120			1		1				4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 42516-077	BERONE
French Oceania. New Zealand	4, 793, 215	3, 480, 485	1, 312, 730					2	6	911		W .		
Ethiopia. Belgian Congo	181, 164	1,614,017	6, 333											
British East Africa	1, 630, 137	1, 612, 708	17, 429											
Union of South Africa Other British South Africa	3, 894, 935	3, 007, 968 214, 384	886, 967 476								******			
Gold Coast	5, 818, 226 3, 326, 174	5, 388, 711 3, 324, 991	429, 518	5									1	
Other British West Africa	119, 815	117, 087	1, 183 2, 728											
Algeria and Tunisia	0, 125, 223	724, 514 1, 221, 676	5, 403, 700 104, 284											
Madagascar	132, 604	64, 594	68, 010)										
Other French Africa	845, 406 118, 521	836, 184 118, 521	9, 221											
Liberia. Morgoco.	10, 494 652, 810	10, 494 330, 756	322, 084					1						
Morambique	1, 856, 610	200, 740	1, 646, 870	1				1						
Other Portuguese Africa	198, 414 187, 030	197, 843 25, 598	161, 432									•••••		2
Other Spanish Africa		9, 809												
COUNTRY	Total meat p		18. Besf, fr (dut.)		9. Veal, (dut.)		20. Pork, (dut.)			on, fresh		nb, fresh		ber fresh s (dut.)
TOTAL	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds De	ottars P	(dut.)	Dollars F	(dut.)	fresh 2	I. Mutte		(dı	Dollars	Pound	s (dut.)
TOTAL	Pounda 62, 476, 133 28, 881	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551	(dut.) Pounds Do. 2320, 775 23	ollars P	(dut.)	Dollare 1 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Soliars 58, 017	Pounds 9, 560	Dollars	Pounds 5, 891	Dollars 602	1 2 164	1 (dut.) 47, 49
TOTAL	Pounda 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551	(dut.) Pounds Do. 320, 775 23	ollars P	(dut.)	Dollare 1 2,384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Soliars 58, 017	Pounds 9, 560	Dollars 400	Pounds 8,891	Dollars	1 2 164	8 (dut.) 1 Potters 47, 49
TOTAL Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia	Pounda 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709	(dut.) Pounds Do. 320, 775 23	ollara P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars F 2,384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Soliars 58, 017	I. Mutte (du Pounds 9, 580	Dollars	Pounds 8,891	Dollars 602	1 ounds 579, 367	s (dut.) 1
TOTAL	Pounda 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 748 965 136, 355	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104	(dut.) Pounds Do. 320, 775 23	ollara P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars F 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Soliars 58, 017	I. Mutte (du Pounds 9, 560	Dollars 400	Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	1 ounds 579, 367	1) otters 47, 49
TOTAL Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany	Pounda 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 748 965 136, 355 1, 026, 573	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045	(dut.) Pounds Do. 320, 775 23	ollara P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars F 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Soliars 58, 017	I. Mutte (du Pounds 9, 580	Dollars 400	Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	1 ounds 579, 367	s (dut.) Dotters 47, 49
Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary	Pounda 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 748 965 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926	(dut.) Pounds Do. 320, 775 23	ollara P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars F 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Soliars 58, 017	Pounds 9, 580	Dollars 400	Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	1 ounds 579, 367	s (dut.) Dotters 47, 49
TOTAL Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Iceland Irish Free State	Pounda 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 748 965 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421	(dut.) Pounds Do. 320, 775° 23	ollara P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Soliars 58, 017	Pounds 9, 580	Dollars 400	Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	1 ounds 579, 367	s (dut.)
TOTAL Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Iceland Irish Free State Italy Latvia	Pounda 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 965 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417	(dut.) Pounds D. 320, 775° 23	ollara P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Soliars 58, 017	Pounds 9, 560	Dollars 400	Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	1 ounds 579, 367	s (dut.)
TOTAL Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Iceland Irish Free State Italy Latvia Lithuania Netherlands	Pounda 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 965 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 88, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377	(dut.) Pounds D. 320, 775° 23	ollara P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Solters 58, 017	Pounds 9, 560	Dollars _400	Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	1 20 mds 579, 367	s (dut.) Dotters 47, 49 23
Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Iceland Irish Free State Italy Latvia Lithuania Norway	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 965 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 703 184, 993 23, 465 915	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 45, 709 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075	(dut.) Pounds D. 320, 775° 2	oilars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Sol tars 58, 017	I. Mutte (du	Dollars _400	(di Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	1 20 mds 579, 367	8 (dut.) 1 / hotters 47, 49
TOTAL Austria Belgium Csechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Iceland Irish Free State Italy Latvia Lithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 965 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 45, 709 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118	(dut.) Pounds D. 320, 775° 2	oilars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Sol tars 58, 017	I. Mutte (du	Dollars _400	(di Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	1 20 mds 579, 367	8 (dut.) 1 / oilera 47, 49 33
TOTAL Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Iceland Irish Free State Italy Latvia Lithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Seviet Russia in Europe	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654	(dut.) Pounds D. 320, 775° 2	oilars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Poltars 58, 017	I. Mutte (du	Dollars _400	Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	# Pounds 579, 367	8 (dut.) 1 / otters 47, 49 33
TOTAL Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Iceland Irish Free State Italy Latvia Lithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Seviet Russia in Europe Spain	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 965 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 45, 709 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169	(dut.) Pounds D. 320, 775° 23	oilara P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Dollars 58, 017	I. Mutte (du	Dollars _400	Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	# 1 ou nds 579, 367	8 (dut.) 1 / oil = 1: 47, 49 23
TOTAL Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Iceland Irish Free State Italy Latvia Lithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Boviet Russia in Europe Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 45, 709 163 88, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000	(dut.) Pounds D. 320, 775° 2	oilara P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Dollars 58, 017	I. Mutte (du	Dollars _400	Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	# Pounds 579, 367	8 (dut.) 1
TOTAL Austria Belgium Csechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary coland rish Free State taly atvia Lithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Boviet Russia in Europe Spain Sweden Switzerland Jnited Kingdom Yugoslavia	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759 7, 810 2, 193	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 88, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764	(dut.) Pounds D. 320, 775° 23	oilara P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Dollars 58, 017	I. Mutte (du	Dollars _400	Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	## 120 mds 120	8 (dut.) 1 // oil 67: 47, 49 23
TOTAL Austria Belgium Csechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Bermany Hungary Coland rish Free State taly atvia Aithuania Setherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Loviet Russia in Europe pain Weden Witzerland Inited Kingdom Tugoslavia Lanada Panama	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 497, 730 28, 759, 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 000 4, 115, 191 27, 027	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 88, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163	(dut.) Pounds D. 320, 775 22	oilars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384 1	(dut.)	fresh 2 Dol tars 58, 017	1. Mutto (dui Pounds 9, 500	Dollars400	## (di	Dollars 602	# Pos nds 579, 367 2, 164 71, 994 169, 131	8 (dut.) 1
Austria Belgium Csechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary coland rish Free State tal y at via Lithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Seviet Russia in Europe Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom Yugoslavia Canada Panama Mexico	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759, 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 88, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67	(dut.) Pounds D. 320, 775 22	oilare P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384 1	(dut.)	fresh 2 Dol tars 58, 017	1. Mutto (dui Pounds 9, 580)	Dollars	(di Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	71, 994 169, 131 4, 710 90	11, 29, 20, 83, 78, 20
Austria Belgium Csechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary coland rish Free State taly atvia Lithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Boviet Russia in Europe Spain Sweden Switzerland Jnited Kingdom Yugoslavia Canada Canama Mexico Newfoundland and Labrador Cuba	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759, 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989	(dut.) Pounds Do 22 320, 775 22	otlars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Pol lars 58, 017	1. Mutto (du Pounds 9, 560	Dollars400	(di Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	71, 994 160, 131 4, 710 90	11, 29 20, 834 26, 834
TOTAL Austria Belgium Csechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary celand rish Free State taly atvia ithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Roviet Russia in Europe Ispain Sweden Witzerland Jnited Kingdom Yugoslavia Janada Panama Mexico Newfoundland and Labrador Juba Argentina Brazil	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 497, 730 28, 759 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 606, 388	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643	(dut.) Pounds Do 220, 775° 25	otlare P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384 1	(dut.)	Fresh 2 Pol lars 58, 017	1. Mutto (dui Pounds 9, 580	Dollars400	4 dt Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	71, 994 169, 131 4, 710 90	8 (dut.) 1
TOTAL Austria Belgium Csechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Iungary celand rish Free State taly atvia Athuania Setherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Loviet Russia in Europe pain Sweden Switzerland Jnited Kingdom Tugoslavia Canada Canama Mexico Newfoundland and Labrador Cuba Argentina Brazil Chile	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 497, 730 28, 759 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997	(dut.) Pounds D. 22 320, 775 22	otlars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Pol lars 58, 017	1. Mutto (du Pounds 9, 580	Dollars400	## (di	Dollars 602	71, 994 160, 131 4, 710	14, 29 20, 834 764
TOTAL Sustria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Bermany Hungary celand rish Free State taly atvia Lithuania Setherlands Sorway Poland and Dansig Rumania ceviet Russia in Europe pain weden witzerland Inited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama dexico Sew foundland and Labrador Cuba Trgentina Brazil hile araguay eru	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759, 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 606, 388 402, 115 1, 326, 273 52, 658	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997 4, 445	(dut.) Pounds D. 22 320, 775 22	otlars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Pol lars 58, 017	1. Mutto (du Pounds 9, 560	Dollars400	## (di	Dollars 602	71, 994 160, 131 4, 710	14, 29 20, 834 764
TOTAL Selgium Sechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Hermany Hungary Celand rish Free State taly atvia Lithuania Setherlands Sorway Coland and Dansig Rumania coviet Russia in Europe pain weden witzerland Inited Kingdom ugoslavia anama Jexico Jewfoundland and Labrador cuba regentina	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759, 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 606, 388 402, 115 1, 326, 273 52, 658 23, 853, 883 33, 924	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 969 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997 4445 1, 822, 026 50, 836	(dut.) Pounds D. 22 320, 775 22	otlars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384 1	(dut.)	Fresh 2 Pol lars 58, 017	1. Mutto (du Pounds 9, 580)	Dollars400	4 de Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	71, 994 160, 131 4, 710	8 (dut.) 1
rotal sustria selgium sechoslovakia cenmark inland rance sermany lungary celand rish Free State taly atvia ithuania setherlands sorway coland and Dansig sumania coviet Russia in Europe pain weden witzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama sexico sewfoundland and Labrador uba rgentina razil hile araguay eru ruguay ritish India hina	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759, 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 606, 388 492, 115 1, 326, 273 82, 658 23, 863, 883	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997 4445 1, 522, 026 512, 288 42, 143	(dut.) Pounds D. 22 320, 775 22	otlars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Pol lars 58, 017	1. Mutto (du Pounds 9, 560	Dollars400	## April 19 Pounds	Dollars 602	71, 994 169, 131 4, 710 90	11, 29 20, 83
TOTAL Sustria Selgium Sechoslovakia Denmark Sinland France Sermany Sungary Celand rish Free State Sta	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 4015 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759, 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 606, 388 402, 115 1, 326, 273 82, 658 23, 853, 883 33, 924 603, 977 136, 669 145, 025	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997 4, 445 1, 822, 026 50, 836 512, 288 42, 143 196, 107	(dut.) Pounds D. 22 320, 775 22	otlars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Pol lars 58, 017	1. Mutto (du Pounds 9, 580	Dollars400	## April 19 Pounds	Dollars 602	71, 994 169, 131 4, 710 90	11, 29 20, 83
TOTAL Selgium Sechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Bermany Hungary Celand rish Free State taly atvia Althuania Setherlands Sorway Coland and Dansig Rumania Coviet Russia in Europe pain weden witzerland Inited Kingdom Ugoslavia Sanada anama Jexico Sewfoundland and Labrador Suba regentina Frazil hile araguay Fritish India hina Long Kong Saq Span	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 497, 730 28, 759 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 601, 388 402, 115 1, 326, 273 82, 658 23, 863, 883 23, 924 603, 977 136, 669 145, 023 180, 862 172, 126	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 45, 709 163 88, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997 445 1, 522, 026 50, 836 512, 288 42, 143 196, 107 36, 649 187, 182	(dut.) Pounds D. 22 320, 775 22	ollars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	Fresh 2 Dol tars 58, 017	1. Mutto (du Pounds 9, 560	Dollars	28 8, 560	Dollars 602	71, 994 169, 131 4, 710 90	11, 28 20, 83 78
TOTAL Austria Belgium Csechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Hermany Hungary coland rish Free State taly atvia Aithuania Notherlands Norway Coland and Dansig Rumania coviet Russia in Europe pain weden witzerland Inited Kingdom Augoslavia Anama Aexico Newfoundland and Labrador Cuba Argentina Brazil hile araguay eru ruguay ritish India hins long Kong raq apan ersia iam	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759, 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 601, 388 402, 115 1, 326, 273 82, 658 23, 863, 883 23, 924 603, 977 136, 609 145, 023 180, 862 172, 126 1, 138	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 1, 189 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997 4, 445 1, 522, 026 50, 836 512, 288 42, 143 196, 107 36, 649 187, 182 918	(dut.) Pounds D. 22 320, 775 22	ollars P	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	fresh 2 Pol lars 58, 017	1. Mutto (du Pounds 9, 580)	211	## April 19 Pounds	Dollars 602	71, 994 169, 131 4, 710 90	11, 28 20, 83
Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Bermany Hungary celand rish Free State taly atvia Lithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Reviet Russia in Europe pain Sweden Sweden Sweden Juited Kingdom (ugoslavia Lanada Panama Mexico Newfoundland and Labrador Cuba Largentina Brazil Chile Paraguay Peru Truguay British India China Long Kong Fraq Span Forsia Jesan Jesa	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 4015 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759, 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 606, 388 402, 115 1, 326, 273 82, 658 23, 863, 883 23, 924 603, 977 136, 609 145, 023 160, 862 172, 126 1, 138 68, 467 371, 674	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 74, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997 4, 445 1, 822, 026 50, 836 512, 288 42, 143 196, 107 36, 649 187, 182 918 112, 873 615, 874	(dut.) Pounds Do 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	ollars P	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384	(dut.)	S8, 017	1. Mutto (du Pounds 9, 560	211	(di Pounds 8, 891	Dollars 602	71, 994 169, 131 4, 710 90	11, 29 20, 834 784 47, 49
Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary celand rish Free State taly atvia aithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Boviet Russis in Europe Byain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom Yugoslavia Canada Panama Mexico Newfoundland and Labrador Cuba Argentina Brazil Chile Paraguay British India China Hong Kong Truguay British India Chin	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 407, 730 28, 759 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 601, 388 402, 115 1, 326, 273 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 600, 388 402, 115 1, 326, 273 6, 905 145, 023 180, 862 172, 126 1, 138 68, 467	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 1, 189 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997 4, 445 1, 522, 026 50, 836 512, 288 42, 143 196, 107 36, 649 187, 182 918 112, 873	(dut.) Pounds D. 22 320, 775 22 18, 978 1	otlars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384 1	(dut.)	fresh 2 	3, 535	Dollars400	28 8, 560	Dollars 602	71, 994 169, 131 4, 710 90 2, 007	11, 294 20, 834 21, 193
Austria Belgium Csechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Iceland Irish Free State Italy Latvia Lithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Boviet Russia in Europe Bpain Bweden Bwitzerland United Kingdom Yugoslavia Canada Panama Mexico Newfoundland and Labrador Cuba Argentina Brazil Chile Paraguay Peru Jruguay British India China Hong Kong Taq Span Persia Sam Syria Suray Sprina Spri	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 4915 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 606, 388 402, 115 1, 326, 273 82, 658 23, 853, 883 33, 924 603, 977 136, 023 145, 023 140, 862 172, 126 1, 138 66, 467 371, 674 871 1, 693, 148 1, 864, 048	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 163 85, 104 270, 045 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 169 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 78, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997 4, 445 1, 822, 026 50, 836 512, 288 42, 143 196, 107 36, 649 187, 182 918 112, 873 615, 874 500 630, 335 713, 362	(dut.) Pounds D. 22 320, 775 22 18, 978 1, 140, 644 7, 78	otlars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384 1	(dut.)	Fresh 2 Pol tars 58, 017	3, 535	211	28 8, 560	Dollars 602	71, 994 169, 131 4, 710 90	11, 254 20, 838 20, 838
Austria Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Iceland Irish Free State Italy Latvia Lithuania Netherlands Norway Poland and Dansig Rumania Soviet Russia in Europe Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom Yugoslavia Canada	Pounds 62, 476, 133 28, 881 47 24, 475 290, 745 290, 745 290, 745 136, 355 1, 026, 573 25, 282 2, 330 89, 793 184, 993 23, 465 4015 115, 352 14, 391 200, 342 666 497, 730 28, 759, 7, 810 2, 198 314, 245 4, 060 4, 115, 191 27, 027 6, 905 573 2, 514 23, 992, 400 601, 388 402, 115 1, 326, 273 82, 568 23, 563, 883 23, 924 603, 977 136, 609 145, 023 180, 862 172, 126 1, 138 68, 467 371, 674 871 1, 693, 148	Dollars 9, 443, 164 8, 551 17 12, 687 45, 709 45, 709 163 88, 104 270, 645 7, 650 2, 926 12, 421 63, 609 1, 417 916 49, 377 2, 069 42, 075 118 956, 583 14, 654 1, 109 2, 503 160, 000 5, 764 774, 163 2, 163 1, 201 67 103 1, 961, 989 45, 643 53, 116 125, 997 1, 445 1, 522, 026 50, 836 512, 288 42, 143 196, 107 36, 649 187, 182 19, 107 36, 649 187, 182 19, 107 36, 649 187, 182 112, 873 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874 615, 874	(dut.) Pounds D. 22 320, 775 22 18, 978 14 18, 978 17	otlars P 3, 926	(dut.)	Dollars 2, 384 1	(dut.)	fresh 2 	3, 535	211	28 8, 560	Dollars 602	71, 994 169, 131 4, 710 90 28, 869 28, 248	8 (dut.) 1

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. TOTAL	Pounds 307, 147	Dollars 40, 106	Pounds .185, 248	Dollars 50, 004	Pounds 297, 555	Dollars	Pound 43, 024, 9		Dollars 812, 806	Pounds 657, 818	Dollars 39, 368	Pounds 1, 698, 677	Dollars 398, 177	Pounds 688, 110	Dollar, 216, 21
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elgium			,					•/				16,887	6,716	3, 456	1, 2
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nited Kingdom	4,716	988	7, 126	1, 346	9, 421	5, 855	20, 4 8, 0		2, 949	7, 382	1, 156	1, 170, 295	253, 034	115, 606	35, 57
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long Kong				1, 182	135, 896	41, 903		70	36			380	2, 025	313	
ow Zealand					29, 750	5, 383	64, 0	21.	8, 434	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		12, 169	2, 025	57, 245	8,43
COUNTRY	32. Ot	her pre-	sheep,	are casing	A	ther sausings (free		P	ree	Du	tiable	87 Cree	im (dut.)	. 38. M(II	(dut.)
	Pound	Dollar	Pound	Dolla	Poun	de Dol	lars P	ounds		Pound	Dollar	Gallons	Dollare	Gallons	Dollar
TOTAL	4, 80	667	6, 199, 54	4 4, 788, 2	22 7 U.U. U			07 074		00 00	9.000			47 268	
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sechoslovakia enmark	2, 50	274	4, 13 8, 32 8, 75	0 2,9 2 4.7 6 9,0 3 6,3	38 60 64 228, 2 64 58, 0	80 27 34 4	312					28, 976	32, 467		7,60
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany	2, 50	274	4, 13 8, 32 8, 75 54, 83	0 2,9 2 4.7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2	38 60 64 228, 2 64 58, 0 84 523, 3	80 27 34 4 29 58	, 312 , 011 , 766				3 507	28, 976	32, 467		
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland	2, 50	274	4, 13 8, 32 8, 75 54, 83 2, 33	0 2,9 2 4.7 6 9.0 3 6.3 7 54.2 0 2,9	38 60 64 228, 2 64 58, 0 84 523, 3	80 27 34 4 29 58	, 312 , 011 , 766			3, 164	3 507	28, 976	32, 467		
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly	2, 50	274	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 2	38 60 64 228, 2 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4	90 27 34 4 29 58	, 312 , 011 , 766			3, 165	5 507 5 67	28, 976	32, 467		
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly atvia ithuania etherlands	174	274	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6	38 60 64 228, 2 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4	90 27 34 4 29 58	, 312 , 011 , 766 , 417			3, 165 484	3 507 3 67	18	32, 467		
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly atvia thuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig	174	274	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6	38 60 64 228, 2 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2	90 27 34 4 29 58	, 312 , 011 , 766 , 417			3, 164	5 507 5 67	18	32, 467	10	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly at via thuania etherlands orway bland and Dansig	174	274	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 60 490, 10	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 1,1 0 939,9	38 60 64 228, 2 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12	, 312 , 011 , 766 , 417			3, 164	5 507 5 67	18	32, 467	10	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly at via ithuania etherlands orway cland and Dansig umania eviet Russia in Europe	174	274	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 60	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 1,1 0 939,9	38 60 64 228, 2 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12	.312 .011 .766 .417			3, 164	5 507 5 67	18	32, 467	10	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly atvia thuania etherlands orwey bland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe sain veden	174	274	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 60 490, 10 66	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 31,1 0 939,9 1 9	38 60 64 228, 2 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15	312 011 766 .417 .733			3, 164 484	8 507 8 67	18	32, 467	10	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly at via ithuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe oain veden vitserland nited Kingdom ugoslavia	174	27	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 60 490, 10 66	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 31,1 0 939,9 1 9	38 60 64 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 54 1, 3	80 27 34 4 29 58 68 1 10 12 30 15 43	.312 .011 .766 .417 .733			3, 165 484 44	8 507 67	28, 976	32, 467 37 37 1, 859	10	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly atvia thuania etherlands orway cland and Dansig umania eviet Russia in Europe vain veden vitserland nited Kingdom ugoslavia	1, 224	27	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 60 490, 10 66	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 31,1 0 939,9 1 9	38 60 64 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 54 1, 3 64 1, 523, 2	80 27 34 4 29 58 68 1 10 12 30 15 43 79	.312 .011 .766 .417 .733 .968 .386			3, 165 484 49 2/134	8 507 8 67	28, 976 18 0 1, 040 1, 040	32, 467 37 37 1, 859 226 31 30, 314	10	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly atvia thuania etherlands orway cland and Dansig umania eviet Russia in Europe vitserland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico	1, 224	190	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 60 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 00 401, 80	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 31,1 0 939,9 1 9	38 60 64 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 54 1, 3 64 523, 2 27, 0 2	80 27 34 4 29 58 68 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2	.312 .011 .766 .417 .733 .968 .386 .9276 .437 .163 .30			3, 164 484 49 2/134	8 507 8 67 8 207	28, 976 18 0 1, 049 1, 049	32, 467 37 1, 859 226 31 30, 314	10	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly atvia thuania etherlands orway bland and Dansig umania viet Russia in Europe sain veden vitzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico	1, 224 886	190	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 06 401, 80	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 31,1 0 939,9 1 9,7 5 7,7 6 -249,6	38 60 64 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 54 1, 3 64 52 7, 0 2, 4 00 3, 3 5, 1 3, 3 6, 1 3, 3 6, 2 6, 3 6, 3 6, 3 6, 1 7, 1 8, 2 8, 3 8, 1 8, 1	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 51 00 85 287	312 .011 .766 .417 .733 .968 .386 .276 .437 .163 .30 .90 .749			3, 164 484 49 2/134	5 507 5 67 8 7	28, 976 18 21, 049 1, 049	32, 467 37 37 1, 859 228 31 7 30, 314	10 47, 248	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly at via ithuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe oain veden vitzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico uba gentina	1, 224 886 57	190 164	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 66 490, 10 66 1, 49 4, 06 4, 06 401, 80 678, 64 12, 32	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 33,1 1 1 0 939,9 1 9,7 5 7,7 6 -249,6	38 60 64 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 54 1, 3 64 523, 2 27, 0 2, 4 00 3, 3, 50, 7 96 556, 0 6 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 51 00 85 287 67 32	312 .011 .766 .417 .733 .998 .386 .9276 .437 .163 .30 .90 .749 .442			3, 164 484 49 2/134	8 507 8 7 8 207	28, 976	32, 467 37 37 1, 859 228 31 7 30, 314	10	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly atvia thuania etherlands orway cland and Dansig umania viet Russia in Europe vain veden vitzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico aba gentina asil	1, 224 884 87	190 184 12	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 66 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 06 401, 80 678, 64 12, 32 261, 00 70	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 33,1 1 1 0 939,9 1 9,7 6 -249,6 1 1,0 0 38,9	38 60 64 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 54 1, 3 64 52 7, 0 2, 4 00 3, 3, 50, 7 96 556, 0 90 135, 7 91 51, 90	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 51 00 85 287 67 32 14 13 67 3	312 .011 .766 .417 .733 .968 .386 .276 .437 .163 .30 .90 .749 .442 .602 .854			3, 164 484 19 2/134	3 507 5 67 8 207	28, 976	32, 467 37 1, 859 226 31 30, 314	10 47, 248	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly at via ithuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe oain veden vitzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico uba gentina rasil nile eru ruguay	1, 224 886 57	190 184 12	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 66 490, 10 66 1, 49 4, 06 4, 06 401, 80 678, 64 12, 32 261, 00 43, 82 33, 92 43, 82 33, 92	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 33,1 1 1 0 939,9 1 9,7 6 249,6 1 1,0 3 38,9 1 33,3 50,8	38 60 64 64 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 54 1, 3 64 1, 3 64 523, 2 27, 0 2, 4 00 3, 3, 50, 7 96 556, 0 90 135, 7 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 51 00 85 287 67 32 14 13 57 3 81 72	312 011 766 .417 .733 .968 386 .976 .437 .163 .30 .90 .749 .442 .602 .854 .818			3, 164 484 42 2/134	3 507 5 67 8 207	28, 976 18 20 1, 049 10 24, 797	32, 467 37 1, 859 226 31 7 30, 314	10 47, 248	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly at via ithuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe cain veden vitzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico uba gentina rasii nile ru ruguay ritish India	1, 224 886 57	190 164 12	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 80 17, 87 10 2, 23 60 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 00 401, 80 678, 64 12, 32 261, 00 70 43, 52	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 33,1 1 1 0 939,9 1 9,7 6 249,6 1 1,0 3 38,9 1 33,3 50,8	38 60 64 64 64 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 54 1, 523, 2 27, 0 2, 4 00 3, 350, 7 90 91 51, 9 974, 2 36 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 51 00 85 287 67 32 14 13 57 3 81 72 61 122	312 .011 .766 .417 .733 .968 .386 .276 .437 .163 .30 .90 .749 .442 .602 .854			3, 164 484 42 2/134	5 507 5 67 8 207	28, 976 18 0 1, 040 24, 797	32, 467 37 1, 850 228 31 30, 314	10	7, 67
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly atvia ithuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europs oain veden vitzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico uba gentina axil nile oru ruguay itish India nina ong Kong	1, 224 886 57	190 164 12	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 17, 87 10 2, 23 60 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 00 401, 80 678, 64 12, 32 261, 00 43, 82 33, 92 291, 33	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 31,1 6 939,9 1 9 1 9,7 5 7,7 6 249,6 1 33,3 50,8 1 366,8	38 60 64 64 64 58, 0 84 58, 0 84 523, 3 66 23, 4 60 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 1, 3 64 52 27, 0 2, 4 60 30 30 31 32 34 35 36 30 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 39 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 51 00 88 287 67 32 14 13 67 3 81 72 61 122	312 011 766 .417 .733 .968 .86 .976 .437 .163 .30 .90 .749 .442 .602 .854 .818			3, 164 484 49 2/134	5 507 5 67 8 207	28, 976	32, 467 37 1, 850 228 31 30, 314	10	7, 67
sechoslovakia senmark rance ermany eland aly at via ithuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe oain weden witzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico uba rgentina razil nile eru ruguay ritish India nina ong Kong pan eria	1, 224 884 57	190 164 12	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 18 17, 87 11 2, 23 66 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 08 401, 80 678, 64 12, 32 261, 00 70 43, 82 33, 92 291, 33	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 31,1 6 939,9 1 9 1 9,7 5 7,7 6 249,6 1 33,3 6 33,8 6 11,0 1 38,9 1 36,8 1 366,8	38 60 64 64 64 58, 0 84 58, 0 84 523, 3 26 04 23, 4 01 38 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 54 1, 523, 2 27, 0 2, 4 00 3, 350, 7 96 556, 0 90 135, 7 91 91 93, 974, 2 36 90 974, 2 36 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 51 00 88 287 67 32 14 13 67 3 81 72 61 122	312 011 766 417 733 998 386 976 437 163 30 90 749 442 602 854 818 641 11 272			3, 164 454 47 1/9 2/134	5 507 3 67 3 207	28, 976	32, 467 37 1, 850 228 31 30, 314	47. 248	7, 67
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly at via ithuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe oain veden vitserland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico uba gentina asil nile ru ruguay itish India nina ong Kong aq pan eria nilippine Islands	1, 224 886 57	190 184 12	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 18 17, 87 11 2, 23 66 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 08 401, 80 678, 64 12, 32 261, 00 70 43, 82 33, 92 291, 33 143, 15 15, 70 172, 12	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 31,1 6 939,9 1 9 1 9,7 5,7 6 249,6 1 33,3 6,8 1 366,8 1 1,9 1 8,7 1	38 60 64 64 64 58, 0 84 58, 0 84 523, 3 66 23, 4 01 38 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 54 1, 3 64 52 27, 0 24 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 51 00 88 287 67 32 14 13 67 3 81 72 61 122	312 011 766 .417 .733 .998 .386 .9276 .437 .163 .30 .90 .749 .442 .602 .854 .818 .641 .11 .272	87. 074	8, 986	3, 164 484 49 2/134	5 507 3 67 3 207	28, 976 18 0 1, 040 24, 797	32, 467 37 1, 850 228 31 30, 314	47. 248	7, 67
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly atvia ithuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe oain veden vitzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico oba gentina agii nile ru ruguay itish India nina ong Kong ong pan rsia nilippine Islands am	1, 224 884 57	190 164 12	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 18 17, 87 11 2, 23 69 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 09 401, 80 678, 64 11, 49 12, 32 261, 00 70 43, 52 33, 92 291, 33 143, 15 15, 70 172, 12 1, 13 65, 46	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 1,1 6 939,9 1 9 1 9,5 1 19,7 0 5,7 6 249,6 1 30,8 1 306,8 1 10,8 1 10,8 1 11,8 1 12,8	38 60 64 64 64 58, 0 84 58, 0 84 523, 3 66 23, 4 01 38 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 1, 3 64 52 27, 0 24 27, 0 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 51 00 88 287 67 32 14 13 67 3 81 72 61 122 20 65 2	312 011 766 417 733 .968 386 .976 437 163 30 90 749 442 602 854 818 .641 .11 .272		8, 986	3, 164 484 49 2/134	5 507 3 67 3 207	28, 976	32, 467 37 1, 850 228 31 30, 314	47. 248	7, 67
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany eland aly at via ithuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe oain veden vitzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama exico uba ruguay ritish India nile oru ruguay ritish India nina ong Kong aq pan graia nilippine Islands am ria arkey in Asia and Europe	1, 224 884 57	190	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 18 17, 87 11 2, 23 66 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 08 401, 80 678, 64 12, 32 261, 00 70 43, 82 33, 92 291, 33 143, 15 15, 70 172, 12	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 1,1 8 10 0 38,9 1 9 1 338,6 8 11,0 0 38,9 1 36,8 1 366,8 1 12,8 6 187,1 8 112,8 6 15,8	38 60 64 64 64 58, 0 84 58, 0 64 23, 4 01 58 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 1, 3 64 1, 3 64 1, 3 64 1, 3 64 52 27, 0 2, 4 00 3, 3, 5 1, 5, 2 27, 0 2, 4 00 135, 7 00 135, 7 00 135, 7 00 135, 0 135, 0	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 51 00 85 287 67 32 14 13 57 3 81 72 61 122 20 65 2	312 011 766 417 733 998 386 976 437 163 30 90 749 442 602 854 818 641 11 272	87. 074	8, 984	3, 164 454 47 19 2/134	5 507 3 67 3 207	28, 976 18 0 1, 040 24, 797	32, 467 37 1, 850 228 31 30, 314	47. 248	
sechoslovakia enmark rance ermany seland aly atvia ithuania etherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe pain weden witzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama lexico uba rgentina razil hille sru ruguay ritish India hina ong Kong apan srsia hillippine Islands am orria urkey in Asia and Europe ther Asia ustralia	1, 224 884 87	190 164 12	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 18 17, 87 11 2, 23 69 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 09 401, 80 678, 64 11, 49 12, 32 261, 00 70 43, 52 33, 92 291, 33 143, 15 15, 70 172, 12 1, 13 65, 46 371, 67 4 1, 234, 53	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 1,1 8 10 0 38,9 1 9 1 338,6 8 11,0 0 38,9 1 36,8 1 366,8 1 12,8 6 15,8 1 12,8 6 15,8 1 597,4	38 60 64 64 64 58, 0 84 58, 0 84 523, 3 6 6 6 88 45, 2 6 30 18 84 4, 6 23 5, 1 34 1, 3 64 1, 3 64 1, 3 64 52 27, 0 24 27, 0 38 50 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	80 27 34 4 29 58 68 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 61 00 85 287 67 32 14 13 67 32 14 13 67 32 61 122 20 65 2	312 011 766 417 733 998 386 976 437 163 30 90 749 442 602 854 818 641 11 272	87.074	8, 984	3, 164 454 46, 28	3 507 3 67 3 207	28, 976	32, 467 37 1, 859 228 31 30, 314	47. 248	7. 67
sechoslovakia cenmark rance cermany celand aly atvia ithuania otherlands orway oland and Dansig umania oviet Russia in Europe pain weden witzerland nited Kingdom ugoslavia anada anama lexico uba rrgentina razil hile sru ruguay ritish India hina ong Kong aq pan srsia hilippine Islands am rria urkey in Asia and Europe ther Asia ustralia ew Zealand nion of South Africa	1, 224 884 57	190 164 12	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 18 17, 87 11 2, 23 69 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 09 401, 80 678, 64 112, 32 261, 00 43, 52 33, 92 291, 33 143, 15 15, 70 172, 12 1, 13 65, 46 371, 67 4 1, 234, 53 1, 588, 589 28, 116	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 3,1 1,1 8 939,9 1 9 1 5,7 6 249,6 1 33,3 1 368,8 1 368,8 1 12,8 6 187,1 8 97,7 0 11,8 6 187,1	38 60 64 64 64 64 65 64 65 66 66 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 61 27 67 32 14 13 67 32 14 13 67 32 14 13 67 32 14 122 20 65 2	312 011 766 417 733 998 386 976 437 163 30 90 749 442 602 854 818 641 11 272	87.074	8, 980	3, 164 484 49 2/134 40, 28 47, 48	3 507 3 67 3 20	24, 797	32, 467 37 1, 859 228 31 30, 314	47. 248	7, 67
rance lermany celand taly at via .ithuania lether lands lorway 'cland and Dansig turnania oviet Russia in Europe pain weden witzerland nited Kingdom 'ugoslavia anada anama fexico uba rgentina razii hile eru ruguay ritish India hina long Kong aq apan ersia hilippine Islands lam yria urkey in Asia and Europe	1, 224 884 57	190 164 12	4, 13 8, 32 5, 75 54, 83 2, 33 18 18 17, 87 11 2, 23 490, 10 66 1, 49 147, 08 4, 08 401, 80 678, 64 12, 32 261, 00 70 43, 82 33, 92 291, 33 143, 15 15, 70 172, 12 1, 13 65, 46 371, 67 87 1, 234, 53 1, 588, 589 28, 11 31 31 31 31 31	0 2,9 2 4,7 6 9,0 3 6,3 7 54,2 0 2,9 0 21,6 0 1,1 8 10 0 38,9 1 9 1 338,6 8 11,0 0 38,9 1 36,8 1 366,8 1 12,8 6 187,1 8 112,8 6 15,8 1 597,4 8 615,8 1 597,4	38 60 64 64 64 64 65 64 65 66 66 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	80 27 34 4 29 58 65 1 10 12 30 15 43 79 64 134 27 2 61 27 67 32 14 13 67 32 14 13 67 32 14 13 67 32 14 122 20 65 2	312 011 766 417 733 908 386 9276 437 163 30 90 749 442 602 854 818 641 11 272	87.074	8, 980	3, 164 484 484 2/134 46, 28 47, 48	3 507 3 67 3 67 3 207	24, 797	32, 467 37 1, 850 228 31 30, 314	47. 248	7, 67

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No. 4.—GENERAL IMPORTS, 1933—GROUP 00—ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE

		A JOSEPH	257			99.	ntinued	00 0					EO 84	Fish-
© COUNT®Y	40. Conc and evar milk (corsted.	malte	ed and d milk	44. Butte	r (dut.)	45. Chec menth Swiss	ese—Em- aler or dut.)		or cheese ut.)	Total fish product		Philip	et of the pine Is- (free)
	Pounda 1, 117, 987	Dellare 50, 526	Pounds 561, 224	Dollars 99, 132	· Pounds	Dollars	Pounda 10,724,473	Dollars 2, 499, 419	Pounds 37,672.267	Dollars 8, 115, 848	Pounds 288, 400, 653		Pounds 200, 633	
bania					0				210, 813	25, 895				
istria ores and Madeira Islands lgium			******				229, 253	46, 255	9, 392	1, 664	9, 180	382		{
lgium	66	16	•••••		2 690	664			1, 616 81, 809	11, 416	6, 106	334		
lgaria echoslovakia			0		00.047	20.414			1 50, 496	7, 969				
echoslovakis nmark onia	323	31			90, 967	29, 615	587, 101	91, 361	837, 697	130, 750	91. 351 12. 219	2, 383 1, 140		
land many sece	•••••						1, 075, 377	162, 611	186, 846 3, 173, 257	33, 880	123, 784	03, 633 75, 090		
many			529	280	6:		455, 236	96, 256	. 303, 975	81, 508	255, 405	. 51, 457		(2)
eeg					1, 573	512			1, 936, 878	260, 008	52, 280 1, 111, 512	6, 413 27, 653		Co
Free State	210	12									- 388, 926	12, 909		
7					5, 190	914	3, 471	667	24,689,315	5, 603, 704	1, 926, 809	456, 185 95, 171		
via tta, Goso, and Cyprus herlands way and and Dansig tugal nania ist Russia in Europe		0:							10, 198	828				
herlands	1, 115, 723	50, 410	121, 046	4, 533	8.5	12			547 096	249, 950 77, 722	9, 440, 243	394, 645 2, 763, 225		
nd and Dansig									11, 943	1,834	. 32, 230	3, 450		
napia									10, 264	296 948	8, 727, 144	677, 126		
et Russia in Europe					206, 287	19, 454			60		2, 485, 783 3, 419, 544	465, 545		
len	********				1, 200	110			373, 78, 884 1, 419, 835	9, 808	2, 208, 402	109, 846		
en erland d Kingdom			2, 204	809	120, 328	311	8, 372, 755	2, 099, 737	1, 419, 835	340, 587 30,0197	10, 250, 633			
elaviada			2,011	1,004	120,020	10, 120		*********	68, 870	8, 762	410	51	1. 1. 1. 1.	
da	1, 261	41	433, 028	90, 906	34, 493	7, 762			1, 028, 483	122, 918	137, 316, 647	8, 637, 784		
h Hondures A											56, 195	4, 804		
-				2 . 3	1				185	9	355, 800 17, 000	16, 749		
ma					1				6, 397	1, 209	8, 771, 210	402, 975		
seion and St. Pierre Islands foundland and Labrador									4 444	476	18, 792, 977	10, 400		
ded and Tobego	b							7	2, 201		62, 670	3, 080	10	
dad and Tobago				4							97, 382	3 445		
r British West Indies	166	8							1, 350	150	37, 686	3, 893		
inican Republic									2, 300	308	13, 907	943		0.00000
ntina									840, 306	127, 975				
									1, 149	166				
euela sh India					213	32	g				102	47		
erland East Indies				2							118, 646	18, 493		
Kong.											819, 625	155, 243 8, 190, 343		
	189	18		0					120	12	41, 678, 283	8, 190, 343	*******	
tine. ppine Islands											271, 355	8, 603	200, 633	8,4
t Russia in Asia					11 078	2 633			1 940	254	2, 708, 828			
rev in Asia and Europe									73. 756	2,006	84, 198	7, 575		
ralia Zealand					7,004	87 308	•••••		72	550	1,917	672		
n of South Africa	. ~										1,071	317		
ria and Tuninia						•••••			. 734	112	4, 400	238	••••••	
			1 10		J			tresh or tro						*
COUNTRY.	50. Balmo	o (dut.)		sh-wate	nen 7	Cod, he	ock, 53.	Halibut (d	tut.) 54.	Mackerel (dut.)	and st	ordfish urgeon	86. Oth	
			200	enis (du		d cusk (dut.)		•	(44,)	(du	it.)		341.7

		Pish, fresh or fresen												
COUNTAY	50. Selmo	oo (đụt.)	51. Fresh-		sa Cod, l bake, p	ollock,	53. Halib	ut (dut.)	59. Ma (du		55. 8w and stu (du	urgeon	56. Oth	
TOTAL	Pounds 5, 128, 304	Dellers 387, 430	Pounds 40, 863, 140	Dellers 2, 860, 378	Pounds 808, 186	Dellare 24, 760	Pounds 4, 086, 372	Dellare 320, 201	Pounds 507, 816	Dellere 22, 719	Pounds 4, 377, 222			Dollers 102, 728
Germany			3						n				1, 190	172
Soviet Russia in Europa	138, 501	22, 189									1, 676, 287	203, 767	39,601	1, 563
United Kingdom. Canada. Mexico.	4, 973, 570		40, 808, 096 40, 906	2, 858, 484 1, 489	803, 186	26, 769	2, 926, 719	307, 131	504, 206	22, 525	1, 821, 521	191, 181	38, 215 142, 688 1, 882, 163	11, 947 6, 883 73, 588
Newfoundland and Labrader Other British West Indies	313	20					11, 063	1,008					2,000	60
Cuba. China.													8, 120	108
Hong Kong. Japan	4, 310	300	3, 150	171			149, 600	12,013	1, 820	194	879, 414	56, 871	4, 300 83, 890	7, 176

SUMMARY TABLES OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

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No. XIV.—Values of Exports of Domestic Merchandise, by Artiches, Grouped According to Degree of Manufacture and Uses (Economic Classes), Calendar Years 1932 and 1933—Continued

[Abbreviation n.e.s. - not elsewhere specified. Values in thousands of dollars; that is, 000 omitted]

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES	1932	1993	CLARAIPICATION OF ARTICLES	1932	1933	CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES	1992	1983
Dass EPINISHED MANU-			Class BFINISHED MANU-	7		Class RFINISHED MANU-	7 - 41	
FACTURES—Continued		1875	FACTURES—Continued			FACTURES—Continued		17 1
roomsotton manufactures:	80	. 28	Iron and steel manufactures—	•		Puses and blasting caps	378	
Cloth	27, 357	23, 511	Hollow ware.	909	865	Roap Dentifrices	2, 847 1, 308	2.1
Wearing apparel. Other manufactures of cotton.	8, 086	2 634	Enameled ware of iron or steel	343	204	Talcum and other tollet powders	647	1
Other manufactures of cotton.	8, ROS	A, 700	Metal furniture and fixtures	1, 354	1, 161	Creams, rouges, and other cos-	+ 121	
ex, hemp, and ramie manufac-	. 1, 364	1,081	Stoves and furnaces, except electric and parts.	1 011	470	metica	792	
tures.	102	106	House-heating boilers and radi-	1,011	670	Perfumers and toilet waters Other toilet preparations	729	0
rdage, except of cotton or lute.	855	513	ators	247	181	Photographic and projection		
her manufactures of vegetable	144		Oil hurners and parts	1,090	1, 140	goods	13, 63A	12,
ther, straw, or grass, n.e.s	833	1, 081	Tools Hardpare	3, 968 1, 930	8, 134 1, 900	Optical goods Dental instruments	1,086	
ir mantfactures	97	122	Needles, hand and machine	429	310	Testh	1,081	1,
k manufactures	3, 867	4,000	Chains	600	697	Dental office equipment	124	
yon manufactures	2,062	1,920	Brales and balances	386	471	Bterlizers	137	
oleum It-base floor coverings	62	88	Wood screws.	158	73	Surgical and medical instruments.	191	
cloth.	191	623	Metal drums and containers for oil, gas, and other liquids	2,881	2, 399	Surgical appliances, artificial limbs, trusses, etc.	410	
ndow-shade and book cloth	186	225	Other manufactures . •	2,674	2,664	Surveying and engineers' instru-		11
sterproof auto cloth	186		Aluminum manufactures:			ments.	41	
roxylin and other oil-coated		c.	Tubes, moldings, castings, and	100		Other scientific, laboratory, and	121	
sterproof outer garments	833 123	711	Table, kitchen, or hospital	337	160	professional instruments and apparatus	1, 533	1.
sets, brassieres, and girdles	605	800	utensils	202	197	Musical instruments	1, 203	
amas, night shirts, and gowns	73	06-	Other aluminum manufactures	445	871	Pencils	671	
t braid of straw or other fiber	53	22	Copper manufactures:			Pens and penholders	661	
ts of straw, palm leaf, etc	181	- 116	Pipes and tubes	218	134	Writing ink	112	
ther fiber	614	812	Insulated wire and cable.	1,038	1,098	Printing and lithographic ink	112	
trimmings, artificial flowers.			Other copper manufactures	237	278	Paste and mucilage	71	* *
C	87		Brass and bronze manufactures:			Carbon paper. Typewriter ribbons	200	
ttresses	.82	80	Pipes and tubes	228	182	Typewriter ribbons	a 332	
orbent cotton, gause, and erlised bandages	1, 273	992	Pipe fittings and valves: Plumbers' brass goods	183	214	Other office supplies	776	
stic webbing	879	363	Wire of brass or bronze	81	50	Athletic and sporting goods	964	
ters and arm bandspenders and braces	74	. 80	Hardware of brass or bronze	197	188	Firearms and ordnance	BAR	1.
penders and braces	14	18	Other brass and bronze manu-			Ammunition	1,100	1.
ner textile, manufactures, n.e.s. od manufactures, n.e.s.	1. 1.13	1, 336	factures	923	763	Books, maps, pictures, and other		
k manufactures	8, 631	6, 817	Lead manufactures Nickel manufacturers	181	234 506	printed matter	12, 440	11,
per manufactures	14, 662	13, 872	Tip manufactures	162	819	Watches	164	
roleum oils, refined:			Zine manufactures, n.e.s.	130	118	Time-recording devices and parts	837	
asoline, naphtha, and other			Plated ware, other than gold or			Art works, paintings, and statu-	0	
light products luminating oil (kerosene)	79,081	87, 820 19, 209	silver, except cutlery	170	170	ary	984	
ubricating oil	48, 467	86, 878	TypeOther manufactures of metals and	01	20	Barber and beauty-parlor chairs Bottle and container closures	34	
sillating of transformer oils	411	327	metal composition, nes	687	690	Composition roofing	340	
pricating greases	2, 788	2,964	Platinum manufactures; except		12.0	Billiard tables and accessories	79	
manufactures	4, 067	263	Jewelry	107		Buttons	181	
na and porcelain ware	448	4, 306	Tableware, including cutlery.	°872	362 148	Lamps and illuminating devices, except electric.	816	
er-closet sets	150	223	Gold manufactures, p.e.s. (plated	• 4		Matches.	81	
then and stone ware	262	200	and solid)	641	142	Fire-fighting equipment.	202	
eks and tiles		1, 408	Bilver manufactures, n.e.s. (plated	1		Fly paper, traps, and swatters	21	11 6 6
h-temperature cements	127	132	and sterling). Machinery and vehicles	221, 745	236, 739	Synthetic resin sheets, plates, and manufactures	120	
anufactures	64	73	Medicinal and pharmaceutical	201, 740		Pyroxylin products, known as	120	
MIVES. D.O.S.	1, 286	2, 896	preparations:	10, 027	9, 816	celluloid, pyralin, viscoloid,		- 11 -
estos manufactures	1, 488	1, 501	Petroleum jelly	611	100	Therloid, etc., manufactures of	190	3
halt and bitumen, manufac-	318	223	Tobacco extracts. Disinfectants, insecticides, fungi-	310	196	Brushes	, 612	
on and graphite	1, 882	2.081	cides, and similar preparations			Plates and cuts, electrotype, stereotype, half-tone, litho-	1 2	
k manufactures	74	70	and materials, n.o.s.	1, 572	1, 966	graphic, or engraved	. 226	
ter, calcined, and manufac-	1 1 1		Cementing preparations for re-	*		Umbrelles and persons	23	
res of	133	118	pairing, sealing, and adhesive	971	400	Candles	79	·
hur, redned, sublimed, and	100	119	Water softeners, purifiers, boiler	871	• 430	Notions and cheap novelties Refrigerators, except electric	747	
wers of	206	817	and feed-water compounds	217	268	Boda-fountain equipment	119	***
nesia and manufactures	1	92	Blackings and polishes	1,018	1,034	Hoo findings	405	
and steel manufactures:	478.	637	Other chemical specialty com-			Trunks	87	
ructural iron and steel	2,000	2, 182	Hydrogen peroxide (or dioxide)	2, 670	2, 786	Coln-operated scales	11	
allway track materials	727	2 166	Paints, stains, and enamels	3,786	4 123	Coin-operated commodity-vend- ing machines.	122	
ubular products and fittings.	6, 026	8, 096	Varnishes.	359	301	Other coin-operated machines		
ire and manufactures	2,666	4, 188	Paint and varnish removers	18		(except supplical)	41	
ails and bolts (except rail-	1, 461	1 7	Other potash fertilisers			Household and personal effects	10,988	7.
road)	1, 400	1,704	Concentrated chemical fartilizers. Prepared fertilizer mixtures.	430	121	All other articles, a.e.s	2,417	0 1,
itiery.	2, 130	1, 979	Explosives	100	1,003			

SUMMARY TABLES OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

No. XV.—VALUES OF GENERAL IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY ARTICLES, GROUPED ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE AND USES (ECONOMIC CLASSES), CALENDAR YEARS 1932 AND 1933

[Abbreviation n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified. Values in thousands of dollars; that is, 000 omitted]

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES	1932	1933	CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES	1932	1933	CLAMMIPICATION OF ARTICLES	1933	1933
OTAL VALUE OF IMPORTED	399, 774	1, 449, 559	Class A CRUDE MATERIALS-			Class D SEMIMANUPACO		
	7		Dutiable Continued.		1-4	TURES - Continued. Pres of duty - Continued.		
lase A. CRUDE MATERIALS	358, 395	418, 151	Wood, unmanufactured	250- 2, 188	3, 344	Shellac.	1, 511	
Free of duty	-996, 731	298, 350-	Coal Criple petroleum	8, 653	. 17, 718	Vegetable oils, expressed, inedi-	20, 347	26,
lides and skins	16, 5HH	28, 443	Clays and earths. Mica, crude	7.9	1, 350	Mangrove extract	146	
urs, undressed	28, 137	33, 332	Magnesite	31		Cotton waste	177_	
lones hoofs and hortis	713	791	Oraphite Manganese ore	1, 108	211 947	Silk waste	1, 407	1,
lue stock, hide cuttings, etc	572	5072	Manganese ore Tungsten ore and concentrates		102	Bawmill products, except laths	88	
hells, unmanufactured	940	1, 187	Bauxite Copper ore and concentrates	1, 043	2, 104.	Cork waste	1, 178	1.
ankage Other inedible animal products	311	1, 150	Zinc ore	1, 522	386	Paper base stock (pulp)	46, 921	. 57.
tubber and similar gums	33, 330	49, INU		72	78	Coke, charcoal, briquets, etc Petroleum products, n.e.s	7, 832	
armish gums, except shellac	2, 023	1,081	Class B CRUDE FOODSTUFFS.	939, 964	211, 813	Paraffin and paraffin was	810	
Tragacanth and other gums and			Pres of duty	907, 438	190, 199	Abrasives, crude, artificial	2 063	1
resins, n.e.s. 'rude drugs, herbs, leaves, roots,	878	977	Fish			Copper and brass	17, 179	
etc. nes.	4, 525	4, 495	Wheat	3, 777	3, 47N 4, 209	Nickel oxide Tirrin bars, blocks, etc	16, 474	81,
bilseeds, u.e.s.	9, 227 950	10, 647	Vegetables, n.e.s	34	35	Cobalt metal	148	
rude dyeing and tanning mare-			Chestnuts	25, 104	20, 54H 492	Platinum and platinum metals Coal-tar products, crude	3, 224	2
rials seets, except oilseeds	1, 017 1, 3v0	1.685	Pennuts Cocon or cacao beans	1		Acids: n.e.s.	372	
Plants		21	Coffee	19, 678	18, 735 124, 137	Copper sulphate.	2, 246	2
Pobacco, unmanufactured	507	202	Tea Spices, n.e.s	12, 455	13, 70H	Potassium compounds	1,015	
Stoss, senweeds, etc., crude	96	W		5, 000	4, 857	Radium salts	1,730	. 2
other inedible vegetable prod-	91	118	Dutiable	85, 596	21, 614	Other chemicals, n.e.s.	980	
ucts otten, unmanufactured	1, 935	2, 071	Edible animals	1, 443	008	Perfume materials	18, 464	17,
lute and jute butts	1, 867	2, 446	Cream and milk	205	40		-	
ute waste (bakking and sugar-	735	1,000	Fish Eggs, in the shell	. 35	4, 172	Dutiable	89, 004	114
other vegetable fibers, unmanu-	in the	1	Orains Hay	1, 604	1,734	Leather	0, 847	
factured.	621	.11, 343 2, 000	Beans and peas, green	1, 000	632	Fur skins, dressed	2,636	3
lorsehair and other animal hair	TUN.	1, 233	Beans and peas, dried	504	- NW3	Stearic acid	306	
ilk, unmanufactured	113, NX2	102, 536	Chickpens Vegetables, n.e.s	6, 264	4, 184	Bristles, sorted or bunched	2, 313	
'abinet wood, in the log.	761	52N	Fruits	3, 506	2, 645	tures	383	
Rattun, untuanufactured		1,648	Nuts, n.e.s. Spices, n.e.s.	4, 170 1, 825	3, 945 1, 822	Olue and glue size.	486	
Pulpwoods	5, 582	8, 3412	Sugarcane, natural		353	Tar, pitch, and turpentine	103	
Paper stock, rags, and waste	1,897	2, MH	Class C MANUFACTURED			Vegetable oils, expressed, inedi-	820	
Coal Petroleum, crude	21,771		FOODSTUFFS	173, 997	905, 370	ble, n.e.s.	279	
Stone, n.e.s.	347	374	Pree of duty	86, 840	78, 499	Extracts for dyeing and tanning	1, 977	2
lypsimi, crtide	61	WS			-	Yarns of flax, hemp, and ramie	1 288	
Asphalt and bitumen	251	27N	Sausage casings Lobsters, canned	4, 122	8 5, 606 485	Wool, semimanufactures	1, 160	2
Asbestos, unmanufactured:	187	412	Grains, preparations of	203	250	Rayon waste, yarns, and thread	1,000	. 2
Pyrites	201 601	1, 132	Oil cake and oil-cake meal		3, 104	Boards, planks, etc., n.e.s.; and	1, 407	1
Mineral wax	274	455	Pineapples, prepared	2W	138	clapboards	4, 483	7
Other nonmetallic minerals	2,62N	212 2 INN	Cocoffut meat, prepared	1, 503 87, 340	1, 655	Veneers and plywoods	87 72	2
Iron ore	1, 530	2, 054	Molasses	∞ 250	82	('oke and briquets	234	100
Ores of ferro-alloying metals	2,026	2,084	Articles in Class C, ordinarily dutiable, imported under spe-	4.	7	Petroleum products Marble and other building stone	8, 991 709	7
regulus	2, 791	878	cial provision, free	88	242	Lime and cement	474	
Nickel ore and matte	775	2,475	Dutiable	107, 287	126, 878	Mica, aplit	168	
Antimony ore	74	107	Ments	3, 514	3, 838	Talc, steatite, etc.	357	
Ores, metals, and alloys, n.e.s Gold-and silver sweepings	101	(1)	Animal oils and fats, edible	33		Magnesite, dead burned, and grain	104	
Platinum	. 727	1, 120	Milk, condensed, dried, etc	12, 707	10, 776	Precious stones	10, 280	10
Sodium sulphate	4, 381	5, 486	Fish	13, 469	14, 005	Ferro-alloying metals	1, 300	. 3
Dutiable		119, 901	Eggs, preserved, and egg albu-	77H	503	Aluminum	1, 200	. 1
Hides and skins		17, 236	Ment extract	177	192	Lend, piks, etc., and type metal.	178	14
Woof grease /	113	138	Orains, preparations of	1, 708	7, 368	Lend, piks, etc., and type metal	3, 733	7
Tallow. Grease and oils, medible, n.e.s	. 11	B 54	Fodders and feeds	2 113	4, 006	Zinc blocks, pigs, etc	122	7
ave animals, n.e.s.	718	606	Vegetables, preparations of	6, 220	6, 161 5, 52N	Quicksilver or mercury	231	
enthers, crude Jalsams, crude	551	630	Nuts, shelled	3,601	2, 436	Other metals, alloys, etc	8, 474	
rum arame or senegal	25	264	Vegetable oils and fats, edible	7, 687	7, 806	Acids, n.e.s	1, 343	
rude drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc., n.e.s.	380	430	Spices, n.e.s	912	1, 304	Alcohols, including fusel oil	209	
hilseeds, n.e.s.	7, 245	16, 021	Sugar Molasses	39, 379	40, N.SH	Barium compounds	30	1
Seeds, except oilseeds Nursery and greenhouse stock	1, 914	2,116	Candy and confectionery	6, 171	5, 184	Calcium compounds.	11	
l'obacco, unmanufactured	22, 519	21, 284	Maple sugar and maple sirup	605	406	Cobalt oxide	220	
Agur-agur	1114	161	Destrose, lactose, levulose, and honey.	10	. 8	Copper sulphate		
Hops, hop extract, and lupulm Peat moss	205 601	3, 028	· Beverages.	1, 101	14, 944	Ulycerin, n.e.s Lune, chlorinated	195	1
Other vegetable products, p.e.s	110	. 1/2	Class D. SEMIMANUFACTURES	916, 967	292,005	Magnesium compounds	146	· Y
Cofton, unmanufactured	4, 755 83H	1, 426			197 000	Potassium compounds, n.e.s	629	. 1
	124	162	Free of duty	147, 963	177, 989	Other chemicals, n.e.s	1; 528	1. 1
Vool, unmanufactured, n.e.s	5, 408	19, 358	Cod and rod-liver oil	1,724	2 161	Pigments	1, 198	/ 1

I Included with gold and silver ore and base bullion, Table 1, page 1.

EXHIBIT "10"

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY FOR STATISTICAL IMPORT SCHEDULE A

The tariff act approved June 17, 1930, provides in title IV, section 484 (e), "the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission are authorized and directed to establish from time to time for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles in such detail as in their judgment may be necessary, comprehending all merchandise imported into the United States, and as a part of the entry there shall be attached thereto or included therein an accurate statement specifying, in terms of such detailed enumeration, the kinds and quantities of all merchandise imported and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article."

IMPORT COMMODITY GROUP AND SUBGROUP CODE DESIGNATIONS

Description	Schedule A Commodity Code No.	Sub- group Code No.	Description	Schedule A Commodity Code No.	Sub- group Code No.
Group 60.—Animals and Animal Products, Edible			Group 3.—Textile Pibers and Manufactures—Continued		
A-1	*******		Sul		
Animals, edible, except for breeding. Meat products	0010600-0015500 0018000-0035500	2	Silk and manufactures. Synthetic fibers and manufactures.	3702000-3799900 3800000-3880490	44
Animal oils and fats, edible	0036000-0036900	3	Miscellaneous textile products	3900106-3981100	46
Dairy products	0037000-0046990	4			17
Fish and fish products, except shell-fish	0047000-0079590		Group 4.—Wood and Paper	4	
Shellfish and products	0080100-0087900	6	Wood, unmanufactured	4007100-4080500	47
Other edible animal products	0088100-0097900	. 7	Sawmill-products (lumber)	4103100-4207555	48
Garage Antonia			Wood manufactures	4208000-4280990	• 49
Group 0.—Animals and Animal Products, Inedible			Cork and manufactures Paper base stocks	4300000-4321900 4590000-4692900	50 51
			Paper and manufactures	4711000-4799990	52
Hides and skins, raw, except furs	0201000-0299900	8		4.4	
Leather, rawhide, and parchment	0800100-0345900	. 9	Group 5.—Nonmetallic Minerals		
manufactures	0350000-0699990	10	Coal and related fuels	5000000-5014300	53
Furs and manufactures	0700000-0759900	ii	Petroleum and products	5052000-5079100	54
Animal and fish oils, and greases, inedible	0803000-0821600	10	Stone, lime, cement, gypeum and		
Other inedible animals and animal	V0V3VVV-V0Z10VV	. 12	Glass and products	5080110-5193900 5200400-5290850	55 56
products	0840000-0990290	13	Clay and products	5300000-5390700	57
			Other nonmetallic minerals and		
Group 1.—Vegetable Food Products and Beverages			manufactures, except precious stones and imitations	5391000-5930980	58
Products and Deverages			Precious and semiprecious stones.	9321000-9330330	08
Grains and preparations	1020000-1090260	14	imitations, and industrial dia-		
Fodders and feeds, n. e. s	1101000-1190800	15	monds	5950000-5958100	59
Vegetables and preparations	1191100-1250990 1290000-1330990	16	Group 6.—Metal and Manufactures		
Nuts and preparations	1350000-1380140	18	Except Machinery and Vehicles		3
Vegetable oils and fats, edible	1420000-1428900	19	/1.		
Cocoa, coffee, and tea	1501300-1521000	20 21	Iron ore and concentrates	6001000-6001100	60
Spices	1523100-1550590 1570000-1654800	22	Steel mill products Iron and steel manufactures	6002000-6116104 6117000-6200994	61
Beverages	1711300-1900000	23	Ferro-alloys, ores and metals, n. e. s.	6211000-6270900	63
			Aluminum and manufactures	6301000-6305900	64
Group 2.—Vegetable Products, In- edible, Except Fibers and Wood			Copper and manufactures Brass and bronze manufactures	6400400-6430300 6453000-6459900	65 66
edible, Except Fibers and Wood			Lead and manufactures	6502300-6509900	67
Rubber and allied gums and manu-			Nickel and manufactures	6540000-6544900	68
factures	2011000-2098900 2102000-2189400	24 25	Zinc and manufactures	6550000-6551900	69 70
Naval stores, gums, and resins Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc	2201000-2220490	26	Other nonferrous ores, metals, and	6557000-6559900	. 10
Oil seeds	2231000-2240700	27	alloys, except precious	6650000-6790990	71
Vegetable oils and waxes, inedible	2241000-2290580	28	Precious metals, jewelry, and plated	******	70
Oyeing and tanning materials.	2303000-2345950 2401000-2460990	29 30	ware	6820000-6900550	72
Nurcery and greenhouse stock	2-01000-2599100	2.	Group 7.—Machinery and Vehicles		
Tobacco and manufactures	26016-7-2629900	32			
Miscellaneous vegetable products.	2800000-296015°	33	Electrical machinery and apparatus. Engines, turbines, and parts, n. e. s.	7063000-7100900 7110000-7110700	73 74
Group 3.—Textile Fibers and		0	Other machinery, except agricul-	7110000-7110700	13
Manufactures			tural	7400200-7800990	75
	2001000 2007050		Agricultural machinery and imple-	7950000 7900100	70
Cotton, unmanufactured	3001000-3005000 3006100-3020999	34 35	Vehicles and parts	7850000-7890190 7900100-7940290	76 77
Cotton manufactures	3030000-3230800	36	/		
ute and manufactures	3241000-3250900	37	Group 8.—Chemicals and Related		
lax, hemp, and ramie, and manu-	3261000-3390490	38	Products		
ther vegetable fibers and manu-	3241000-3390490	99	Coal-tar products	8000000-8090900	₹ 78
factures	3401000-3421990	39	Medicinal and pharmaceutical prep-		
Vool, unmanufactured	3501000-3541000	40	arations.	8102000-8150600	79
Wool semimanufactures	3550000-3574600 3607000-3680800	41	Industrial chemicals Pigments, paints, and varnishes	8170000-8380992 8400100-8441300	80 81
Hair and manufactures, n. e. s.	3690000-3698900	43	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials.	8500000-8559900	82

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS

IMPORT COMMODITY GROUP AND SUBGROUP CODE DESIGNATIONS—Continued

Description *	Schodule A Commedity Code No.	Sub- group Code No.	Description	Schodule A Commodity Code No.	Sub- group Code No.
Group 8.—Chemicals and Related Products—Continued	7. C.		Group 9.—Miscellaneous—Continued		
Explosives, fireworks, and ammunition	8630000-8005000 8711000-8731200	83 84	Musical instruments, parts, and accessories. Toys, athletic and sporting goods Firearms and parts	9200000-9280700 9400000-9439900 9470000-9477000	87 88 89
Group 9.—Miscellaneous		85	Books, maps, pictures, and other printed matter, n. e. s. Clocks, watches, clockwork mech-	9500000-9530790	• 90
Photographic goods cientific and professional instru- ments, apparatus, and supplies, n. c. s.	9140200-9180290	86	Art works and antiques Miscellaneous articles, n. e. s	9540100-9590081 9610000-9670300 9790000-9990750	91 92 93

CODE CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC CLASSES

Crude materials: 0. Agricultural 1. Nonagricultural	Crude foodstuffs: 2. Agricultural 3. Nonagricultural	Manufactured foodstuffs ^o and beverages: 4. Agricultural 5. Nonagricultural	Semimanufactures: 6. Agricultural 7. Nonagricultural	Pinished Manufacture 8. Agricultural 9. Nonagricultural
	Schedule A.—COMMO	DITY NUMBERS IN EAC	H ECONOMIC CLASS	•
(0)	(1)	(4)	(7)	(8)
Agricultural	Nonagricultural Crude Materials—Con.	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural
Crude Materials	5500010-5500500	Manufactured Foodstuffs and	Semimanufactures—	Finished Manufactures—Con.
0201000-0293200 0299500-0299900	5550000-5560990	Beverages-Continued	3244000-3244300 ·	2934000
0813200-0815600	5711000	0090000-0097900	3270100-3270900	2946000-2946100
0821100-0860100	5730100-5950000 5752100-5952700	1058000-1059200	3550000-3574600	(9)
0863100-0863500 0890000-0890800	5954000-5954590	1072000-1090260 1111000-1190800	3704000-3706500 3800000-3815000	Nonagricultural
0905000-0905400	6001000-6001100	1227000-1250370	3900100-3902900	Finished
0911130-0911300	6211000-6211300 6213100-6213500	1250540	3906700-3906900	Manufactures
0922100-0922300 0930300-0930900	6232000	1250710-1250990 1306000-1307700	4036000-4037500 4065300-4065800	0350000-0699998
0975000	6260000-6801000	1309000-1309100	4067000-4067100	0753000-0759900 0915000
0979000-0979500	6400400-6400500	1314100-1317100	4103100-4204900	0929000-0929900
2011000-2017000	6402300 6404100-6405100	1319100-1324200	4209100-4209800	0933000
2201000-2203000 2206000-2220050	6502300-6504000	1327000-1330230 1330320-1330340	4212000 4222000-4223000	0941700-0941900 0970000-0972100
2231000-2240700	6540000	2 1330380-1330400	4301000	0990100-0990290
2250000-2252500	6550000 6557800	1330530-1330990	4600000-4650900	2022000-2098900
2401000-2610000	6650000	1379000-1428900 1502100-1503500	5008000-5011000 5057000-5068300	2621000-2629900
2810100-2810290 2911000	6660000	1523100	5076000	2935000 2950000-2960150
2932000-2932800	6740030-6740190	1538000	5078100-5080500	3030000-3230800
2936000-2945200	6820000-6821500 8335000	1550030-1550590	5109300-5110300	3245200-3250900
8001000-3005000 8241000-3242000	8504000	1580750-1640000 1651000-1654800	5171000-5182500 5193000-5193900	3272400-3390490 3410010-3421990
8261000-3263300	8509000-8509800	1731100-1732920	5467000-5467200	3607000-3680800
3401000-3409900	8519000-8519700 8523000-8524000	1770000=1900000	5501000-5502100	3692000-3693900
3501000-3541009 3694000-3696490	8527500-8529300	(5)	5561000-5561900 5712000-5723000	3698100-3698900 3707000-3799900
3702000-3702100	(2)	Nonagricultural.	5951000	3830020-3880490
8505000	Agricultural	Manufactured	5953500-5953900	3903300-3903900
	Crude Foodstuffs	Foodstuffs and Beverages	5955000-5958100	3910800-3981100
(1)	0010600-0015500	0060100-0081600	6002000-6060300 6212100-6212800	4205500-4208700 4210000-4211200
Nonagricultural	0037000-0038200 0088100-0088500	0084000	6214000-6226900	4221000-4221900
Crude Materials	1020000-1051100	1650100-1650500	6233100-6250990	4225200-4280990
0295000-0298500 0700000-0729500	1060000-1067000	1711300-1718500 1750000-1760000	6302100-6303000 6401600-6401900	4302000-4321900 4711000-4799990
0816000	1101000 1191100-1210190	2(6)	6403500	5054300-5054700
0862000-0862600	1250440	Agricultural	6408100-6418300	5075000
0880000 0895000-0895700	∘1250600	Semimanufactures	6453000 6505000-6507000	5077000
0906100-0906900	1290000-1305500 1308000-1308200	0820100-0820500	6541000-6542000	5090000-5090320 5130000
0951000-0962800	1311000-1313500	0917000	6551300-6551900	5200400-5290850
0976000 0980080-0980350	1318300-1318500	0932000-0932100 0940100-0940500	6558000-6558200	5350100-5390700
2102000-2105000	1326100-1326200 1330310	0943000	6651000-6651100 6661000-6662000	5393000 5420010-5420740
2109500-2109800	1830330	0974000-0974104	6760000-6760340	5464200-5464500
2131000-2171900	1330360	2220110 2220270	6822000-6826100	5466100-5466500
2302000-2307000 2309000-2320390	1330410-1330510	2220310-2220498 2241000-2249800	8000000-8050700 8200000-8258000	5470010-5470530 5520000-5540900
2800000	1350000-1378100 1501300-1501500	2253000-2260288	8261000-8290000	5564000-5564500
2921100-2924500	1511000-1521000	3703000	8300000-8325000	5724000-5724100
2933000-2933500 3243000	1525000-1587000	8329000 8380560-8380590	8330000-8330900 8336000-8380497	6081000-6200990
3690000-3690900	1539000-1549500 1570000	8380730-8380740	8380600-8380697	6301000-6305900 6430000-6430300
4007100-4035500	99 19400 - 99 19600	(7)	8380800-8420290	6457000-6459900
4038800-4038900	(3)	Nonagricultural	8500000-8503000	6509000-6509900
4066000 4075000-4080500	Nonagricultural	Semimanufactures	8506000-8508100 8511100-8511300	6544300-6544900 6559000-6559900
4300000	Crude Foodstuffs	0300100-0345900-	8521000	6790010-6790990
4590000-4596000	0047000-0059200	0730000-0751900	8525000-8525100	6835000-6900550
4691000-4692900 5000000-5002000	0083000 0086200-0087900	0803000-0808990 0934000	8721000-8722900	7063000-7940290
5013100-5053000		2019100-2019200	(8)	8070800-8170607
8120000-5120700	(4)	2107200-2108000	Agricultural	8259000-8260000 8291100
5190500 5300000-5310410	Agricultural Manufactured	2119000-2119300 2189000-2189400	Pinished Manufactures	8431000-8441300
8391000	Foodstuffs and	2220280-2220307	0990040-0990050	8549000-8719909
5394000-5395900	Beverages	2308000	2204000	8725000-8731209
5460000-5463100	0018000-0036900	2330080-2345950	2270100-2290580	900 1000 - 99 19 300
5465000	0040000-0046990	3006100-3020340	2811100-2815900	1 9919700-9990780

May 1, 1952

Schedule A.—WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO USE IT

Introduction

Schedule A is the statistical classification of commodities imported into the United States used in compiling the official United States import statistics. It shows for each commodity description the commodity code numbers to be shown on import entries and withdrawal forms. In addition it shows the country, customs district, subgroup, economic class, unit of quantity, and flag of vessel classifications used in compiling the statistics.

The August 1, 1950 issue corrected to May 1, 1952 superseding the August 1, 1950 edition, is printed in loose-leaf form. A subscription to the Schedule includes the cost of supplemental bulletins and pages to keep it up to date for at least a year from the time of issuance. Announcements of changes will be issued periodically, as required. By following instructions contained in these announcements regarding additions, deletions and substitutions of new pages, the user of the Schedule will at all times have a complete and current Schedule A.

How Revisions Will Be Made

Every change in the Schedule will be announced in an import Public Bulletin. Announcements of changes will identify the changes to be made and will describe the items and the pages affected by the change. When minor changes are made, the appropriate instructions for making the change will be indicated in the bulletin. Revised pages to be substituted for existing pages will be issued for major changes or when particular pages show a number of minor changes.

NOTICE

The August 1, 1950 edition of Schedule A is corrected to May 1, 1952 and includes all changes published in Public Bulletins P.B. A-1 to P.B. A-13, inclusive. Pages dated other than May 1, 1952 are pages where no changes have occurred since the original printing or since they were reprinted as of the date appearing thereon.

XXVII

May 1, 1952

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS

Group 00. -- ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE

SCHEDULE A		1	RA	ATE OF DUTY	
COMMODITY	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION AND ECONOMIC CLASS	UNIT OF QUANTITY	1980 Tariff Act (except as noted)	Trade agreement	PARAGRA
	ANIMALS, EDIBLE (EXCEPT FOR BREEDING)				
41 - 1	Cattle	51			
0010 600 *	Weighing less than 200 pounds each (calves)(2)	No		0	h
		Lb	25st 1b	1%t 1b. Can., Nex., To bound 1 GATT.	
10 10 700 °	Weighing 200 pounds and less than 700 (2) pounds each.	No Lb	25 lb	1 1b. 1b. 1b.	
010 800	Weighing 700 pounds or more each: Cows for dairy purposes(2)	No v		•	701
1010 900	Cattle, n. s. p. f (2)	No '	3e 1b	1% In. Can., bound GATT	
010 300		Lb	3¢ 1brr	bound GATT.	
012 000	Sheep and lambs (2)	No	\$3 each	\$1.50 each Mex. Th.	702
012 200	Goats(2)	No	\$3 each		1
013 000	Hogs(2) Poultry, live:	Lb	2¢ 1b	le ib. Can., bound GATT	703
014 000	Turkeys (2)	Ъ	8¢ 1b	4¢ 1b. Can	1
015 000	Chickens, ducks, geese, and guineas (2)	Lb	8¢ 1b	4¢ 1b. Can	711
015 500 v	Baby chicks of poultry (2)	No	4¢ each	2¢ 00. GATT	1
ob. W	MEAT PRODUCTS		1		
	Fresh, chilled, or frozen:				
000	Beef(4)	10	6¢ 1b	3¢ 1b. Cuba	701
019 060	Veal(4)	ь	6¢ 1b	3e lb. Cuba	
030 100	Pork: Presh or chilled(4)	l.h			703
020 500 021 000	Prozen(4)	Ib	244 1h	156 10. GATT	1 .
22 000	Lamb (4)/	Lb	7e 1b	3% 1b. GATT	702
23 100 23 200	Goat meat(4) Reindeer meat(4)	Lb	5¢ 1b	2%c 1b. GATT	K
23 300	Venison(4)	Lb	6¢ 1b	3e lb. U. K	1
23 500	Game (except birds), n. s. p. f. (4). (specify by name).	Lb	6¢ 1b	34 16. QATT	704
23, 600	Edible offal: Livers, kidneys, tongues, (4)	Lb	6¢ lb		706
	hearts, sweetbreads, tripe, and brains.		20 5 0,11	15c 10. GATT	1
3 800 4 1	Prog legs (C. D. 610-4/6/42)(4)	Lb	105	7% min. GATT	
23 900	. Meats, n. s. p. f (4)		6¢ 1b	3¢ 15: GATT	706
	Birds, including poultry:	o		•	
24 000	Dead dressed or undressed: Turkeys(4)		10¢ 1b		
25 400	Chickens and guineas(4)	ъ	10¢ 1b	34 1b GATT	
125 500	Ducks and geese (4)	Lb	10¢ 1b	6e 1b. Can	
25 900	game birds)(4)	Lb	10¢ 1b	58 1b. U.K	
				250 Ib. GATT	
26 100 * 1	Prepared or preserved: Chickens, prepared by removal of (4)	Lb	10¢ 1b	5e 1b. GATT 18 1112	712
	part of the viscera, with or with-			5¢ 1b. GATT" 1	
	out removal of the feet, but not cooked or divided into portions.		Walter Comment of the second		W.
25 200 1	(formerly part of 0026 800 L 18) Birds, including poultry, prepared (4)	Lb	10¢ 1b	54 10. *GATT J 6 T L 18	1.
	or preserved n s p.s. (formerly			5¢ 1b. **GATT 3 8 7 . 1	1 3

For explanation of superior notations against commodity numbers and GATT rates, refer to Foreword

"*Applicable to "whole chicken, packed in air-tight containers"
Rate effective December 11, 1950 to January 25, 1952 inclusive
(T.D. 52587) (T.D. 52874)

^{*}Rate under GATT (T D 51909) not applicable to turkeys

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS

Group 00 . -- ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROJUCTS, EDIBLE -- Continued

SCHEDULE A			RATE OF DUTY	
COMMODITY	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION AND ECONOMIC CLASS	UNIT OF QUANTITY	· 1650 Tariff Act (except as noted) Trude agreement	L'ARAGRAPH
	MEAT PRODUCTS Continued			1
0028 000	Prepared or preserved Continued Canned beef, including corned beef (4)	Lo	6¢ 1b 3¢ 10. Arg., Urug., Para	-
0029 000	Beef and veal, pickled or cured 1 (4)		20% min	- 708
0029 000	Beer and veal, pickled or cured (4)	D	20% min	

Jerked beef imported into Puerto Rico (free) for emergency (T.D. 50599) (Indicated by rate provision 17).

CEASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS

00 . - - ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE -- Cont

SCHEDULE A" COMMODITY NUMBER		MMODITT DESCRIPTION AND ECONOMIC CLASS Unit OF QUANTITY 1930 T (except	R	TARIFF	
	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION AND ECONOMIC CLASS		1930 Tariff Act (except as noted)	Trisde agreement	PANAGRAPH
	MEAT PRODUCTS Continued	· A			./
	Prepared or preserved Continued	0.0			
	Pork: Hams, shoulders, and bacon (include	0.		5. IF	
0030 100 °	Not cooked, boned; or canned. (4)	D	3%e 1b	24 1b. Can., bound GATTP-	
0030 560 L 1	or made into sausage. Pork sausage, except fresh pork (4)	٠منا	34¢ 1b	1 5/8 ¢ 10. GATT L.	
0030 000 *	Other(4)	Lb	3%¢ 1b		703
0031 100 •	Not cooked, boned, or canned, or, (4)	Lb	34¢ 1b	24 ID. Can., bound GATT	
9831 500 L 5	Pork sausage, except fresh pork (4)	rp	3%e 1b	1 5/8¢ 1b. GATT L	6
0031 900 °	Other(4) Meat pastes (except liver pastes), (4)	1	3%¢ 1b	2. Ge 1b bound Cusa GATT	
0	prepared or preserved, n.s.p.f.,		20% min	10% min. U. K	706
	weighing each, with container, not over 3 ounces.			10% olu. GATT	
0032 800 4 1	Prog legs, prepared or preserved (4) (C. D. 610-4/6/42).	Ш	201	HS Cuba CATT	1558
0033 200 .	Canned meats, n. e. s., and prepared (4) or preserved meats, n.s.p.f. (in-	Lb	6¢ 1b	3e lb. Arg., Urug., Para 20% min. Arg., Urug., Para	708
	clude liver paste) (specify by name).	N		34 lb. GATT	
0034 000	Sheep, lamb, and goat casings (4)	Lb	Pree	Pree, bound Turk., Arg., Urug., Iran., GATT	٥
0035 500		Lb	Pree	Free, bound Turk., Arg., Urug., Iran, Para, GATT	1755
	by name) (Include weasands, bladders, and intestines.)		.)		,
1	ANIMAL OILS AND PATS, EDIBLE				.8
9836 996 9836 199	Lard compounds and lard, substitutes (4)	Lb	3¢ 1b		703
-1	made from animal or vegetable oils and fats.		O		(9)
0034, 200		ъ	1¢ lb. + 3¢ lb	Me lo. Arg., Urug. + 1%e lo. I.B.C. Arg., Urug.	701 62491 (c)
0036 300			1e lb. + 3e lb I.R.C	I.R.C. Arg., Urug.	I.R.C.
0036 500	Oleomorganine and other butter sub- stitutes made from animal or vege- table oils and fats.	aLb	14¢ lb. •	7e 10. * CATT	709
0036 000	Beef and mutton tallow (include oleo (4) stock) (T.D. 48876.) (Inedible	Lb	% 1b. + 3e 1b.	We lb. Arg., Urug., Para. +	701
	tallow, see 0815 800.)			Urug., Para.	12491 (a) I.R.C.
0034 900 '	Animal oils and fats, n.e.s. (Include (4)	سا	205	1.R.C. GATT	52
	edible chicken fat formerly re- ported in 0821 100.)				
	DARY FROUTS.	•			/.1
	Milk and cream:				
	(2)		50. of \$1.	GATT, GATT **	
				20c gal. GATT	200
000 000	Phole milk (2)	Gal	6.5¢ gal	6.5e gal. 6 bound Can. GATT	707
0000 200	Skins a milk and buttermila (2)	Gal	2 1/20¢ gal	2 1/20¢ gal. bound Can	
				1% cal. GATT	

For explanation of experior notations against commedity numbers and CHTT rates, refer to Forepard.

Applicable to message, bladders, and intestines produced from

Not previously provided for in Schodule A.

Applicable to imports in excess of quantity restriction (T.D. 49752)

(T.D. 51802) (T.D. \$2730).

My 1, 1952

shoop, lasks, and goats.

^{*} Por supplemental numbers reporting import tax under Internal Borooms Code, refer to Personnel.

Subject to quota provisions (T.D. 48752) (T.D. 51802) (T.D. 52739).

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS

Group 00. -- ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE -- Continued

SCHEDULE A	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION AND ECONOMIC CLASS	UNIT OF QUANTITY	RA		
COMMODITY			1930 Tariff Act (except as noted)	Trade agreement	PARAGRAPH
	DAIRY PRODUCTS Continued		0		
	Milk and creamContinued Condensed or evaporated milk: In mirtight containers:	4			
H0 100 H0 100	Sweetened	Lb	1.8¢ lb		708 (a)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CHARLES SAWYER, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ROY V. PEEL, Director (Appointed March 9, 1960)

J. C. CAPT, Director (Retired August 17, 1949)

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1947

PRODUCT SUPPLEMENT

Quantity and Value of Shipments and/or Production for More Than 6,000 Products Manufactured by United States Industry



Prepared under the supervision of MAXWELL R. CONKLIN
Chief, Industry Division

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1950

General Explanations

I. INTRODUCTION

This volume includes all the information relative to the production and shipments of individual products published in the 81 separate industry reports and in Volume II, "Statistics by Industry," of the 1947 Census of Manufactures. In addition to product statistics, the industry reports present information on such subjects as employment, pay rolls, cost of materials, inventories, and Capital expenditures, together with a brief description of the industries covered. Since the present volume was reproduced from the plates for these earlier reports, there are occasional references to the descriptive material or to another table in the industry report.

The 1947 Census is the first to be taken since 1939. The first Census of Manufactures covered the year 1809 and a census was taken at 10-year intervals in connection with the Decennial Census of Population up to and including 1899, with the exception of 1829. It was conducted at 5-year intervals from 1904 through 1919, and every other year from 1921 through 1939, but was suspended during the war period. Present legislation provides for a Census of Manufactures to cover the year 1953 and every fifth year thereafter.

2. ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED IN THE CENSUS

The 1947 Census covered all establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume I, dated November 1945. The following types of activities are defined as nonmanufacturing by the Standard Industrial Classification and so are excluded from the Census of Manufactures whether or not they are associated with the production of commodities of a kind ordinarily produced in factories:

Manufacturing activities of certain establishments which sell most of their products at retail on the premises, e.g., single-shop retail bakeries.

Fabricating operations performed at the site of construction by contractors.

Production by public utilities of electric light and power or of heating, cooking, and illuminating gas distributed through mains.

Custom work to the individual order of household consumers, such as custom tailoring or woodworking. Repair and other service activities except specified services performed "for the trade." Machine shops engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in repair work and railroad repair shops are also excluded.

To the extent that establishments of this type produce a significant proportion of the total national production of a commodity, the data presented in the following pages are too low. This qualification is important in only a few instances, notably: bakery products; dried fruit; prepared feeds; Venetian blinds; awnings; and millwork.

While the 1947 report forms were distributed and for the most part returned by mail, manufacturers who did not send in a report or whose reports were incomplete or otherwise inadequate were reached by telephone or personal visit from the Field Offices of the Bureau. After the canvass was completed, however, the Bureau undertook an intensive enumeration in representative sample areas in order to get some measure of the degree of coverage achieved. Preliminary results of this coverage check indicate that for the country as a whole the census included in its tabulations reports from establishments accounting for over 98 percent of all manufacturing employees as defined for census purposes. A large proportion of the employees not covered were found to be employed in small establishments which also engaged at the same location in retail trade, custom work, repair services, construction, or other nonmanufacturing activities. Because of the "marginal" character of such establishments either they were not included in the mailing lists used or when the reports were received they did not contain adequate information and so were classified as nonmanufacturing.

3. THE CENSUS REPORT FORM

The early censuses used a single report form and the published information was limited to such general statistics as employment, pay rolls, capital invested, total value of products and cost of materials. In more recent censuses, however, the majority of manufacturers have received report forms containing preprinted list of products in order to assure uniform reporting and so permit the publication of product information in the detail needed by industry or governmental agencies. In 1947, specially-designed report forms, numbering about 200, were sent to manufacturers in all but 26 out of 453 industries. These 26 industries accounted for less than one percent of

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1947

total employment in that year. For these industries the product information is usually restricted to a single value figure.

In addition, a short report form was used by some 40,000 smaller establishments in a large number of industries. Although the establishments reporting on this form accounted for less than one percent of total manufacturing employment, they were of considerably greater importance in some industries and account for a significant proportion of the residual or "not classified by kind" items in the product tables for such industries. Other sources of these items were combined entries in the product sections of the industry forms and those instances in which establishments described in their own words their secondary products, i.e., their shipments of products normally produced in other industries and not specifically listed on their industry form.

4. PRODUCTS

· Most manufacturers were asked to report their shipments and, in many cases, their production of a specified list of products known to be produced by a significant number of establishments in their industry. The list of products was prepared for each industry after intensive study of the 1939 reports, and review and approval by a number of Inter-Agency Committees set up within the Federal Government. In developing the product sections of the 1947 report forms, the Bureau benefited from the advice of trade association officials in nearly all industries. In addition, preliminary drafts of the form were mailed to selected manufacturers in every industry; and, where feasible, the form was revised in accordance with their suggestions.

In all, about 6,500 individual product itemswere specified on the various forms. The term "products," as used in the Census of Manufactures, may have a or narrower content than in common usage. For example, automotive gasoline was reported as a single item. On the other hand, cotton broad-woven goods were distributed into nearly 200 individual "products". according to type of weave, width of fabric, and other specifications. For some items, e.g., bearings, it would have been desirable to obtain product information in much greater detail than that actually requested, but the extent to which the production of individual types and sizes is concentrated in one or two individual companies would have made it impossible to publish detailed data, without revealing the operations of these companies. Thus the 6,500 individual products included on the forms merely represent the number of items for which it was considered practical to publish census information. .

Of the 6,500 items included on the forms, data were actually published for approximately 6,100.

The balance were eliminated because their publication would involve disclosure of the activities of individual companies or because it turned out that a number of important producers could not report products in the detail requested; in all such cases the product data were combined with that for a similar item or included in an "all other" category. In this respect 1947 experience compares favorably with that for 1939 when of approximately the same number of items included, only about 4,000 could be shown. The principal reason for this difference seems to have been that in 1947, a large number of products were eliminated from the forms because they were of very limited economic importance; in general, a product was not included if its 1939 production was valued at less than \$2 million. In 1939 the loss of product detail owing to disclosure or poor reporting was particularly heavy in products of this magnitude. On the other hand, product items which were reported in large volume by a large number of establishments in 1939 we're split up in 1947 into a number of products, where feasible.

In designing the 1947 product inquiries more weight was given to current industry practice and requirements than to comparability with 1939. In consequence, at the individual product level 1939 data are available for only about 1,500 product items. In many instances, however, comparable 1939 value and sometimes quantity data are available for the sum of two or more 1947 product items; on this basis, 1939 data are shown for about 2,500 of the 1947 products. Comparable 1939 data are more often available for basic materials such as steel and textiles than for finished manufactures such as machinery or apparel.

5. ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations and symbols recur frequently both in the tables and footnotes:

n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
M	thousand
mil:	million
bil.	billion
std	standard
lin.	linear
b.m	board measure
equiv.	equivalent .
	zero or not applicable
(d)	withheld to avoid dis-
Q	closing figures for
(2)	individual companies

Other abbreviations, such as lb., gal., yd., doz., bbl., are used in the customary sense. Where the term tons only is used, it refers to short tons of 2,000 lbs. Where the figures are expressed in tons of 2,240 lbs., the unit of measure is specified as long tons or gross tons.

Chapter I-FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS

MEAT PRODUCTS

TABLE A. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1947 AND 1939

[Money figures in thousands of dollars]

PRODUCT		1947						•
		et shipments Gross shipments and interplant transfers			Purchases and interplant receipts		Production 1	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Vald	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fresh beef, total ? ('areass Variety meats Fresh beef, not specified by kind	(.M 16s.). 7,569,143 6,401,784 373,246 794,073	\$2, 645, 771 2, 263, 961 93, 675 288, 135	(Nf /ba.) 8, 635, 155 7, 377, 335 458, 708 799, 112	\$2, 971, 372 -2, 571, 657 110, 013 289, 702	(Af lbs.) 1,066,012 975,551 85,422 5,639	\$325, 601 307, 696 16, 338 1, 567	(M /ha.) n.a. 5, 462, 233 n.a.	n.a. \$762,725 n.a.
Fresh veal, total ! Carcass Variety meats Fresh veal, not specified by kind	*1,014,701 * 842, 236 53, 828 118, 637	341, 568 277, 986 20, 102 43, 480	1, 118, 199 939, 108 59, 829 119, 262	373, 498 307, 666 8 22, 030 43, 802	103, 498 96, 872 6, 001 625	31, 930 29, 680 1, 928 322	n.a. 672, 503 n.a. n.a.	97, 343 n.a. n.a.
Fresh lamb and mutton, total ¹ Carcass Variety meats Fresh lamb and mutton, not specified by kind	748, 932 687, 808 34, 889 26, 235	284, 057 265, 923 6, 831 11, 303	811, 542 747, 335 37, 921 26, 286	306, 654 287, 648- 7, 687 11, 319	62, 610 59, 527 3, 032 51	22, 597 21, 725 856 16	n:a. 780, 423 n.a. n.a.	n e 12t. 313 n.a. n.a.
Fresh pork, total : Carcass Variety meats Fresh pork, not specified by kind	3, 066, 018	1, 168, 541 988, 738 31, 233 148, 570	4, 356, 5.13 3, 681, 300 285, 225 389, 988	1, 630, 150 1, 420, 536 56, 910 152, 704	1, 290, 495 1, 182, 998 94, 229 13, 268	461, 609 431, 798 25, 677 4, 134	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. n.a.
Lard (including rendered pork fat)	1,9816, 201	466, 490	2, 049, 745	522, 845	233, 544	56, 355	1, 552, 338	107, 422
Hides, skins, and pelts, total Cattle Ca f Sheep and lamb Other hides and skins Hides, skins, and pelts, not specified by kind	16, 099 n.a.	\$330, 890 211, 945 57, 630 39, 183 71, 8 22, 132	18, 549 9, 048 20, 539 n.a. (M lbs.)	\$354, 851 215, 305 60, 544 51, 249 n. 8. 27, 753	577 589 4, 440 n. a. (M. lbs.)	\$23, 961 3, 360 2, 914 12, 966 n. a 5, 621	(thousands) 12, 055 5, 377 25, 645 352 n.a. (M.ths.)	\$97, 931 63, 995 11, 887 21, 811 238 n.a.
Other slaughtering plant products, total Other meat (goat; horse, etc.) Pulled wool 1 Animal products for medicinal use	125, 704 22, 019	35, 366 15, 789 17, 234 2, 343	156, 068 30, 460	44, 364 18, 876 - 22, 889 2, 599	30, 364 8, 441	8, 998 3, 087 5, 655 256	n.a. 18, 762 37, 225 n.a.	n.s. 1, 284 16, 737 n.s.
Slaughtering plant products, not specified by kind		198, 248		4 307, 856		.109, 668		52, 122
Pork, processed and cured, total Sweet pickled and dry cured Dry salt Smoked ham and picues	354, 730 867, 461	1, 472, 875 62, 148 99, 459 461, 847	3, 607, 657 644, 310 424, 961 921, 164	1,814,673 279,680 118,960 489,160	779, 640 495, 317 70, 231 53, 703	341, 798 217, 532 19, 501 27, 313	n a. n a. n a. n a.	n a. n s. n a. n.a.
Sliced bacon Other smoked pork products Cooked, boiled, or ready-to-cat pork Processed pork, not specified by kind	445, 890 274, 103	371, 578 214, 996 195, 065 67, 872	662, 949 477, 663 295, 194 181, 416	396, 367 230, 310 208, 392 91, 804	47, 080 31, 773 21, 091 60, 445	24, 789 15, 404 13, 327 23, 932	n.a. n.a. 220, 599 n.a.	n a. n.a. 63, 297 n.a.
Sausage, meat loaves, etc. (except canned) 3	2, 359, 113 1, 011, 352	961, 654 406, 151	2, 525, 639 1, 221, 583	1, 022, 445 480, 977	166, 526 210, 231	60, 791 74, *36	1, 673, 571 341, 425	273, 807 65, 770
Miscellaneous cured meats and casings; total Beef, pickled or cured Beef, dried or dehydrated Beef, cooked or roasted Other processed beef (smoked tongue, etc.) Veal, cured	30, 608 22, 491 4, 169 10, 309	64, 163 18, 000 17, 532 2, 827 7, 977 1, 588	62, 325 32, 266 4, 291 10, 309 4, 894	119, 998 28, 974 23, 934 2, 897 7, 977 1, 862	31, 717 9, 775 122 751	5, 35 1, 974 6, 402 70	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.s. n.s. n.s. n.s. n.s.
Lamb and mutton, cured Casings, beef Casings, hog Casings, sheep and lamb Casings other natural	n.a. n.a. n.a.	2, 223 11, 716 2, 172 84	1,898 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	8,124° 27,369 16,146 2,211	1,709 n.s. n.s. n.s. n.s.	460 5, 901 15, 653 13, 974 2, 127	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.a. 2, 495 7, 932 6, 976 n.a.
Prepared meat products, not specified by kind Fresh and processed meats, not specified by kind		63, 718		• 69, 809	2	6, 091 72, 824		2, 388

See footnotes at end of table

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1947.

TABLE A .- QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1947 AND 1939-Continued.

0	Ø 11		1109		
Hooks	Ret dipments		Production		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
Chicken and heat. Mer Test demail, used Freezes or bard-childre (box-parked) Other pack (said in barrah, siz.) Fact not specified.	(54 fbs.) 607, 527 471, 638 132, 584 3, 108	9220, 300 174, 400 40, 713 902	(M/be)	714, 67 11.	
Turkeys, total From or bard-childed Other peck Death, pilet, sid	171, 342 102, 142 134, 482 20, 771 1, 880	72 633 65 336 34 367 10 362 777 3, 677	136, 643 112, 316 118 117, 727	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	149, 374 116, 436 31, 920	79, 780 82, 643 17, 114	B.a.	n.a.	
Torkeys, lotted Torkeys, lotted Other pade During pade During pade Torkeys are bard abilities Torkeys are bard abilities During pade Torkeys are bard abilities T	88, 518 34, 923 0 0.0 0 0.0	25, 611 22, 206 22, 231 1, 975 0 1, 668	n.a.	n.a.	
Smill posse and hyproducts (bd. Smilhors, etc.)* Positry, and specified by kind	*************	1, 828 11, 793			

B.A.-Not available.

1 1000 production includes an unknown amount of duplication because of the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. See Sixteenth Census of

I Includes from.

1 Figures represent the output of outsbillshments chemised to the "Most packing, wholesale" and "Grease and tailow" industries. Detailed product information was not

obtained from establishments primerily engaged in wool pulling (Industry 2000).

* Includes total mass (E11, 762,000) of 230 establishments reporting on a short form which did not call for a breakdown of sales. Purchases of these establishments are no

of Par detailed production date on table 6. R.

* Includes total sales (EE 376, 600) of 127 establishments reporting on a short form which did not call for a breakdown of sales. Purchases of these establishments are no

Indeed in the perchang figure

TABLE B .- PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MEAT PRODUCTS, TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1947

[Figures in thomsands of porcida]

PRODUCT	Quantity produced !	PRODUCT Quantity produced
Proof boot, total Corean Variety meats Presh beef, not specified by kind	9, 600, 200 7, 602, 020 510, 301 602, 878	Sausage, ment loaves, etc. (except canned)—Continued Other hard dey sausage. Other semidry sausage. Ment loaves. Jellied goods and other preparations. Sausage and other prepared meats, not specified by kind. 387
Variety meats Variety meats Presh vepl, not specified by kind Carons Carons Variety meats	1, 004, 229 21, 517 142, 003 784, 235 718, 312 41, 588	Canned mosts, total 1,000 Lancheon meats 332 Canned harms 50 Vienna sausage 70 Other frankfurters, including sausages in oil 20 Potted and devited meats, except devited harm 43
Presh semb and mutten, not specified by kind— Carene Variety meets Fresh pork, not specified by kind	1, db, and 1, 713, 600 600, 514 761, 730	Deviled ham Sliced dried heef. Liver products. Mean.siew, all types Spaghetti-mean products, all types.
Lard (including rendered pork int) Security, most leaves, ste. (except canned), total. Fresh pork manage Other fresh manage Frankfurters	2, 387, 981 347, 974 92, 371	Tongue, other than pickled 16 Vinegar pickled products 20 Corned and roast beef 23 Meat with gravy 33 Other canned meat products, except dog and cut food 27 27°c or more meats 22
Bologus. Liver saumge and braunachweiger. Salami, all types.	405, 507 165, 300 85, 423	Canned mest, not specified by kind.

Production of establishments reporting detailed statistics. See table 5-A for value of shipments of stablishments not reporting detail.

This figure is about a percent higher than that published in the Census "Facts for Industry" series for 1947. The Census of Manufactures included some establishment pot reporting in the "Facts for Industry" survey.

EXHIBIT "12"

Bureau of the Budget, Division of Statistical Standards

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

VOLUME I. - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Part 2. - Description of Industries

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
ON INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Washington, D.C.

Bureau of the Budget
Division of Statistical Standards

- CO

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

VOLUME I .- MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Part 2. Description of Industries

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

INTRODUCTION

Volume I, part 2, of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual has been prepared by the Technical Committee on Industrial Classification, which includes representatives of the Division of Statistical Standards (formerly Central Statistical Board) of the Bureau of the Budget, the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the United States breasury Department, the United States Tariff Commission, the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance of the New York State Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Employment Security and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Board.

Part 2 describes each 4-digit manufacturing industry listed in volume I, part 1, with the exception of certain industries for which no descriptions appeared necessary. This part of the Standard Industrial Classification Namual is designed for general reference and training purposes.

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1			- Electrical machinery	
	100		- Machinery (except electrical)	-
			- Automobiles and automobile equipment	e 172 -
	1 -		- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The livision as a Whole

Manufacturing may be defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of mineral or organic substances in establishments which are usually described as plants, factories, or mills, and which are characterized by the use of power equipment, machine tools, and materials—handling equipment. The assembly of component parts of manufactured products is also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement.

The materials processed by manufacturing establishments include products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and quarrying. The final product of a manufacturing industry may be "finished" in the sense that it is ready for utilization or consumption, or it may become the "raw material" of an industry engaged in further manufacture. For example, the product of the copper smelter is the raw material of the electrolytic refinery; refined copper is the raw material used by copper wire mills; and copper wire is the raw material used by certain electrical equipment manufacturers.

The materials processed by manufacturing establishments may be purchased directly from producers, obtained through customary trade channels, or secured without recourse to the markets by transferring the product from another establishment under the same ownership. Production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for interplant transfer, or to order for industrial users, rather than to the individual order of the household consumer.

In applying this classification, the unit to be classified is the establishment. In most cases the industry assignment is determined on the basis of the principal product made in the establishment, but in a number of instances other criteria are used. In classifying rolling mills, for example, the distinguishing feature is the type of machinery employed; thus, "continuous" and "non-continuous" mills are separately classified. In the classification of rubber and leather footwear, raw material is the basis of classification. Also, provision is made for the classification of some industries by type of operation—contract dress manufacturers are distinguished from jobbers or inside factories.

Auxiliary units, such as power plants, buying offices, laboratories, repair shops, garages or warehouses, operated by a manufacturing establishment for its own use, are classified according to the primary activity of the manufacturing establishment. Similarly, central and district administrative offices are included with the manufacturing establishment when they are not primarily wholesale outlets. There are borderline cases between the Manufacturing Division and the other divisions in the classification system. Many specific instances will be found in the descriptions of the innividual industries. A few of the more important examples are:

Agriculture, Forestry, and Pishery

Processing on farms is not considered manufacturing if the raw materials are grown on the farm and if the manufacturing activities are on a small scale without the extensive use of paid labor. Other exclusions are custom grist milling, threshing, and cotton ginning.

Mining

The dressing and beneficiating of ores, and the breaking, washing, and grading of coal are not considered to be manufacturing.

Construction

Fabricating operations performed at the site of construction by contractors are not considered as manufacturing, but the prefabrication of sheet-metal, concrete, and terrasse products and similar construction materials is included in the manufacturing Division.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Establishments engaged in the following types of operation are excluded from the Manufacturing Division: assembling, grading, and preparing fruits and vegetables for the market; pasteurising and bottling milk; shelling and roasting nuts; cleaning, shucking, and packing fresh clams, oysters, and similar seafoods. Retail stores producing some or all of the products sold on the premises are not included in the manufacturing Division.

Transportation, Communication and Other Public Utilities

Railroad repair shops rebuilding and repairing locomotives and cars are excluded from the Manufacturing Division; while shops building new locomotives and car are included.

Services

In addition to certain of the service industries previously mentioned, a number of other repair trades, hand trades, and custom industries are excluded from the Manufacturing Division, such as power laundries; automobile, electrical, radio, jewelry, watch, furniture, upholstery, shoe, and clothing repair snops; blacksmiths, etc.

MAJOR GROUP 20 .- FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS

The Major Group as a Whole

This group of industries includes establishments manufacturing foods and beverages for human consumption, and certain related products such as artificial ice, chewing gum, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls.

Group Industry

201

MEAT PRODUCTS

2011 MEAT PACKING, WHOLESALE

Description. Establishments primarily engaged in slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep and other animals for their own account, to be sold fresh, or to be used on the same premises as the raw material in canning, salting, smoking or otherwise curing for the trade. Packing houses which do no slaughtering but purchase fresh meat from others are included in this industry. Establishments manufacturing sausages and meat specialties from meats not produced in the same establishment are classified in Industry 2013.

2012 CUSTON SLAUGHTERING, WHOLESAY

Description. Establishments primarily engaged in slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep and other animals on a contract basis for the trade. Hides and other by-products may be retained in partial payment for this service, and may therefore be reported as the principal products of such establishments.

2013 SAUSAGES, PREPARED MEATS, AND OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS...
NOT KADE IN MEAT-PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS

Description. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sausages, prepared meats, and meat specialties, but which perform no slaughtering operations on the premises. Establishments dressing and canning poultry, rabbits, and other small game are included in Industry 2015.

Group Industry

201

202

MEAT PRODUCTS (Cont'4)

2014

SAUSAGE CASINGS-NOT NADE IN MEAT-PACKING RETABLISHMENTS

Description. Betablishments primarily engaged in mammfacturing sameage casings from animal, artificial, or synthetic materials.

2015 POULTRY DRESSING AND PACKING, WHOLESALE

Description. Betablishments primarily engaged in dressing, packing and canning poultry, rabbits, and other small game for the trade.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

2021 CREAMERY BUTTER

Description. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing creamery butter. Milk and cream purchasing stations and the production of butter on farms are not considered to be manufacturing industries. Establishments manufacturing process and ladle butter are classified in Industry 20250

2022 CHEESE, MATURAL OR PROCESS

Description. Establishments primarily engaged in mamufacturing all types of natural choose, and which may produce process choose on the same premises. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing process choose made from natural choose not produced in the same establishment are classified in Industry 2025.

2023 CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK

Description. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing condensed and evaporated milk, and related products such as dried and powdered milk and whey, and ice dream mix.

EXHIBET "13"

UNITED STATES OF AMERI

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, BUREAU OF THE BU

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, PROCUREMENT DIVISION
Clifton E. Mack. Director

STANDARD COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION

VOLUME I STANDARD CLASSIFIED LIST OF COMMODITIES



Technical Paper No. 26

Prepared by the Technical Committee on Standard Commodity Classification

(This edition supersedes all previous issues)

J'NLIED STATES •

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON: 1913

MAJOR GROUP 61-FOOD, MANUFACTURED

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FOOD, MANUFACTURED
61 0000
61 1000
           MEAT PRODUCTS
61 1100
              Meats, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen
61 1110
                Beef
                Veal
61 1120
61 1130
               .Mutton
61 1140
                Lamb
                Pork .
61 1150
61 1160
                Horse meat
61 1180
                Liver, tongue, heart, kidney and other edible offai
61 1190
                Meats, fresh, chilled, or frozen, not elsewhere classified
61 1200
              Meat, Cured
61 1210
                Beef, corned, pickled or cured
61 1220
                Beef, dried or dehydrated
61 1230
                Pork, pickled or salted, unsmoked
61 1231
                  Hams and shoulders
61 1232
                  Bacon
61 1233
                  Wiltshire sides
.61 1239
                  Pork, pickled or salted, unsmoked, not elsewhere classified
61 1240
                Pork, pickled or saited, smoked
61 1241
                  Hams and shoulders
61 1242
                  Bacon
61 1249
                  Pork, pickled or salted, smoked, not elsewhere classified
61 1250
                Pork, dried or dehydrated
61 1260
                Horse meat
                Meat, cured, not elsewhere classified
61 1290
61 1300
              Meat, Canned
                Pork products
61 1310
61 1311
                  Luncheon meut
61 1312
                  Ham
61 1313
                  Bacon
61 1314
                  Sausage.
                    61 13141 Sausage in casings
                    61 13142 Sausage in bulk
61 1315
                  Ham; chopped
61 1316
                  Ham spread
61 1317
                  Ham, spiced
61 1318
                  Scrapple.
61 1319
                  Pork products, not elsewhere classified
61 1320
                Beef products
61 1321
                  Corned beef
61 1322
                  Corned beef hash
61 1323
                  Roast beef
61 1324
                  Beef stew
                  Beef products, not elsewhere classified.
61 1329
61 1330
                Brains
61 1340
                Corned mutton
61 1350
                Sausage, except pork
                Meat spreads, except pork
61 1360
61 1361
                  Liver spread
61 1362
                  Meat spreads, except pork and liver
61 1370
                Meat preparations
61 1371
                  Chile con carne
61 1372
                  Hot tamales
61 1373
                  Luncheon meat, except pork
61 1374
                  Potted meat
                  Tongue (beef, pork, lamb)
61 1375
61 1376
                  Tripe
```

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EOOD, MANUFACTURED Continued
            MEAT PRODUCTS Continued
Ment; Canned Continued
ya 1377
                  Tushonka (Russian)
61 1379
                  Meat preparations, not elsewhere classified:
61 1380
                Rations
61 1381
61 1382
                  Lend-Lease Ration Q. O. (Beef)
                  Lend-Lease Ration R. R. (Beef, Pork, Vegetables)
Lend-Lease Ration X. X. (Pork)
61 1383
                  Ration "C" (Meat and Beans; Meat and Vegetable Hash;
61 1384
                     Meat and Vegetable Stew)
01 1385
                  Ration "K" (Ham and Egg; Pork and Veal; Corned Pork)
61 .1389
                  Rations, not elsewhere classified .
61 1400
              Sunsage, Not Canned
61 1410
                Fresh sausage
610 1420
                Frankfurters, bologna, and similar cased products
61 1430
                Dry sausage
61 1490
                Sausage, not canned, not elsewhere classified
              West Preparations, Not Canned
61 1500
61 1510
                Meat loaves
61 1520
                Head cheese and scrapple
61 1590
                Meat preparations, not canned, not elsewhere classified
61 1600
              Poultry, Dressed: Fresh and Frozen
61 1610
61 1611
                  Fryers and broflers
61 1612
                  Roasters and stewers
61 1613
                  Fowls
61 1614
                  Cocks
                Turkers
61 1620
61 1630
                Ducks
61
   1640
                Geese
61 1650
                Guineas
61 1690
                Poultry, dressed: fresh and frozen, not elsewhere classified
61 1700
              Poultry, Prepared or Preserved, Except Frozen
61 1710
                Not canned
61 1720
                Canned poultry
61 1721
                  Boned chicken
61 1722
                  Deviled or potted chicken
61 1723
                  Boned turkey
61 1729
                  Canned poultry, not elsewhere classified
61 1790
                Poultry, prepared or preserved, except frozen, not elsewhere
                  classified
61 1800
              Venison, Reindeer, Rabbits, and Other Game
61 1900
              Miscellaneous Ment Products
61 1910
                Meat extract
61 1920
                Meat pastes (include liver paste)
61 1990
                Meat products, not elsewhere classified
61 2000
            DAIRY PRODUCTS
61 2100
              Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk, Fresh (Fluid Market
                Milk, cow
Whole milk
61 2110
61 2111
                    61 2111100
                                 Bulk goods
                    61 2111200
                                 Bottled goods
                     61 2111220
                                   Pasteurized.
                    :61 2111221
                                      Homogenized
                    61 2111222
                                      Not homogenized
                    61 2111230
                                   Raw
61 2112
                  Skim milk
                     61 2112100
                                 Bulk goods
                     61 2112200
                                 Bottled goods
81 2120
                Milk, goat
                    61 2120100
                                 Bulk goods
                    61 2120200 Bottled goods
61 -2130
                Cream
61 2131
                  Containing less than 30 percent butterfat
                     61 2131100 Bulk goods
                  81 2131110
                                   Pasteurized
```

EXHIBÎT "14"

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Harold D. Smith, Director

Standard Industrial Classification Manual

VOLUME I

Manufacturing Industries

PART 1

Titles and Descriptions

of Industries

Prepared by

THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
ON INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
DIVISION OF STATISTICAL
STANDARDS

November 1945

Foreword

The Standard Industrial Classification Manual is intended primarily as an aid in securing uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies of the United States Government. State agencies, trade associations, and private research

agencies.

Previous to the preparation of a standard industrial classification, the various agencies collecting industrial data used their own industrial classifications, and thus a given establishment might have been classified in one industry by one agency and in another by a second agency. The value of industrial data for purposes of analysis and information is increased by the use of a standard system for the classification and assembling of data collected by various agencies. For example, production information collected by one agency can be more readily compared with employment information collected by another if both agencies conform to the standard definition of the industry involved.

Earlier issues of this classification for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries were prepared by the Technical Committee on Industrial Classification, assisted by a number of special committees of experts in various fields of business. The work of the Technical Committee was formerly carried on under the general supervision of the Committee on Industrial Classification, which was sponsored in its earlier stages by the Central Statistical Board and later by the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office

of the President.

This manual presents a revision of the industrial classification for the Manufacturing Industries Division, which has been prepared by the Technical Committee on Industrial Classification and the Committee on Manufacturing Industries working under the sponsorship of the Division of Statistical Standards.

In this revision a number of changes suggested by the users of the classification and the consumers of industry data have been incorporated. Among the more important changes in the classification are (a) a remainder area of the textile industries, (b) the establishment of a new major group for furniture and fixtures, (c) an extensive revision of the chemical industries, (d) a basic rearrangement of the metal industries so as to provide one major group for primary metal industries, (e) the inclusion of the motor vehicle industries, formerly a separate major

group, in the Major Group "Transportation Equipment", and (f) the establishment of a new major group for Professional, Scientific, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks.

In preparing the classification, the Technical Committee has been guided by the following general principles:

(1) The classification should conform to the existing structure of American industry.

(2) The reporting units to be classified are establishments, rather than legal entities or companies.

(3) Each establishment is to be classified according to its major activity.

(4) To be recognized as an industry, each group of establishments must have significance from the standpoint of the number of establishments, number of wage earners, volume of business, employment and payroll fluctuations, and other important economic features.

The classification undertakes to cover the entire field of economic activities: Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; mining; construction; manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; and services.

Volume I, part 1 provides the title and descriptions of the manufacturing industries. Volume I, part 2 is an alphabetic index identifying the principal products or processes which would be reported by establishments, and a few special types of establishments, with the appropriate manufacturing industry code numbers. Volume II contains a similar classification for nonmanufacturing industries, with descriptions of the industries and an alphabetic index of products, establishments, and services.

In the preparation of this revision special acknowledgment is made of the contribution made by (1) Mr. Maxwell R. Conklin, Chief, Industry Division, Bareau of the Census; Mr. H. B. McCoy, Chief, Division of Industrial Economy, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Mr. Louis S. Ballif, Chief, Technical Services, U. S. Tariff Commission; and the commodity and industry specialists on their staffs who gave valuable advice and suggestions during the development of this revision, (2) the many chairmen and members of the committees of experts on Standard Commodity Classification who advised the Committee on Manufacturing Industries with respect to the various commodities and industries in which they had special interest, (3). The State Employment Security Agencies which submitted helpful suggestions and criticisms on tentative drafts of the revised classification, (4) the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Board in lending the services of Mr. William H. Cummins to the committee for three months to write

partment of Commerce, in assuming the costs of printing this publication.

In addition to the above, the committee wishes to acknowledge the very valuable assistance received from a subcommittee of the industry Advisory Committee on Government Questionnaires consisting of Mr. Thomas M. Brennaii. Executive Director National Industrial Council: Mr. Henry P. Fowler, Manager, Trade Association Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; and Mr. Earl Constantine, President, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers: who, in addition to making valuable suggestions and criticisms on the classification, arranged for the clearance of the classification with many individual manufacturers and trade associations. Finally, the committee wishes to express appreciation for the many constructive criticisms and suggestions received from Federal agencies, trade associations, trade unions, special research organizations and business executives.

Major Group 20.-FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS

THE MAJOR GROUP AS A WHOLE

This major group includes establishments manufacturing foods and beverages for human consumption, and certain related products such as manufactured ice, chewing gum, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls.

Group Endustry

6

201 MEAT PRODUCTS

2011 Meat packing, wholesale

Establishments primarily engaged in the slaughtering, for their own account, of cattle, hogs, sheep, lambs, calves, and other animals, for meat to be sold fresh or to be used on the same premises in canning and curing, and in making sausage, lard, and other products. Important products of this industry include fresh meat (beef, yeal, mutton, lamb, and pork); cured beef and pork; canned beef, pork, and other meat goods; sausage and lard. Establishments primarily engaged in slaughtering animals on a contract basis for the trade are classified in Industry 2012; establishments manufacturing sausages and meat specialties from Jurchased meats in Industry 2013; and establishments killing, dressing, packing, and canning poultry, rabbits, and other small game in Industry 2015.

2012 Custom slaughtering, wholesale

Establishments primarily engaged in slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep, lambs, calves, and other animals on a contract basis for the trade. Hides and other byproducts may be retained in partial payment for this service, and may be reported as the principal products of such establishments.

2013 Sausages and other prepared meat products

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sausages, prepared meats, and meat specialties, but performing no slaughtering operations on the premises. Sausage or meat kitchens operated by packing houses as separate establishments are also included in this industry. Establishments primarily engaged in killing, dressing, packing, and canning poultry, rabbits, and other small game are classified in Industry 2015.

2014 Sausage casings

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sausage casings from animal or synthetic materials.

2015 Poultry and small game dressing and packing, wholesale

Establishments primarily engaged in killing, dressing, packing, and canning poultry, rabbits, and other small game for the trade. Important products of this industry include dressed and packed poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese); canned poultry (whole and parts); potted and deviled chicken; dressed rabbits and dressed hares.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

202

This group includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing creamery butter, natural cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, ice cream and ices, and special dairy products such as processed and ladle butter, processed cheese, and malted milk, but which are not engaged in the distribution of fluid milk or cream. Establishments which manufacture dairy products and are also engaged in the distribution of fluid milk or cream are classified in trade industries.

7

EXHIBIT "15"

United States of America

Executive Office of the President

Bureau of the Budget

STANDARD COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION

Volume I

Standard Classified List of Commodities

Prepared by the Technical Committee On Standard Commodity Classification

December 1946

MAJOR GROUP 70. - FOOD, MANUFACTURED

70 00	FOOD, NATUFACTURED
70 10	Meat (Including Poultry and Game), Fresh, Chilled,
	or Frosen
70 11	Beef, Except Triumings
70 12	Veal, Except Trianings
70 13	Land, Except Trinnings
70. 14	Mutton, Except Trimmings
70 15	Pork, Except Trimmings
70 16	Goat and Kid Neat
70 17	Horse Heat
70 18	Poultry
70 19	Miscellaneous Meats, Fresh, Chilled, Or
	Frozen (Include Game, Meat Trimmings, and
0	Variety Items Such as Knuckles, Feet, and
70	Organe)
70 20	Meat Products
70 21	Oured Beef (Pickled, Corned, Smoked, or Dried)
70 22	Cared Veal (Pickled, Corned, Smoked, or Driet)
70 23	Oured Lamb and Matton (Pickled, Corned, Smoked,
	or Dried)
70 24	Cured Pork (Pickled, Corned, Smoked, or Dried)
.70. 25	Oured Poultry (Pickled, Corned, Smoked, or Dried)
70 26	Canned Meat and Meat Products
70 27	Sausage (Not Canned)
70 28	Meat Preparations and Mixtures, Except Sausage
	and Soup
70 29	Miscellaneous Meat Products
70 30 :	Dairy Products
70 31	Milk, Oream and Buttermilk, Fluid Market
70 32	Milk and Buttermilk, Evaporated and Condensed
70 33	Milk, Gream, and Buttermilk, Dried (For Human
40	Consumption Only)
70 34	Butter
70 35	Cheese, Natural
70 36	Cheese Products and Cheese-like Preparations
70 37	Ice Cream and Other Frozen Descerts, Including
	Dairy-base Mixes
70 39	Miscellaneous Dairy Products
70 40	Fish and Shellfish, Prepared or Preserved
70 41	Fresh or Frozen Fish and Fish Products
70 42	Fresh or Fresen Shellfish and Shellfish Meats
70 43	Dried and Unselted Fish and Shellfish
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

[&]quot; In this Major Group, the term "Canned" means hermstically scaled in tin, glass, or other containers.

EXHIBIT "16"

COMPARISON OF COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS SHOWN DURING 1949 THROUGH 1952 IN SCHEDULE B. "STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DOMESTIC AND POREIGN COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES"

GROUP 00. -ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE

	Ec.	Unit	Sel	edule B Com	modity Mumber	
Commodity Description	C1.	Qty.	1952	1951	1950	1949
AFTMAL	s. E	IBLE				
	,	No.	001000	001000	001000	- 001000
attle for breeding	5	No.	001200	001200	001200	001200
ther cattle.	2	No.	001300	001300	001300	00130
ogs (swine)	5	No.	001600	001600	001600	00160
heep	-0			001900	001900	00190
aby chicks	. 20	No.	001910 7			
oultry, live, n.e.c	2	Lb.	001990			
•				1 1 1/2 1		
HEAT AND	HEAT	HOUGE	3			1
Fresh or frosen		Ib.	002000	002000	002000	00200
Fresh or frosen	7	Ib.	002100	002100	- 602100	00210
Pickled or cured	7	Lb.	002200	002200	002200	00220
forse meat (all kinds)		ш.	- COLLON			
Pork, except canned:	. 2	Ib.	202700 -	002700	- 002700	00270
Fresh or frosen	7	Ib.	002800	002800	002800	. 00280
Hams and shoulders, cured or cooked		Ib.	002900	. F-002900	002900	. 00290
Bacon	-	0		003000	003000	00300
				003200	003200	00320
Other pork, pickled, slated, or otherwise cured	. 4	Ib.	003250	_	4	
Other pors, pickled, sixted, or outstains	1.	. 500		(004400)		
amb and mutton, except canned	4	Ib.	1003400	003400	003400	0034
susage, prepared sausage meats, bologns, and		1	. 0			
frankfurters, except canned	-4	Lb.	1003500	003500	003500	.0035
				003600.	003600	0036
seef and weal canned.,	4.	Lb.	003620 —	- 4		
				(003909)	/	
		1 4		003700	003700	0037
Hams and shoulders, canned	4	Lb.	003710		The second	
Ther pork canned	4	. Ib.	003790	- 4		
Sausage prepared sausage meats, bologna and			1	*******	003400 :	0038
frankfurters, canned	4	Lb.	1003800	003800	003800	0039
Chicken canned	. 4	Ib.	. 003901	003901	003901	. 0039
Cannad haby food meat, or chief value meat, strained	,		*******	0		
or chopped (including soups)	4	Lb.	003905	C 003906	003908	0039
					003900	0,000
/ 6	- 1	1 1	1000000	(124500)	003909	0039
Heat and meat products, canned, n.e.c	. 4	Lb.	1003909	004000	004000	0040
	-		004010 1	- Comme		
Chickens, capons, fresh or frozen	4	Lb.	004050		. 0	
Other poultry and game, fresh or frozen	. 4	Lb.	ر محمد	f 004100	004100	0041
				004300	004300	0043
0 0			(004500)	, , , , , ,		
			(003250)~		(*	
			(00,3220)	004400	. 004400	0044
			**	[(004100)		
	3-1			(004300)		*
	1	Th.	004500	004500	004500	0045
Other meats, except canned	-					
Sausage casings, natural, bladders, bungs, middles,		200	*			:
rounds, or veasands:	. 4	Lb.	004600	C>004600	004600	0046
Other	4	Ib.	004800	004800	004800	0048
Other Sausage casings, artificial	9	Lb.	004998	004998	. 004998	0049
Dieo oil	4	Lb.	005000	005000	8 005000	0050
leo stock	4	Lb.	005100	005100	.005100	005
allow, edible	4	Lb.	005200	005200	. 005200	005
Lard (including rendered pork fet)	4	Lb.	1005300	005300	005100	005
Shortening, chief weight animal fat, except lard	. 4	Lb.	005500			
mervening, enter verger and tree, except and			*	(144700)		1000
Oleo stearin	. 4	Lb.	005600	005600	005600	005

For numbered footnotes see page 1.

Ехнівіт 17

Industrial Classification Code

Part IV

The Manufacturing Groups

& A Reference Guide

November 15, 1936.

Bureau of Research and Statistics
Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance
Department of Labor, State of New York

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ucts	164
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208 212

[fol. 77]

Manufacturing

Group 20-Food Products.

This group covers the manufacture of foods and the manufacture of by-products from food sources. Baking powder, yeast, and other leavening products are listed in this group (Group 20) rather than in Group 28 (chemical products). Also included are bottling, canning, or packaging of foods such as grains, cereals, sea-foods, fruit, and vegetables, including the manufacture and bottling of soft drinks and spiritous liquors.

The ruling on bakeries is as follows. Those employers who report "wholesale bakery" are coded as manufacturers, and are listed in Group 20; also included in this group are those who report "wholesale and retail bakery" and those who report only "bakery" and who have ten or more employees; those reporting as "retail bakery" or as "bakery" (not more specifically described) with less than ten employees are coded in Retail Food (Group 54).

The manufacture of fertilizer from the by-products of slaughter houses and other food-packing plants is included in Group 20. Fertilizers as such, when the product is of a chemical nature, are coded in the chemical group (Group 28).

In view of the many non-edible materials made from products such as cotton-seed oil, peanut oil, etc., these oils are included in Group 28 rather than in the food manufacturing group. Only the manfacture of salad oil or of vegetable cooking oil, specifically so described, is included in Group 20.

[fol. 78] Parts II and III. Whereas Parts II and III have been devised specifically for use in the routine work of coding the initial Statements or "status reports" of employers, Parts IV and V are intended to provide a background for classifying types of business not previously indexed and for breaking down the major groups into subclassifications.

[fol. 79]

U. S. Census No.	Product
	Meal, corn and other grains
113	Meal, corn-oil
	Meal, fish
117	Meal, peanut
123	Meat, canned; cured; pickled; smoked; spiced
	Meat packing
117	Meat products
	Meat puddings
116	Middlings (by-product of flour or grain mill)
	Milk acidophilus
111	Milk, condensed; evaporated; powdered
117	Milk, malted
111	Milk, sugar of
109	Milk chocolate, plain or with nuts
- 116	Milling, grain
117	Mincement Minoral mater bettling
130	Mineral-water bottling Molasses
105	Mustard, prepared
101	Near beer
101	Nonalcoholic beverages
121	Noodles
112	Nuts, processed (food)
	Oils—See particular kind of oil
[fol. 80]	
105	Pork and beans, canned
123	Pork products
117	Potato chips
. 113	Potato starch
126	Poultry dressing, killing, packing (for the wholesale trade)
114	Poultry feeds
109	Powdered cocoa, sweetened; unsweetened
111	Powdered cream and milk
	Powders, baking
117	Powders, dessert: prepared Powders, drink
115	Powders, flavoring
110	Preserved food
102	Pretzels
102	Puddings
	Raisins
121	Ravioli
136	Rectified lignors
131	Refined cane sugar
	Relishes
	Rendered, fat
117	Rice cakes
127	Rice cleaning and polishing
	Rolls (bakery product)—See "Bakery products"

[fol. 81]

Ехнівіт 18

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE.

For Use in Connection With Federal Old-Age Benefits

and

Unemployment Compensation

PART IV

THE MANUFACTURING GROUPS

Washington, D. C.

July 1, 1937

Social Security Board

Bureau of Research and Statistics Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits Bureau of Unemployment Compensation

[fol. 82]

Introduction

This volume is Part IV of the Industrial Classification Code which has been developed by the Social Security Board for use in the industrial classification of employers covered by the state unemployment compensation laws and the Federal Old-Age Benefits program.

The Code materials thus far developed are divided into five parts, as follows:

Part I. List of Major Groups.

Part II. Manufacturing Index (alphabetical list for coders).

Part III. Non-Manufacturing Index (alphabetical list for coders).

Part IV. The Manufacturing Groups.

Part V. The Non-Manufacturing Groups.

Part IV covers the manufacturing industries and indicates the scope and content of the major manufacturing groups. It is a rearrangement of the items in Part II and

attempts to present a complete, unduplicated list of products (and in some cases industries) contained in each major group.

Part IV is NOT to be used by coders in assigning indus-

trial classification numbers.

[fol. 83]

Group 20

Meat, canned; cured; pickled; smoked; spiced; frozen.

Meat packing.

Meat products.

Meat puddings.

Middling (by-product of flour or grain mill).

Milk, condensed; evaporated; powdered.

Milk, sugar of.

Milk chocolate; plain or with nuts.

Milling, grain.

Mincemeat.

Molasses.

Mustard, prepared.

"Near Beer."

Nonalcoholic beverages.

Noodles.

Oleo oil and stock.

Oleomargarine.

Olive oil.

Olives.

Orange marmalade.

Orange peel, glazed.

Oriental food.

Oysters, canned; preserved.

Pan work (candy).

Pancake syrup.

Pastrami.

Peanut butter.

Peel, fruit (glazed, etc.).

[fol. 84] Pickled food products.

Pickles.

Plum pudding.

Popcorn balls and other popcorn products.

Pork and beans, canned.

Pork products.

Potato chips.

Potato starch.

Poultry feeds.

Poultry killing, dressing, packing (for the wholsale trade).

Powdered cocoa, sweetened; unsweetened.

Powders, dessert; prepared.

Powders, drink.

Pretzels.

Puddings.

Raisins.

Ravioli.

Refining, cane sugar.

Relishes.

Rice cleaning and polishing.

Root starch.

Rye flour.

Rye malt.

Salad oils.

Salmon, canned.

Sardines, canned.

Sauces.

Sauerkraut.

(Here follow 3 photos, folios 85-87)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FRANCES PEREINS, Secretary

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
W. FRANK PERSONS, Director

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS AND CODES

FOR USE IN

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

JULY 1938



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1886

SECTION I

SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

- 01 · Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
- 02 Extraction of Minerals
- 03 Building and Construction, Private
- 04 Building and Construction, Public

Manufacturing Industries:

- 05 Chemicals
- 06 Clay, Stone, and Glass Products
- 07 Food
- 08 Iron and Steel and their Products, not including machinery
- 09 Leather and its Products
- 10 Forest Products: Lumber
- 11 Machinery, not including transportation equipment
- 12 Nonferrous Metals and their Products
- 13 Paper and Allied Products
- 14 Products of Petroleum and Coal
- 15 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
- 16 Railroad Repair Shops
- 17 Rubber Products
- 18 Textiles and their Products
- 19 Transportation Equipment: Air, Land, and Water
- 20 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- 21 Commercial and Mechanical Services and Finance
- 22 Wholesale Distribution
- 23 Retail Distribution
- 25 Domestic and Personal Service
- 26 Hotels, Restaurants, Amusements, etc.
- 27 Governmental Service
- 28 Professional Service
- 29 Public Utilities, except transportation and communication
- ·30 Transportation and Communication
- 32 Recent Students
- 33 Persons not Ordinarily Employed
- 40-42 Industrial Codes for Reporting Work Project Placements

80946°-38--2

FOOD (0700-0799)

U. S. E.	. B. Becu			
0708	Beverages, nonalcoholic (Does not include tomato, cranberry, and kraut juices, etc.—see 0784.)	-	Marcaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and	20
0708		90 0790) Malt	90
0704	Butter, cheese, and milk products	20	Includes lard rendering, slaughter houses, etc. (Does not include establish-	~
0708	Cereal preparations (Does not include establishments principally engaged in milling of ordinary flour and meal—see 0714, or prepared animal feeds—see 0712.)	\$ 0	ments engaged primarily in manufacture of other types of shortening—see 0727, or in secondary manufacture of sausage and silled products—see 0726, or margarines—0722.)	
0707	Chewing gum	90 0799	Oleomargarine and other margarines	90
0708	Includes all products of the nut of the	20	(Does not include such products made in meat-packing establishments—see 0721.)	
•	cocoa tree. (Does not include confection- ery—see 0710.)	0794	Poultry: killing, dressing, and pack-	-
0710	Confectionery	90	ing-wholesale	20
.**	(Does not include solid chocolate bars	079	Bico cleaning and polishing	90
	for cooking—see 0708, or small confection- ery shops selling at retail on the prem- ises—see 2302.)	0796	Bausage, meat puddings, headchosse etc. (Does not include such products made by slaughter houses—see 0721.)	90
0711	Corn sirup, corn sugar, corn oil, and starches Includes all starches regardless of source. (Does not include corn flakes, hominy, etc.—sec 0706.)	90 079	7 Shortenings, vegetable cooking oils, salad oils (Does not include lard—see 0721.)	90
0718	Feeds for animals and fowl (prepared)	20	6 Sugar (Does not include corn sugar see	-
	Flavoring compounds	90	0711.)	
	Includes coloring for bakers, confec- tioners, and crushed fruit.	079	9 Vingar and cider	90
0714	Flour and meal	90 073	1 Liquors, distilled	90
	(Does not include prepared animal		2 Liquors, malt	20
	feeds see 0712, and cereal preparations and self-rising flours see 0706.)	073	3 Sea food, canned and preserved (Does not include oyster-shucking estab-	20
0715	Food preparations, n. e. c.	90	lishments see 0715.)	
	Includes meat products such as, bone- less ham, peanut butter, potato chips, maited milk, mince meat, prepared pud- dings, ice-cream cones, gelat.nes, oyster- shucking establishments, etc.	073	4 Fruits and vegetables, canned and dried Includes canning and preserving of jellies, pickles, sauces, dressings, juices, etc., and other fruits and vegetables	90
0716	los cream	90 078		
0717	Ice, manufactured	90	ing compounds	90

Excerpt 1 om "Beef, Veal and Lamb Operations"

"MARKETING METHODS"

"Marketing of livestock is an important step in the production of beef for consumption, particularly to the producer. Marketing comprises all services which have to be performed in order to make raw products salable. With the exception of the large producer or feeder, production of livestock is in such a limited volume on most farms that selling and processing of the products cannot be performed economically at the places where the stock is raised. It is necessary that the livestock of a great many farms be assembled at one point to make economical transportation to the central market or to make marketing possible. Thus most livestock are assembled, the assembling falling into two different parts, first, the transportation to shipping point and, second, railroad shipping. Generally the central markets are the final assembling points for livestock. Transportation of livestock from the farm to shipping point, or directly to a nearby market, is performed by the farmer or feeder who has the animals for sale. In some sections the local livestock buyer or speculator buys the livestock from the producer, assembles it, and ships it to the market. In other cases a group of farmers form a cooperative shipping association, assemble at a given point, and forward their livestock on to the ultimate market. Other producers who raise enough livestock ship to market in full cars; and these are the shippers who are most generally found at the terminal markets with their stock.

"Transportation of livestock by rail takes place in specially built cars owned by the railroads. Railroads maintain special departments for handling their livestock business, with agents who are personally and intimately familiar with the livestock production in their territories. Railroads also maintain at various points along their lines of road feed yards where, as required by law, livestock may be rested and fed at least every twenty-eight hours. The twenty-eight hour law holds except for the last haul, which may be extended to thirty-six hours. Freight rates are con-

trolled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and are subject to revision from time to time. This commission has established minimum weights to insure the efficient use of livestock cars and protect carriers against loss from cars not being loaded to capacity. Overcrowding is also guarded against by railroads to avoid serious damage due to bruising and loss from animals dying in transit.

Stock Yard Method

"Much of the livestock of this country is sold by producers at the public livestock markets, of which approximately sixty-seven are officially recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture. At these markets there are to be found all of the organizations and facilities necessary for livestock trade, such as stock yard companies, transportation companies, livestock commission firms, meat packing plants, livestock buyers, speculators, banks, and market publications. The stock yard company owns the stock yards and equipment for unloading, sheltering, and handling livestock; also feeding and water facilities. Charges are made by the stock yard company for the services rendered and for the feed furnished.

"Usually the transportation company at the market owns the switch tracks which bring the carloads of stock from the main railroad to the unloading chutes of the stock yard

company.

[fol. 89] "Commission companies organize into livestock exchanges and act as the representative of the producer on the open market. Consignments of livestock are made to the various commission firms by the producers. The commission firm then acts as the seller for the owner. These commission firms are on the market every day and have certain space allotted to them by the stock yard company. Commission firms maintain salesmen who in most cases are specialists on certain classes of livestock and develop a high degree of efficiency. Of course, the owner of livestock may offer his product for sale himself; but most producers choose to sell their livestock through some commission company, a service for which a charge is made.

"The meat packer, being the buyer of livestock, maintains in the stock yards a buying organization which pur-

chases from the commission men on the open competitive market the livestock needed for the day's kill. At the big markets, beside the buyers for the local and national meat packing companies, there are also to be found order buyers, who purchase mostly for eastern packers and ship the livestock to the seaboard for slaughter. Then there are traders and speculators who buy and sell within the market, usually purchasing mixed carloads which can be sorted and made up into new loads of uniform grades. In some places there are farmers' cooperative societies which handle the sales for their members.

"Trading on the open livestock market is for cash. Stock yard banks provide facilities for transactions between commission men or producers and the meat packers, order buyers, and speculators, which enable the shipper to carry cash home with him or to obtain transfers of credit to his

local bank at home.

"When livestock are unloaded from the main railroad lines into the stock yards, they are received by employees of the stock yard company who take over the responsibility at that point for the stock. The animals are then driven to the pens of the commission firm in the yards and released to the charge of the commission firm to which they are consigned. The commission man then orders the feed for the stock, feeds and waters the stock, and then offers them for sale. The customary practice is for only one buyer at a time to negotiate with the salesman for the commission man. The deal is usually completed by word of mouth or by a nod of the head, no written contract being prepared. This greatly facilities trading. Bidding is done by the buyer on the 100 pounds live weight basis.

"Immediately after purchase by the packer or other buyer the stock is driven to the scale houses operated by the stock yard company and weighed (Figure 2). Meat packers have a man at the scales to check weights. The weight ticket has one original and three copies. The stock yard company keeps the original, the commission firm receives one copy, the shipper, one and the buyer, one. These tickets are stamped with the weight, number of head and the names of the commission firm, buyer and weight master.

"Outside the scale there is a counter-off who counts the

cattle as they come off the scale. He is also employed by the stock yard company, which has men to yard the cattle. When the cattle are yarded, the counter-off gives the buyer a receipt showing how many cattle are yarded in a certain

pen, under lock and key.

[fol. 90] "After the stock have been yarded, the responsibility of the commission man ends and the livestock are the property of the packer. All packers have drivers to drive the cattle to the meat packing plant. The driver gets the yardage ticket and gives it to the keyman at the scale house, who delivers the cattle to the representative of the meat packer and counts the cattle out to make sure that they correspond with the number on the yardage ticket. The meat packer drives them to his own pens, where he can keep them until he is ready to slaughter or transport them out of the market.

Direct Marketing

There are some packers who have their own buyers in the country. These buyers deal directly with the farmer and then arrange all the details of shipment to the meat packing plant. Such meat packers also buy considerable stock by telephone to the farmers and in some cases, they even maintain their own private stock yards and arrange for cattle to be shipped direct to these yards. Cattle and sheep are often bought by the meat packer and held at his own yards where they are fed to greater weights and a higher finish than they carried on arrival. Feeding of cattle and sheep by the meat packer is usually done to provide the finish and quality needed to supply his trade at times when such quality and finish cannot be had direct from the grower.

"Direct buying is common practice in sections where the meat packer is not located in a central market but instead is located in a livestock producing area. Much of the livestock sold direct to the packer is shipped to him in trucks."

Table 16. -- Livestock: Federally inspected slaughter, by sonths and seasons, and total slaughter, yearly, in the United States, 1935-511/

							F 4-	Vederally	inspects	d el aught	er 2/						1 4	: Total 37
Tear	Jan.	Teb.	Nar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	1 Oct,	Fov.	Dec.	I Jan	: Apr	July-	1 Oct	Jan	Jen, -Dec,
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous,	Thous,	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
19354	814	641	686	684	735.	669	745	875	886 -	1,063	956	592	2.141	2,068	2,506	2.931	9.666	14.566
19364/	906	742	763	812	756	- 853	928	1.012	1.071	1,124	988	987	2,411	2,451	3,011	3.099	10,972	15,897
1937	867	. 706	825.	802	745	540 ·	790	880	939	958	856	859	2,400	2, 387	2,609	2,673	10,070	15,254
1938	130	716	809	749	772	816	820	848	917	854	858	758	2,355	2.337	2,585	2,500	9.776	14,822
1939		/ 653	774	677	814	_778	752	823	880	893	837	773	2,188	2,269	2,465	2,503	9,446	14,621
1940	27	715	721	774	796	1738	822	.842	812	969	. 884	858	2,263	2,308	2,476	2,710	9.756	14,958
1941	891	717	766	792	906	867	968	968	1,004	1,119	941	1,004	2.375	2,567	2,940	3.064	10,946	16,419
1942	1.057	591	929	956	885	1,039	1,248	1,103	1,159	1,280	1,018	962	2,877	2,881	3.309	3,280	12,347	18,033
1943	928	854	923	796	774 .	706	845	988	1,146_	1,275	1,290	1,201	2.704	2,279	2,979	3.765	11.727	17.845
1944	1,141	1,043	1.057	939	. 969	1,003	1,079	1.339	1.310	1,451	1.336	. 1,275	3,241	2,931	3.728	4,062	13.90	19,844
1945	1,284	1,149	1,213	979	1,045	1.060	1,050	1,292	1,358	1.584	1,405	1,118	3.046	3,064	3,700	4,110	14,538	. 21,694.
1946	1,012	1,015	904	715	676	451	1,239	1,240	360	1.103	1,348	1,352	2,931	1,842	2,839	3,803	11,413	19,824
1947	1,403	1,143	1,228	1,203	1.204	1,207	1,274	1,217	1,407	1,497	1.337	1,346	3.774	3.674	3,898	4,150	15,524	22,404
1948	1,312	977	986	899	877-	1,109	1.046	1.066	1.178	1,176	1,151	1,197	3,275	2,885	3. 310	3.524	12,994	19,177
1949	1,126	994	1,102	996	1,025	1,095	1,090	1,232	1,224	1,156	1,116	1,064	3, 222	3.116	3.546	3.336	13,222	18, 765
1950	1,103	939	1,082	959	1,075	1,066	1,070	1,184	1,196	1,169	1,151	1,110	3,124	3,100	3,450	3,430	13,103	15,624
1951	1,160	887	965	894	986	787	920	1,004	956	1.140	1,122	998	3,012	2,667	2,940	3, 260	11,879	17,100

•	41	10	-	
	v	a	T.	

1.1.	1			/				To	lerally i	nepected	l el aught	er 2/								: Total 3
:	Jan.	Peb.	Mer.	Apr.	May	June	July	mg.	Sept.	Oct.	Hov.	Dec.	Jan	Apr	I July-	1 Oct	Jen			JanDe
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous,	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	mous.	Thous.	mous.	mous.	Thous.	Thous.	Dous.	Thous.
9354/	476	387	471	. 512	506	439	464	472	1458	531	450	461	1,334	1,459	1,394	1,492	2,793	2,886	5.679	9,580
364/	465	405	483	525	503	517	523	541	553.	. 585	477	494	1,353	1,544	1,617	01,556	2,897	3.173	6,070	10,008
937	. Ligh	437	592	588	561	579	520	538	- 537	525	468	452	1,513	1,728	1,595	1.445	3,241	3000	6, 261	10,304
38	420	398	506	502	500			457	453	470 -	457	417	1, 324	1,477	1,346	1, 344	2.801	2,690	15,492	9,306
339	415	385	. 478	457	0. 509	· ##8	417	: 414	427	482	450	381	1,278	1,414	1,258	1.313	2,692	2,571	5,264	9.191
40	416	378	440.	480	501	440	457	432	412	507	462	437	1.234	1,418	1,301	1,406	2,652	2,707	5.359	9,069
11	411	384	444	507	501		145	414	1447	536	476	457	1,239	1,148	1,306	1,468	2,687	2,774	5.461	9,252
42	340	392 331	491	365	328	475	461	-460	513	578 655	501	529	1,323	1,448	1,434		2.770	2,989	5.760	9.718
h	468	W11	565	555	541	327 594	634	756	532	950	874	669	1,061	1,690	1,301	1,808	3,164	3,109	5,209	9,940
45	560	442	575	477	522	486	482	603	753	877	783	548	1.577	1,485	1,751	2,463	3,062	4,606	7.770	14,242
6	440	427	575	145	402	306	542	534	364	651	656	. 591	1,351	1,153	1,440	1,898	2,504	3,338	5.842	12,176
47	. 591	521	BH.	678	627	621	656	628	719	513	762	673	1.756	1,926	2,003	2,248	3,682	4,251	7.933	13,726
48	586	511	566	550	509.	620	. 577	569	599.	633	614	572	1,663	1,679	1.745	1.519	3.342	3.564	6,907	12,378
9	484	476	619	-562	510 496	° 533	501	549	552	568	565	511-	1.579	1,605	1,602	1,664	3,184	3, 266	6,449	11, 398
50	465	443	586	1194	496	485	443	484	488	515	-505	445	1,494	1,475	1.415	1,465	2,969	2,880	5,850	10,50
51	433	374	447	406	414	406	408	422	373	500	457	344	1.254	1.226	1,203	1,301	2,480	2,504	4,965	8,913

by months and seasons, and total simighter, yearly, in the United States, 1935-512/ - Continued HOGS.

•		100		211	71	-				oderal!	y inep	ected .	laughter	2/			, ,					Total 3/	
Year			W.			. Cal	endar :	year ba	10		N	•		Crop	Octor		Aor.		1 1-1- 1	Sept, :	Sept, :	-	
	Jan.	Peb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	mg.	Sept.	Oct.	Bov.	Dec.	Jan,-			MAT.	pig crop	June	Sept.	pig :	Crop	Jan Dec.	
4	Thous,	Thous,	Thous,	Thous,	Thous.	Thous.	Thous,	Thous,	Thous,	Thous,	Thous,	Thous.	Thous,		Thous,		Thous	Thous,	Thous.	Thous,	Thous.	Thous.	
1935	3.048	2,409	2,158	2,178	2,172	1,828	1.712							1934-35				6.178	4,833	8,833	30,650		
1936	3, 428	2, 319	2,617	2,559	2,579	2,739	-							1935-36				7.877	7.349	12,667	31.022	58.730	
1937	3.519	2,842	3.033					1,590						1936-37				7.019	5,266	9.475	34,144	53.715	
1938	4,201	2,833			2,585									1937-38				7.580			34,580	4 4	
1939		2,890					2,778		2,855	3.545	4.437	5,236	41,368	1938-39.	11.570	10,162	24,663	9,532	8,455	15.056			
1940				-								6,063	50, 398	1939-40	13, 218	13,614	30,442	11,386	9,432		47.650		
1941							3,006				4,561			1940-41							46,000		
1942														1941-42							52, 363		0
1943		4.335		5.		5,650								1942-43						25,073			
1944	7.839		-			6,095	4.795							1943-44								98,068	
1945				3,066										1944-45							13.887		
1946				3.575	4,149		202							1945-46							42,929	1	
1947			fre -				3.455							1946-47							47.062	70,869	1
1948				3.343			- 3,0kh				5,425			1947-46						16,117			
1949				6			3,165			5,102				1948-49						17.927			
1950	/		5.020				3.314							1949-50						19,569			
1951	0.754	4,179	7.117	4,969	4,952	4.700	3,826	4, 70	7.770	3,031	0,731	0. 716	02,094	1957-51	10,02)	17,000	30,016	14,041	15,400	22,112	60,984	85,581	

		-									DELE	EP AND L	AMES	1				. 0 .			
. 1									-1-5	Yeler	dly ise	spected	el aughter	2/				1	2 1		Total 3
OAT I				.20	(Cump	Land 10		Calend,	r year	bast s		1 40					Crop :	VAY-	Dec :	Crop :	almighter
	Jan.	Peb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	ing,	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jen 1	Yay-	Sept	Jan	beginning	Fov.	ADT.	May-	Dec.
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous,	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous,	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.		Thous.	Thous.	Thrus.	Thous.
5	1.345	1,137	1.374	1,465	1,584	1,421	1.546	1.655	1,549	1.765	1,407	1, 369	5.339	6,216	6,090.	17.64	1934-35	9.766	6.63	16,422	22,000
5	1.540	1.314	1.374	1,267	1,213	1,309	1,352	1.395	1,593	1.742	1,514		5,495	5.269	6,452	.17, 216	1935-36	10, 236	6,864	17,800	21,555
	1,700	1, 315			1.371	1,425	1,390	1,498	1,671	1.530	1.321	1,403	5, 561	5.684	5.925	17.270	1936-37	10,148	7.234	17.382	21,455
	1.552	1,474	1,428	1,425	1,550	1.485	1,461	1,603	1.694	1,638	1.453	1.347	5,829	6,099	6,132	18,060	1937-38	10,206	7,232	17.435	22,423
		1.361	1,473	1,226	1.392	1,401	1.399	1,457	1,635	1,585	1,469	1,389	5.514	5.649	6,077	17,241	1556-39	10.88h	6.861	17.745	21,614
	1,596	1.313	1,266	1.355	1,420	1.376	1,448	1,489	1.473	1.734	1,462	1,416	5,532	5.735	6,985	17.351	1939-10	10, 336	6, 921	17.259	21.571
					1.551	1.378	1,569	1,522	1,567	1,682	1,424	1.571	5,860	6,020	5,244	18,125	1947-41	10,404	7.276	17,580	22,309
	1.611	1,407	1.669	1.570	1,475	1,461	1.705	1,840	2,223	2. 34h	2,126	2,175	6,256	6,501	8,867	21,625	1941-42	10,594	7.827	18,520	25,585
/		1,499				1.594	1,988	2,269	2,454	2,633	2.370	2,258	6,176	7.472	9.715	23, 363	1942-43	13.194	8, 351	21,545	27.073
/	1.933							1,924	2,003	2,238	2,013	1.934	6, 350	7.339	8,188	21.876	1943-44	14,929	8,608	23.537	25.355
	2,073	1,622		1,507	1.824			1,568	1,558	2,018	1.772	-1,806	6,925	7.040	7.254	21,220		13.593	8,859	22,452	24,639
	1.440				1.374		1,738	1.578	1,300	2,005	1,529	1.346	7.350	6, 356	6,180	19.885		-12,488	9.156	21.64	22.788
	1.542	0	1.237	1,322	1,355			1,253	1.458	1.697	1,471		5.372	5.217.	6.077	16,667		11,190	6.718	17,908	18.706
	1. 347	1,209	1,175	1,045	978		1,195	1,264			1.444	1,329	4.776	4, 799	5,869	15,343	1947-48		6,227	16,070	17.371
	1.235	1,046		676	761	898	976	1,126			1,060	1,058	3.906	3.761	4.470	12,136		9.239	5.235	14,674	13.780
	1.077		939	834	. 941	1,019	960			1,061	969		3.713	3,996	4,031	XI.739	1949-50	7.173		11.94	13,244
		740	738	657	657		863	889	627	1,064			3.193	3,220	3.643/	10.056	1950-51				11,418
n	1.058	740	738	657	657	811	863	889	827	1,084	922	-510	3.193	3,220	3,643/	10.056	1950-51	7.109	4,111	11.220	

^{1/} Data prior to 1935 can be found is earlier editions of this publication.
2/ Rounded figures added for all totals except calendar year. Excludes slaughter in Hawaii and Virgin Islands beginning Jemuary 1947.
3/ Total slaughter estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, includes inspected, noninepected, retail, and farm slaughter. Excludes slaughter in Hawaii and Virgin

Islands beginning Jamury 1940.
4/ Excludes cattle and calves purchased for slaughter for Federal Surplus Relief Corporation from June 1934 to February 1935, and August and September 1936.

EXHIBIT "22"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BURLAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS /WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIVESTOCK SLAUG TER - MEAT AND LARD PROJUCTION 1950 and 1951

United States meat production in 1951 totaled 21.9 billion pour
less than the 23.1 billion pounds produced in 1950, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1951 total meat output (commercial slaughter plus farm slaughter) was 13 percent below the record high production of 25.2 billion pounds of meat in 1944. Beef production, at 8.8 billion pounds, was down 7 percent from 1950 and was over 40 percent of the total meat output. Veal production, at 1.1 billion pounds, was down 14 percent and was the smallest since 1941. Of the total meat produced, veal accounted for 5 percent. Production of pork, at 11.5 billion pounds, was 7 percent above 1950. Nearly 53 percent of the total meat production was pork, Mutton and lamb production totaled 522 million pounds, 13 percent less than the 597 million pounds in 1950 and slightly more than 2 percent of the total neat supply. Lard production at 2.9 billion pounds was 233 million pounds above the 1950 production.

The number of cattle slaughtered in 1951 was 8 percent less than in 1950. Slaughter of cattle under Federal inspection was down 10 percent and other wholesale and retail slaughter was down 6 percent, while farm slaughter remained about the same. A reduction of 15 percent occurred in the number of calves slaughtered compared with 1950; with slaughter under Federal inspection down 15 percent, other wholesale and retail slaughter off 17 percent and farm slaughter off 7 percent. All classes of slaughter showed decreases in the number of sheep and lamb slaughtered. Compared with 1950, slaughter of sheep and lambs under Federal inspection was down 14 percent, other wholesale and retail slaughter was down 8 percent and farm slaughter was down 13 percent. (Continued over)

UNITED STATE	S LIVESTO	OI SLAVIC	TR, 1950-	51		H
		1950			1951	(cas
Species and class :	1	Av.	: Total :		Av.	Total
of slaughter :	Head :	live .	: live :	Hoad :	live	live
1	1	weight	weight:		weight !	weight
	Thous.	Lb.	Hil. 1b.	Thous.	Lb.	1.11. 1b.
CATTLE			10. 10			
Federally inspected	13,103	. 989	12,960	11,879	992	11,786
Other wholesale and retail	4,798	864	4,147	4,497	883	3,973
Ferm	723_	_ 787 _	569	734	796_	576
Total.	18,634	949	17,676	17,100	955	16,335
•			0			
CALVES					•	
Federally inspected	5,850	305	1,205	4,985	209	1,043
Other wholesale and retail	4,123	205	847	3,433	303	697
Farm	531_	_ 305 _	162	495	314	155
Total	10,504	211	2,214	8,913	513	1,895
SHEEP AND LAMBS	La Maria					4.
Federally inspected	11,739	96	1,128	10,056	98	989
Other wholesale and retail	1,113	89	99	1,019	89	91
Farm	392	87	34	343	85	29
Total	13,344	. 95	1,261	11,418	97	1,109
	ω, 511		. 1,1,01	11, 10	10 15 11	1,100
HOGS				F 71 *.		
Federally inspected	55,964	244	13,921	63,054	346	15,250
Other wholesale and retail	13,579	119	2,749	14,007	218	3,047
Mara	_ 9.720 _	239_	2_326_	9_530_	_ 238 _	2.267_
_ Total	79.263	- 240 -	18,996	85.581	on estin	_30.564
	Sec	other	side for mer	at. product:	ion estin	ates.

THE TEST	SWAMES	MEAT	PRODUCTION,	1950 1951
ORLILL	PIVITO	LTAVI	PRODUCTION,	1320-1321

Kind of meat and		Total :		Total
class of slaughter	Av. :	dressed :	dressed :	dressed
	weight 1/ i	_ weight_ i	_ weight 1/ 1	_weight
	Lb	Mil. 1b.	Lb.	M11. 1b.
REET			8.	
Federally inspected	541	7,051 .	544	6,431
Other wholesale and retail	458	2,197	471	2,118
Farm	401	290	406	294_
Total	512	9,538	517	8,843
VEAL.				
Federally inspected	115	667	118	583
Other wholesale and retail	114	470	113	389
Farm	176	93	180	89_
Total	117	1,230	119	. 1,061
LANB AND MUTTON			9	
Federally inspected	/46	534	47 .	465
Other wholesale and retail	42	47	42	43
Farm	40	16	39	14_
Total	45	597	46.	522
PORK (excluding lard)				
Federally inspected .	185 137	7,788	186 136	8,407
Other wholesale and retail		1,609	127	1,783
Farm	135	1_317	136	1,293
_ Total	135	10,714	134	11,483_
TOTAL MEAT		22,079		21,909
UNITE	D STATES LARD P	RODUCTION, 195	0-1951	
	·	1950	19	51
Class of slaughter	: Lard per	Lard !	Lard per :	Lard
	: 100 pounds	"production"	100 pounds :	production
	llive weight 1		TAC TOTAL	
LARD 2/	Lb.	E11. 15.	<u>Lb.</u>	MIT. 10.
Federally inspected	14.5	2,009	14.6	2,225
Other wholesale and retail		309	11.2	342
The state of the s		313	13.1	297 _
Farm	13.4			
	13.9	25831	13.9	2,864

Hog slaughter was up 8 percent from 1950. Slaughter under Federal inspection increased 9 percent and other wholesale and retail slaughter was 11 percent higher; but farm slaughter showed a 2 percent drop, reaching a new record low. All species but hogs were slaughtered at heavier weights in 1951 than in 1950. The average live weight of cattle slaughtered was 6 pounds heavier than in 1950, while calves and sheep and lambs each averaged 2 pounds heavier. The average live weight of hogs was the same for both years. The lard yield per hundred pounds live weight at 13.9 also was unchanged.

EXHIBIT "23"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS WASHINGTON, D. C.

New 6, 1953

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER - NEAT AND LARD PRODUCTION 1951 - 1952

Meat production in the United States totaled 23.0 billion pounds in 1952 according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The is 5 percent more than the 21.9 billion pounds produced in 1951. The 1952 output (commercial slaughter plus farm slaughter) was the fifth largest on record. The record high production was in 1944, totaling 25.2 billion pounds. Beef production last year, at 9.7 billion pounds, was 9 percent larger than in 1951. Veal production, at 1.2 billion pounds was 11 percent higher than the 1.1 billion pounds produced a year earlier. Button and lamb production totaled 648 million pounds, up 24 percent from a year earlier, while hog production, at 11.5 billion pounds, was about the same as in 1951. Hogs were the leading contributor to total mest production in 1952, furnishing 50 percent of the total. Beef represented 42 percent of the total, veal 5 percent, and mutton and lamb 3 percent. Lard production, at 2.9 billion pounds, was 22 million pounds above the 1951 production.

The number of cattle slaughtered in 1952 was 9 percent larger than in 1951. Slaughter of cattle under Federal inspection was up 11 percent; other wholesale and retail slaughter was up 4 percent; and farm slaughter was up 12 percent. The number of calves slaughtered was up 6 percent compared with 1951. Slaughter of calves under Federal inspection was up 6 percent, other wholesale and retail slaughter up 5 percent and farm slaughter up 4 percent. Compared with 1951, the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered was up 25 percent. Federal inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs up 26 percent; other wholesale and retail slaughter was up 24 percent, while farm slaughter was about the same as a year earlier. (Continued over)

UNITED	STATES L	VESTOCK	SLAUGHTER.	1951-1952	1	
		1951			1952	
Species and class : of slaughter :	Read	Av.	: Total : : live : : weight :	Head t	Av. live weight	Total live weight
CATTLE	Thous.	Lb.	181. 1b.	Thous.	Lb.	111. 16.
Federally inspected	11,879	992	11,786	13,165	990	13,035
Other wholesale and retail	4,497	883 296	3,973	4,691 812	_ 298 _	648_
Total	17,100	955	16,335	18,668	950	17,743
Federally inspected	4,985	209	1,043	5,294	221	1,168
Other wholesale and retail	3,433	203	697	03.000	214	770
Farm	495	314 _	155	514	314	1_161_
Total	8,913	213	1,895	9,408	223	2,099
SIEEP AND LANDS						
Federally inspected	10,056	98	989	12,694	97	1,237
Other wholesale and retail	1,019	89	91	1,268	90	114
Farm	341 _	85	29	340 _	85	29_
Total	11,416	97	1,109	14,302	96	1,380
HOGS						
Federally inspected	62,054	246	15,250	62,451	243	. 15,153
Other wholesale and retail	14,007	218	3,047	15,239	216	3,285
Form Total	-83.381	- 238	- 20,564	- 9.022 - 86.712	$-\frac{237}{237}$	20,524
		See oth	er side for	meat produ	iction es	timates.

UNITED	STATES	HEAT	PRODUCTION	11.	1951-1952
--------	--------	------	------------	-----	-----------

	195	1		2
Kind of meat and . :	Av.		Av.	Total
class of slaughter :	dressed :	dressed :	dressed	dressed
	_ weight 2/ :	weighte :	weight 2/ _:	veight
	Lb.	141. 26.	Jb.	M11. 1b.
BEEF				- 150
Federally inspected	544	6,431	546	7,157
Other wholesale and retail	471	2,118	465	2,180
Farm	4060	294	407	330
Total	519	8,843	519	9,667
VEAL				***
Federally inspected	118	583	123	650
Other wholesale and retail	113	389	119	430
Farm	180	89	180	93
Total	119	1,061	125	1,173
LANB AND MUTTON			0	-0
Federally inspected	47	465	46	581
Other wholesale and retail	₹ 042	43	. 42	54
Farm	40	13	39	13
Total	46	521	45	648
PORK (excluding lord)				
Federally inspected	136	8,407	4 135	8,411
Other wholesale and retail	127	1,783	125	1,910
Farm	136	1,293	136	1.226
Total	134	11,483	133	11,547
TOTAL MEAT		31,908		23,035
		•		
UNITEL	STATES LARD	PRODUCTION, 19	51-1952	
	T	1951		952
Class of slaughter	Lard per	Lard	Lard per	Lard
Tanto or panighter	: 100 pounds	nroductio	n : 100 pounds	" production
	: live weight		: live weight	
TARR #/	Lb.	M11. 1b.	Lb.	141. 1b.
LARD 3/		0 225		0 000

 Federally inspected
 14.6
 2,225
 14.7
 2,234

 Other wholesale and retail
 11.2
 342
 11.5
 378

 Farm
 13.1
 297
 12.8
 274

 Total
 13.9
 2,864
 14.0
 2,886

 1/Excludes againals condemned under Federal inspection.
 342
 14.0
 342

2/For pork, the average is pork production per head excluding lard.
3/Includes rendered pork fat.

The number of hogs slaughtered was up 1 percent from 1951. Slaughter under Jederal inspection was about the same as in 1951. Other wholesale and retail slaughter of hogs increased 9 percent, while farm slaughter was down 5 percent, reaching a new record low. All species except calves were slaughtered at lighter weights in 1952 than in 1951. The average live weight of cattle slaughtered was 5 pounds lighter than in 1951, sheep and lambs averaged 1 pound lighter, and hogs 3 pounds lighter. Calves averaged 10 pounds heavier in 1952 than in 1951. The yield of lard at 14 pounds per hundred pounds live weight, was one-tenth pound heavier than in 1951.

EXHIBIT "24"

UNITED STATES DEPART ENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL VARKETING SERVICE WAS HINGTON, D. C.

February 3, 1954

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER, BY STATES-DECEMBER, 1953

Production of red meat in commercial slaughter plants in the United States during December 1953 totaled 2,154 million pounds; according to the Crop Reporting Board. December output was 2 percent above the 2,122 million pounds produced in November 1953 but 2 percent less than the 2,198 million pounds produced in December 1952. This estimate of commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other wholesale and retail plants but excludes farm slaughter.

Preliminary estimate of red meat production during the year was 23,232 million pounds which was 1,859 million pounds or 9 percent more than in 1952. Beef production in 1953 was 29 percent more than in 1952 and veal production was up 35 percent. Lamb and muttom production was 13 percent above 1952 but pork output was 13 percent less than during 1952.

December beef production totaled 1,092 million pounds. This was 5 percent more than in November and an increase of 27 percent over December a year earlier. There were 2,172,800 head of cattle slaughtered in December—2 percent more than in November and 32 percent more than in December 1952. The average live weight of cattle slaughtered was 940 pounds—15 pounds heavier than in November but 21 pounds lighter than in December 1952.

During 1953, there were 23.7 million head of cattle slaughtered compared with 17.9 million head in 1952. Beef production in 1953 totaled 12,073 million pounds, 29 percent more than in 1952 and compares with 8,549 million pounds produced in 1951. The number of cattle slaughtered in 1953 was above that of 1952 in all State

Veal production in December totaled 123 million bounds—9 percent less than in November but 23 percent above December 1952. The number of calves slaughtered in December totaled 1,037,400 head. This was 4 percent fewer than in November but 22 percent more than December a year ago. The average live weight of calves slaughtered was 219 pounds compared with 228 in November and 213 in December a year earlier.

The number of calves slaughtered during 1953 was 11.7 million head. This compares with 8.9 million in 1952 and 8.4 million slaughtered in 1951. Veal production totaled 1,461 million pounds last year compared with 1,080 million pounds in 1952 and 972 million pounds in 1951. The number of calves killed in 1953 was above that of 1952 in all States except New Jersey and North Dakota.

Hog slaughter in December totaled 6,461,200 head—3 percent less than in November and 26 percent less than in December 1952. Pork production during December was 875 million pounds, 2 percent less than November and 26 percent under December a year earlier. Slaughter hogs in December averaged 236 pounds which was 4 pounds heavier than a month earlier but 1 pound lighter than a year earlier. Hog slaughter in December was less than a year ago in all States. Lard production totaled 208 million pounds in December which was approximately the same as November but 29 percent less than December 1952. The amount of lard rendered per 100 pounds of live weight was 13.8 pounds, compared with 13.4 a month earlier and 13.7 a year earlier.

Pork production in 1953 totaled 8,980 million pounds. This was 13 percent less than the previous year. The number of mags killed in 1953 totaled 67.0 million which was 14 percent less than the number slaughtered in 1952. The average live weight of hogs killed in 1953 was 236 pounds, 1 pound lighter than the previous year. Hog slaughter was less than a year ago in all States except Lontana.

December production of mutton and lamb was estimated at 64 million pounds, 10 percent above November and 3 percent above December 1952. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in December totaled 4.377,200. This was a 5 percent increase over November and 3 percent more than in December a year earlier. Slaughter sheep and lambs averaged 97 pounds live weight compared with 94 in November and 98 in December a year ago.

Mutton and lamb production in 1953 totaled 718 million pounds. This compares with 635 million pounds in 1952 and 508 million pounds in 1951. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered during the past year was 16 million head, which was 14 percent more than the previous year. The average live weight in 1953 was 95 pounds compared with 97 pounds in 1952. Sheep and lamb slaughter in 1953 was above 1952 in all States except Kentucky which slaughtered fewer and Alabama and Arkansas which had the same number.

Poultry meat production in December totaled 362 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis—2 percent less than in December 1952 and 15 percent above the 1942-51 average. Larger broiler meat production in December did not offset the smaller farm chicken and turkey meat output, compared with December a year ago.

During 1953, a total of 3,868 million pounds of poultry meat was produced, about 1 percent more than in 1952. Larger broiler meat production in all months of 1953 except January and February offset the smaller farm chicken and turkey meat production during the year compared with production in 1952.

This report is made possible through the cooperative efforts of the Agricultural Research Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

LIVESTOCK	SLAUGHTER,	UNITED	STATES.	BY	MONTHS	1/
						-

Month			Number head	TES, BI PORTES	Average	Total
	Month :	Federally :	Other wholesale	Total		4
1953 CATTLE January 1,313,2 441,2 1,754,4 969 1,700 February 1,170,2 441,2 1,754,4 969 1,700 1,534 March 1,299,5 442,7 1,742,2 964 1,679 April 1,571,4 480,4 1,851,8 956 1,769 May 1,345,0 463,3 1,808,9 950 1,718 June 1,450,3 481,0 1,931,3 932 1,801 July 1,498,2 540,9 2,039,1 922 1,879 August 1,494,0 529,6 2,023,6 914 1,850 September 1,644,1 595,7 2,239,8 908 2,034 Getober 1,783,8 602,4 2,384,2 912 2,174 Morember 1,682,9 517,1 2,126,0 925 1,967 December 1,682,9 517,1 2,126,0 925 1,967 December 1,682,9 517,1 2,126,0 925 1,967 December 1,652,9 519,9 2,172,8 940 2,043 JanDec. 1953 17,629,5 6,025,1 23,634,6 936 22,151 JanDec. 1953 13,1647 4,690,8 17,835,5 927 17,095 1953 JanDec. 1953 13,1647 4,690,8 17,835,5 927 17,095 1953 May 503,7 345,6 849,3 226 192 June 586,0 387,9 973,9 235 229 June 587,2 462,0 1,149,2 241 277 0quober 776,2 475,3 1,251,5 238 298 November 658,1 427,5 1,085,6 228 247 JanDec. 1953 7,013,1 4,685,3 11,698,4 225 2,636 JanDec. 1953 7,013,1 4,685,3 11,698,5 234 1,936 1,931 1,936		inspected :	and retail	i_ loval	weight	: weight
January					Pounds	M1.pounds
February 1.170.2 410.9 1.581.1 970 1.534 March 1.299.5 442.7 1.742.2 964 1.679 April 1.371.4 480.4 1.851.8 956 1.769 May 1.345.0 463.3 1.808.3 950 1.718 June 1.450.3 481.0 1.931.3 932 1.801 July 1.498.2 540.9 2.039.1 922 1.879 August 1.498.2 540.9 2.039.1 922 1.879 August 1.498.8 602.4 2.384.2 912 2.174 November 1.688.9 517.1 2.126.0 925 1.967 December 1.781.8 602.4 2.384.2 912 2.174 November 1.652.9 519.9 2.172.8 940 2.043 June 1.953 17.629.5 6.025.1 23.646.6 936 22.151 JanDec. 1953 17.629.5 6.025.1 23.646.6 936 22.151 JanDec. 1953 1.662.7 4.690.8 17.855.5 957 17.005 Permary 453.1 31.55 788.6 216 166 April 540.9 374.7 915.6 199 183 May 503.7 345.6 849.9 22.6 199 June 586.0 387.9 973.9 235 229 June 586.0 387.9 973.9 235 229 July 615.7 398.0 1.013.7 244 247 August 602.1 418.9 1.021.0 251 257 October 776.2 475.3 1.251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1.055.6 228 247 December 658.1 427.5 1.055.6 228 247 JanDec. 1953 7.013.1 4685.3 11.698.4 225 2.636 JanDec. 1953 7.013.1 4685.3 11.698.4 225 2.639 June 596.0 1.762.4 475.3 1.251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1.085.6 228 247 December 658.1 427.5 1.085.6 228 247 JanDec. 1953 7.013.1 4685.3 11.698.4 225 2.636 JanDec. 1953 7.013.1 4685.3 11.698.4 225 2.636 JanDec. 1953 7.013.1 4.685.3 11.699.9 254 1.499 June 3.607.4 843.8 4.51.2 254 1.129 June 3.607.4 843.8 4.51.2 254 1.125 June-Dec. 1953	1953		CAT		7	
March 1, 259, 5 442.7 1,742.2 964 1,679 April 1,371.4 480.4 1,851.8 956 1,769 May 1,345.0 463.3 1,808.3, 950 1,718 June 1,450.3 481.0 1,931.3 932 1,801 July 1,498.2 540.9 2,039.1 922 1,879 August 1,494.0 529.6 2,023.6 914 1,850 September 1,644.1 595.7 2,239.8 908 2,034 Gotober 1,781.8 602.4 2,384.2 912 2,174 November 1,608.9 517.1 2,126.0 925 1,967 JanDec. 1953 17,629.5 6,025.1 23,654.6 936 22,151 JanDec. 1953 17,629.5 6,025.1 23,654.6 936 22,151 JanDec. 1952 13,164.7 4,690.8 17,855.5 927 17,025 1953 January 453.1 315.5 768.6 216 166 February 421.8 303.2 725.0 198 144 March 534.7 372.9 907.6 185 168 April 540.9 374.7 915.6 199 183 May 503.7 345.6 849.3 226, 192 June 566.0 387.9 973.9 235 229 July 615.7 398.0 1,013.7 244 247 August 602.1 418.9 1,021.0 251 257 September 687.2 462.0 1,149.2 241 227 Outober 776.2 475.3 1,251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1,085.6 228 247 December 638.2 475.3 1,251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1,085.6 228 2247 December 638.2 427.5 1,085.6 228 247 December 638.4 427.5 1,085.6 228 2247 December 638.4 427.5 1,085.6 228 2247 December 639.6 403.8 1,037.4 219 228 JanDec. 1953 7,013.1 4,685.3 1,698.4 225 2,656 JanDec. 1953 7,013.1 1,289.5 1,251.5 238 1,419 April 4,7324.7 1,128.9 5,453.6 230 1,255 May 3,607.4 843.8 4,451.2 254 1,129 June 3,607.4 843.8 4,451.2 254 1,104 April 4,7324.7 1,128.9 5,453.6 230 1,255 May 3,562.6 239 1,091 June 3,607.4 843.8 4,451.2 254 1,004 August 3,395.9 883.1 4,279.0 234 1,001 Saptember 4,099.4 1,020.7 5,080.1 223 1,132 Unc 5,540.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 232 1,548 Degember 5,540.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 232 1,548 Degember 5,540.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 234 1,568		1,313,2.	, 441,2			
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Gotober 1,781.8 602.4 2,384.2 912 2,174 Movember 1,608.9 517.1 2,126.0 925 1,967 December 1,652.9 519.9 2,172.8 940 2,049 JanDec. 1953 17,629.5 6,025.1 23,654.6 936 22,151 JanDec. 1952 13,164.7 4,690.8 17,855.5 957 17,025 1953	August	1,494.0	529.6	2,023.6	914	1,850
November 1,608,9 517.1 2,126.0 925 1,967	September	1.644.1	595.7	2,239.8	908	
December		1,781.8	602,4	2,384.2	912	2,174
JanDec. 1953 17.629.3 6.025.1 23.654.6 936 22.151 JanDec. 1952 13.164.7 4.690.8 17.855.5 927 17.025 1953	November	1,608.9	517.1°	2,126,0	925	1,967
JanDec. 1953 17.629.5 6.025.1 23.654.6 936 22.151 JanDec. 1952 13.264.7 4.690.8 17.855.5 957 17.025 1953	December	1,652.9	519.9	2,172.8	940	2,049
January 453.1 315.5 768.6 216 166 February 421.8 303.2 725.0 198 144 March 534.7 372.9 907.6 185 168 April 540.9 374.7 915.6 199 183 May 503.7 345.6 849.3 226 192 June 586.0 387.9 973.9 235 229 July 615.7 398.0 1.013.7 244 247 August 602.1 418.9 1.021.0 251 257 September 687.2 462.0 1.149.2 241 277 Oqtober 776.2 475.3 1.251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1.085.6 228 247 December 638.6 403.8 1.037.4 219 228 JanDec. 1953 7.013.1 4.685.3 11.698.4 225 2,636 JenDêc. 1952 5.293.8 3.600.1 1.508.7 7.767.8 237 1.842 February 4.549.5 1.268.4 5.817.9 230 1.341 March 4.962.0 1.276.4 6.238.4 228 1.419 April 4.324.7 1.128.9 5.453.6 230 1.255 May 3.642.6 919.6 4.562.2 239 1.091 June 3.607.4 843.8 4.51.2 254 1.043 August 3.395.9 883.1 4.279.0 234 1.001 September 4.994.2 1.106.5 6.100.7 224 1.365 November 5.540.4 1.181.1 6.658.5 232 1.545 December 3.694.2 1.267.0 234 1.001 September 4.994.2 1.106.5 6.100.7 224 1.365 November 5.540.4 1.118.1 6.658.5 232 1.545 December 5.540.4 1.118.1 6.658.5 232 1.545 December 5.540.4 1.118.1 6.658.5 232 1.545 December 5.540.4 1.118.1 6.658.5 234 1.568 December 5.540.4 1.118.1 6.658.5 234 1.568 December 5.194.2 1.267.0 6.461.2 236 1.525	Jan,-Dec. 1953				936	22,151
1953	JanDec. 1952				957_	z 17,095
January 453.1 315.5 768.6 216 166 February 421.8 303.2 725.0 198 144 March 534.7 372.9 997.6 185 168 April 540.9 374.7 915.6 199 183 May 503.7 345.6 849.3 226 192 June 586.0 387.9 973.9 235 229 July 615.7 398.0 1,013.7 244 247 August 602.1 418.9 1,021.0 251 257 September 637.2 462.0 1,149.2 241 277 Oqtober 776.2 475.3 1,251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1,085.6 228 247 December 633.6 403.8 1,037.4 219 228 JanDec. 1953 7,013.1 4,685.3 11,698.4 225 2,636 JenDêc. 1952 5,293.8 3,600.1 8,892.9 218 1,938. 1952 January 6,267.1 1,500.7 7,767.8 237 1,842 February 4,549.5 1,268.4 5,817.9 230 1,341 March 4,962.0 1,276.4 6,238.4 228 1,419 April 4,324.7 1,128.9 5,453.6 230 1,255 May 3,642.6 919.6 4,562.2 239 1,091 June 3,607.4 843.8 4,451.2 254 1,129 June 3,607.4 843.8 4,451.2 254 1,129 June 3,607.4 843.8 4,451.2 254 1,043 August 3,395.9 883.1 4,279.0 234 1,001 September 4,059.4 1,020.7 5,080.1 223 1,132 Uctober 4,994.2 1,106.5 6,100.7 224 1,365 November 5,540.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 232 14,545 December 5,940.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 234 15,688						
February	1953		CAL	VES		
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April 540,9 374,7 915,6 199 183 May 503.7 345,6 849,3 226 192 June 586.0 387.9 973,9 235 229 July 615.7 398.0 1,013.7 244 247 August 602.1 418,9 1,021.0 251 257 September 587.2 462.0 1,149.2 241 277 Oqtober 776.2 475,3 1,251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1,085.6 228 247 December 631.6 403.8 1,037.4 219 228 JanDec. 1953 7,013.1 4,685.3 11,698.4 225 2,636 JenDec. 1952 5,293.8 3,600.1 8,893.9 218 1,928 1953 January 6,267.1 1,500.7 7,767.8 237 1,341 March 4,962.0 1,276.4 6,238.4 228 1,419 April 4,324.7 1,128,9 5,453.6 230 1,255 May 3,642.6 919.6 4,562.2 239 1,091 June 3,607.4 843.8 4,451.2 254 1,129 July 3,275.7 834.2 4,109,9 254 1,043 August 3,395.9 883.1 4,279.0 234 1,001 September 4,059.4 1,106.5 6,100.7 224 1,365 November 5,540.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 232 1,545 December 5,540.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 232 1,525 JanDec. 1953 53,813.1 13,167.4 66,980.5 234 15,688	February"		303.2	725.0	198	
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June 586.0 387.9 973.9 235 229 July 615.7 398.0 1.013.7 244 247 August 602.1 418.9 1.021.0 251 257 September 687.2 462.0 1.149.2 241 277 Oqtober 776.2 475.3 1.251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1.085.6 228 247 December 633.6 402.8 1.037.4 219 228 JanDec. 1953 7.013.1 4.685.3 11.698.4 225 2,636 JanDec. 1952 5.293.8 3.600.1 8.892.9 218 1.938 January 6.6.267.1 1.500.7 7.767.8 237 1.842° February 4.549.5 1.268.4 5.817.9 230 1.341 Narch 4.962.0 1.276.4 6.238.4 228 1.419 April 4.324.7 1.128.9 5.453.6 230 1.255 May 3.642.6 919.6 4.562.2 239 1.091 June 3.607.4 843.8 4.451.2 254 1.129 July 3.275.7 834.2 4.109.9 254 1.043 August 3.395.9 883.1 4.279.0 234 1.001 Saptember 4.059.4 1.020.7 5.080.1 223 1.132 uctober 4.994.2 1.106.5 6.100.7 224 1.365 November 5.540.4 1.118.1 6.658.5 232 13.545 December 5.194.2 1.267.0 6.461.2 236 1.525 JanDec. 1953 53.813.1 13.167.4 66.980.5 234 15.688	April .	540.9	374.7	915.6	199	183
June 586.0 387.9 973.9 235 229 July 615.7 398.0 1,013.7 244 247 August 602.1 418.9 1,021.0 251 257 September 687.2 462.0 1,149.2 241 277 October 776.2 475.3 1,251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1,085.6 228 247 December 633.6 403.8 1,037.4 219 228 JanDec. 1953 7,013.1 4,685.3 11.698.4 225 2,636 JenDec. 1952 5.293.8 3,600.1 8,892.9 218 1,938 1953 January 6.267.1 1,500.7 7.767.8 237 1,842° February 4,549.5 1,268.4 5,817.9 230 1,341 March 4,962.0 1,276.4 6,238.4 228 1,419 April 4,324.7 1,128.9 5453.6 230 1,255 May 3,642.6 919.6 4,562.2 239 1,091 June 3,607.4 843.8 4,451.2 254 1,129 July 3,275.7 834.2 4,109.9 254 1,043 August 3,395.9 883.1 4,279.0 234 1,001 September 4,059.4 1,020.7 5,080.1 223 1,132 uctober 4,994.2 1,106.5 6,100.7 224 1.365 November 5,540.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 232 18,545 December 5,194.2 1,267.0 6,461.2 236 1,525 JanDec. 1953 53,813.1 13,167.4 66,980.5 234 15,688	May	503.7	345.6	849.3	226	192
August 602.1 418,9 1,021.0 251 257 September 687.2 462.0 1,149.2 241 277 Oqtober 776.2 475.3 1.251.5 238 298 November 656.1 427.5 1,085.6 228 247 228 248 248 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249	June		387.9		235	229
September 687.2 462.0 1,149.2 241 277 Oqtober 776.2 475.3 1.251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1,085.6 228 247 December 658.1 427.5 1,085.6 228 247 December 633.6 403.8 1,037.4 219 228 JenDec. 1953 7,013.1 4,685.3 11,698.4 225 2,636 JenDec. 1952 5.293.8 3,600.1 8.892.9 218 1,938 1953 January 6.267.1 1,500.7 7.767.8 237 1,842° February 4,549.5 1,268.4 5,817.9 230 1,341 Nerch 4,962.0 1,276.4 6,238.4 228 1,419 April 4,324.7 1,128.9 5,453.6 230 1,255 May 3,642.6 919.6 4.562.2 239 1,091 June 3,607.4 843.8 4.451.2 254 1,129 July 3,275.7 834.2 4,109.9 254 1,043 August 3,395.9 883.1 4,279.0 234 1,001 September 4,059.4 1,020.7 5,080.1 223 1,132 Uctober 4,994.2 1,106.5 6,100.7 224 1,365 Degember 5,540.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 232 18,545 Degember 5,540.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 232 18,545 JenDec. 1953 53,813.1 13,167.4 66,980.5 234 15,688	July	615.7	398 0	1,013.7	244	247
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Oqtober 776.2 475.3 1.251.5 238 298 November 658.1 427.5 1.085.6 228 247 December 633.6 403.8 1.037.4 219 228 JanDec. 1953 7.013.1 4.685.3 11.698.4 225 2.636 JanDec. 1952 5.293.8 3.600.1 8.893.9 218 1.938 1953 1.952 5.293.8 3.600.1 8.893.9 218 1.938 1953 1.952 5.293.8 3.600.1 8.893.9 218 1.938 1953 1.952 5.293.8 3.600.1 8.893.9 218 1.938 1953 1.952 5.293.8 3.600.1 8.893.9 218 1.941 1954 4.549.5 1.268.4 5.817.9 230 1.341 1954 4.962.0 1.276.4 6.238.4 228 1.419 April 4.962.0 1.276.4 6.238.4 228 1.419 April 4.962.6 919.6 4.562.2 239 1.091	September				241	
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November 5,540.4 1,118.1 6,658.5 232 13,545 December 5,194.2 1,267.0 6,461.2 236 1,525 JanDec. 1953 53,813.1 13,167.4 66,980.5 234 15,688						
December $5.194.2 - 1.267.0 - 6.461.2 - 236 - 1.525$ JanDec. 1953 - 53,813.1 - 13,167.4 - 66,980.5 - 234 - 15,688						. 13,545
JanDec. 1953 53,813.1 13,167.4 66,980.5 234 15,688			1,267.0		236	1,525
					234	15,688
	Jan Dec 1952	62,450.7	15.239.4	97,690.1	237	18,438

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE CPOP REPORTING BOARD

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER, UNITED STATES. BY MONTHS 1/

Month	Federally i	Number head Other wholesale :		verage :	Total
	_inspected_i	_ and retail:		eight _ i	weight _
		Thousand head		ounds O M	il.pounds
			The same of		
1953		Sheep an	d lambs	•	
January	1,288.7	116.8	1,405.5	100	140
February	1.088.2	92.1	1,180.3	102	120
Narch	1,190.1	106.0	1,296.1	102	132
April e	1,099.5	12.9	1,225,4	99	121
May	1,014.7	120.9	1,135.6	95	108
June	1.055.3	147.4	1,203.7	88	106
July o	1,108.0	151.1	1,259.1	90	113
August .	1,157.6	151.1	1,308.7	91	118
September	1,366.2	. 171.1	1,537.3	89	137
October	1,528.9	191.8	1,720.7	92	. 158
November	1,159.3	158.2	1,317.5	94	124
December	1,228.9	150.3	1.377.3	97_~	134
JanDec. 1953	14,283.4	1,682.7	15,966.1	95	1,512
Jan Dec. 1952	12,694.1	1.268.3	13,962.4	97	_1.351_
	MEAT AND LA	RD PRODUCTION, UNIT	ED STATES, BY MO	ONTES 1	
No-Ab	Page 1 Ta	al : Pork : Lam?	and: Total red:	Poultry :	Lard
Month	Beef Ve		ton : neat 2/1		4/
0		Million			•
1953				-	1

	Month	Beef	Veal				Poultry		Lard	
0					ion nound					
1953							-	í	7.	
Janua	ry	928	. 92-	1,030	67	2,117	191 0		270	
Febru	ary	850	81	759	57	1,747	193		190	
March		933	95	. 810	63	1,901	. 221	1	194	
Arnil	b,	991	102	714	58	1,865	247		174	
May .		963	107	621	52	1,743	. 289		151	
June		1,001	129	644	51	1,825	830	7	150	
July		1,036	138	597	54	1,825	322		140	
Augus	t	1,008	143	583	56	1,789	387		126	
Septe	mber	1,087	153	664	65	1,969	430		139	
Octob	er	1.145	163	794	73	2,175	425	1	174	
Novem	ber	1.039	135	890	58	2,123	471		207	
Decem	ber	1.092	123	P75	54	2,154	362		308	
Jan -	Dec. 1953	12,073	1,461	8 980	718	23, 232	5/3,868		2,123	
Jan	Dec. 1952	9.337	_1_060_	10.321_	_635	21,373	6/3,846	'	2.612	

1/Excludes farm slangeter.

^{2/}Excludes lard and rendered nork fat.

^{3/} Chicken and turkey meather ready to cook basis.

^{4/} Includes rendered nork fat.

^{5/}Current estimates of monthly noultry meat production based on available indications of marketings developed from information on inventories, numbers raised, intentions to raise and market noultry as well as data on chick placements and current monthly marketings.

^{5/}The-1952 estimates of monthly production are based on the monthly distribution of marketings as reported at the end of year by producers and processors and on other marketing data:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

CATTLE SLAUGHTER 1/

	- 6- 1								
C+-+- +31		Decen					December -	5.55.57	
			Total liv			aughtered		ve_weight	
	1052 _ !	1953	1952 :		1952	1953		1953	*
	неа	id C	Thous.	pounds	Hee	id .	Thous,	pouros	
BaEng.2/	22,200	28,600	22,734	28,086	232,300	277,400	237,504	278,543/	,
N.Y.	47,000	57,000	53,198	59,413	511,000	627,000	571,478	685,507	
N.J.	15,000	26,000	17,968	29,251	180,600	246,400	210,525	289;375	
Pa	55,000	_65,000	57.082	and the same	12	_ 740,000	675,452	752,487	
Ohio	81,000	99,000	77,091	92,186		1,120,000	829,023	1,042,870	
Ind.	40,000		36,860	55.490	442,000	619,000	. 398,202	566,499	
I11.	155,000	200,000	155,445	193,741	1,655,000	2,137,000	1,632,791	2,069,862	
Mich.	52,000	63,000	51,666	59,228	628,000	760,000	610,778	717,483	
W18	46,000		49.004	77.010	_ 541,000	696,000	569,760	_ 717,533	
Minn.	98,000	127,000	100,049	131,202	1,038,000	1,360,000	1,058,705	1,368,353	
Iowa	130,000	165,000	132,613	165,355	1,376,000	1,842,000	1,388,579	1,825,967	
No.	77,000	96,000	71,699	87,280		1,055,000		959,538°	
N. Dak.	11,100	11,000	11,152	11,074	99,800	118,800	100,727	116,259	
S. Dak.	19,000	26,000	19,250	26,535	212,400	287,800	218,769	288,634	
Nebr.	112,000	156,000	112,197	156,499		1,614,000		1,587,150	
Kans.	95,000	116,000	93,494	111,499	897,000		861.567	1,192,771	
Del. &					- 2-1,2-2	T.T.T.T		412-212-2	
Nd. 3/	13,800	18,900	14,415	. 19,114	156,500	200,700	162,671	203,101	*
Va.	8,800	12,100	8,655	10,860	100,500		94,322	129,822	Ž.
W. Va.	3,900	4,800	3,642	4,268	48,400	62,100	45,315		
N.C.	7,200	9,800	5,486	7,479	103,400	126,100	81,267	98,025	
S.C.	4,100	6,700	2,746	4,543	60,000	85,800	41,570	58,378	
Ga.	25,000	39,000	16,709	25,845	290,000	438,000	196,327	292,803	
Fla	15,000	31,000	11,229	22,423	171,900	_ 305,000	130,568	220,619	
Ky.	16,000	21,000	13,728	17,737	169,200	228,900	146,140	195,821	
Tenn.	27,000	42,000	20,830	32,620	280, 400	454,000	218,041	353,707	
Ala.	14,400	18,200	10,300	12,361	169.500	215,600			
Miss.	5,300	8,800	4,254	6,949		103,800	45,299	79,106	
Ark.	4,400	6,400	3,271	4,496	58,700	77,500	44,046	54.994	
Ia.	7,800	15,300	5,600	.10,496	92,800		69,049	102,963	
Ckla.	34,000	43,000	29,479	35,876	339,000	473,000	287,729	384,234	
Texas _	109,000		83,969		1,175.000			1,293,533	
Mont.	4,500	6,200	4,151	5,642	51,800	69,900		65,024	
Idaho	8,200		8,403	10,240	70,800	107,400		102,496	
Wyo.	700	1,100	603		9.500	13,500	8,725	12,058	
Colo.	56,000	67,000	53,627	64,783				729,217	
N.hex.	3,200	3,600		2,987	38,000			38,416	,
Ariz.	7,600	9,400	6,509	8,026		109,200		93,372	-:
Utah	10,100	13,800	9,452	12,936		152,500	99,197		
Nev.	1,300	1,600	1,274	1,663	13,900	19,300		19,645	
Wash.	27,000	36,000		33,869	284,000	384,000	the state of the s	365,277	
Oreg.	19,000	22,000	17,788			262,000	190,126	238,514	
Calif.	163,000	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR					If you was not a second		
						2,236,900	1,817,021	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
U. S. 1	,651,600	2,172,800	1,587,934	2043,374	17,855,500	23,654,600	17,095,360	22,151,013	
	23 - 12 - 1		and the second of						

^{1/ 2/ 3/}See footnotes page 9.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

CALF SLAUGHTER 1/

						/		
X		Décen	ber			January	-December	
State : N	umber ala			e weight:	Number al	aughtered :	Total 119	e weight
	1952 :	1953 :		1953 :		1953	1952 :	1953
	-	ad	Thous,	pounds	Hea		Thous.	
N.Eng. 2/	34,000	36,000	3,096	3,347	338,800	413,000		
N.Y.	76:000	86,000	8,412	11,271	880,000	1,034,000	115,419	142,977
N, Je	22,000	26,000	3,779	4,732	309,000	303.000	60,644	
Pa.	61:000	71,000	_ 2.342	8.403	664,000	786,000	86,922	102.353
Ohio	20,000	24,000	3.198	4,050	246,000	290,000	42,155	51,101
Ind.	12,300	16,000	2,828	2,939	151,400	192,700	34,005	38,976
Ull.	61,000	78,000	11,933	15,631	648,000	823,000	127,819	165,772
Mich.	32,000	54,000	4,935	7,342	393,000	674,000	65,247	104,893
Wie.	118,000	129,000	14,366		1,044,000	1,303,000	134,204	163,409
Minn.	60,000	58,000	9,042	9,251	452,000	527,000	73.842	87.339
Iowa	31,000	41,000	7,151	10,623	294,000	433,000	66,725	105.890
Mo	26,000	30,000	6,505		267,800	307,400	65,250	81,174
N. Dak.	2,100	1,900	576	481	26,900	26,200		6,912
S. Dak.	400	600	97	172	3,300	6,200	901	1,911
Nebr.	2,100	5,800	660	2,078	21,800	57.300	6,390	18,622
Kans.	20,000	22,000	6,872	7_324	211,700	294,500	68,092	98,903
Del. &			- 2,2,2			- = 27,202		/2,22
Mi. 3/	13,800	18,600	2,392	3 249	167,000	218,000	30,199	39,290
Va.	8,900	13,700	1,964	4,448	168,300	210,600		47,440
W. Va.	1,500	1,700	274	330	18,700	23,800	3,703	4,713
N.C.	3,200	4,300	557	801	47,700	54,000		9,538
S.C.	700	1,100	191	217	11,400	16,000	2,998	3,526
Ga.	10,000	16,000		4,498	110,000	177,600	32,352	55,080
Fla.	5,400	8,700	1,544	2,467	47,200	92,800	13,137	26.459
Ky .	2,600.	2,400	- 449	542	52,900	66,800	10.383	14,497
Tenn,	23,000	28,000	4,651	4,312	318,000	413,800	68,979	84,348
Ala.	4,800	7,900	1,992	2,830	54,800	92,500	20,446	
Miss.	6,900	8,400	3,040	3,336	69,800	96,500	29,481	39.732
Ark.	2,000	3,300	962	1,551	20,100	32,200	9,294	15,119
La.	25,000	28.000		9,695	256,800	328,000	94,935	121,230
Okla.	13,900	19,000	6,223	8,588	145,900	219,100	62,956	95,750
Texas	86,000	114,000	_36.563	47,238	861,000	1.305,000	372:751	542.864
Mont.	400	700	158	261	5,600	8,400	2,004	3.230
Idaho	1,700	1,900	527	533	11,600	23,300	3.594	7,524
Wyo.	100	200	29	46	1,100	1,400	311	406
Colo.	5,400	6,300	2,094	2,334	38,600	63,600	13,730	21.775
N. Mex	400	600	202	263	4,300	5,900	1,832	2,453
Ariz.	1,100	1,600	490	690	7,500	15,200	3.348	6,432
Utah	1,100	1,300	334	399	13,600	15,500	4,160	4,659
Nev.	300	500	114	188	3,600	5,300	1,380	1,902
Wash.	4,100	5,100	1,356	1,752	45,000	65,200	13,053	21,050
Oreg.	3,900	5,800	1,223	1,899	37,700	57,300	11,574	17,090
Calif.	44.000	59,000	10.598	14,044	424,000	620,300	100.809	147,724
U, S,		1,037,400	180,810				1,937,652	
	0.0,00	2,03/1,400	100,010	TEL. 212	,073,700	11,698,400	1,737,034	2,000,000

[&]quot;1/.2/ 3/See footnotes page 9.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

HOG SLAUGHTER 1/

						January-De	cember	
Stat	a : Ihimber		cember	Tre wet	ht: Number			re weight
- Cua u	V	_:_ 1953_		1953			1952	
		1500_		** ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				
A. 1.		head	Thous.	pounds		lead		pounds
I. Eng.	2/ 94,300	72,300	23,311	17,843	905,200	820,800	802,465	196,00€
Y.	166,000	137,000	35,363	30,021	1,705,000	1,534,000	357,907	326,899
1.J.	173,000	133,000	37,146	27, 265	1,740,000	1,495,000	373,420	311,37
a	S55 000	_ 251,000	66.876	56,882	3,047,000	2,612,000	569,116	568,36
ohio .	414,000	316,000	.97,603	73,397	4,270,000	3,738,000	955,938	833,946
ind.	341,000	318,000	83,460	79,487	3,471,000	3,290,000	829,875	806,604
111.	906,000	589,000	229,884	145,501	7,882,000	6,619,000	1,976,580	1,623,602
iich.	181,000	132,000	45,247	32,351	1,988,000	1,644,000	473,143	404,650
118	_ 383,000	_ 316,000	_ 91_857_	75.031	3,416,000	2,853,000	836,133	692,929
Minn.	791,000	500,000	191,295	120,005	5,971,000	5,239,000	1,506,155	1,279,963
	1,516,000	1,158,000	372,870	283,771	12,057,000	10,922,000	*	2,711,952
Mo.	508,000		123,745	72,430	3,963,000	3,359,000	955,104	788,919
N. Dak.	49,000		10,615	6,917	287,000	233,100	70,592	57,155
S. Dak.	281,000	238,000	66,300	57,527	2,369,000	2,076,000	608,439	518,874
.iebr.	478,000	292,000	118,391	72,087	3,290,000	2,717,000	849,813	686,022
Kans.	_ 307,000	_ 197,000	_ 76,031_	48,278	2,562,000	2,036,000	_ 620,349	489,437
Del.&								1
Md.3/	104,000	87,100	22,875	18,880	1,145,500	1,038,300	246,535	219,588
Va.	111,000	108,000	23, 264	23,113	1,286,000	1,240,000	275,527	257,295
W. Va.	15,000	14,400	3,527	3,067	187,400	162,200	41,604	35,309
N.C.	71,000	66,000	14,820	13,512	732,000	711,000	155,062	146,255
S.C.	49,000	40,000	9,640	8,110	483,000	445,000	97,214	87,902
Ja.	196,000	173,000	36,050	33,353	1,823,000	1,615,000	349,208	304,498
Fla.	89,000		15 273	11,614	_625,000	_ 551,000	109,249	_ 104,319
Ky.	100,000			16,960	1,087,000	869,000	246,127	197,784
Tonn.	149,000			25,019	1,528,000		341,036	292,266
Ala.	70,000			12,800		607,000		123,722
Miss.	23,000			4,473		207,200	49,445	44.314
ark.	28,000			5,167		246,000	57,207	52,339
la.	29,000			4,290	259,600	205,900	48,781	37,460
Okla,	108,000	84,000		19,951	1,025,000	769,000	234,402	174,527
Texas	211,000			35,149	2,036,000		The second secon	340,420
ont.	21,000			3,941	210,000	216,000	47,202	47,556
Idaho	18,000			2,243	205,900	134,000		
Iyo	3,200	2;000	502	453	24,400	20,800	5,577	4,762
Jolo.	99,000			13,759	782,000	640,400	190,139	153,405
d.liex.	7,500		1,748	1,746	78,600			15,573
ariz.	43,400	9,900		2,233	139,600	91,200	30,978	20,438
·Utah	25,000	24,000		-5,674	266,000	243,000	60,727	54,113
dev.	1,200	1,000		242	13,400	10,700	2,915	2,412
issh.	84,000	50,000	18,032	11,001	912,000	583,000	178,179	127,524
oreg.	48,000	33,000	10,904	7,567	469,000	382,000	103,908	85,210
Calif.		_ 177,000	The state of the s	41,500	2,380,000		_ 543,946	433,275
			7		77,690,100			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

SHEEP AND LAMB SLAUGHTER 1/

			SHEEF AND	TAMB ST	HOGHTER T			A
		Dece	mber			January	- Decemb	er
· State	: Number 8			ve weigh	t:Number s			ive weight
	1952			1953			1952	: 1953
		ead		pounds		ead	Thous	pounds
N.Eng. 2	/ 30.700	29,600	2,986					
N.Y.	121,000		11,091			-		
N.J.	87,000		8,243		893.000			
Pa.	22,000		1,863	1.568	237,100			21,081
Ohio	15,000		1,369		205,600			20,122
Ind.	6,900		734	1,288	61,200			
ш.	121,000		12,066		1,143,000			
Mich.	39,000		3,583					
Wis.	14,300		1,323					
Minn.	110,000		11,000					
Iowa	143,000		14,220		1,292,000			
Mo.	61,000		5,960					
N.Dak.	30,000		3,038					
S.Dak.	40,000		3,904					40.437
Nebr.	112,000		11,584		1,163,000			124,359
Kans	48,000		4 629					
Del. &			3.0-2	- 2.2-2	- 2/2,200	_ 2,0,000	- 24007	272-41-
M. 3/	7,200	8,300	608	723	84,000	99,300	7,360	8.592
Va.	300		33					1.038
W.Va.	300		28					
N.C.		100		22	1,500			
S,C.	. 0	100		7				24
Ga.	100	200	8	14		1,400		
Fla		200			200			49
Ky.	11,000	9,100	944	790				14.443
Tenn.	1,000	1,300	88					
Ala.	100	-,,,,,	8	207	500			37
Miss.					800	500		
Ark.		/ ==			100	100		7
La.		100	1.	6		1,300		99
Okla.	11,200	8,700	984			200.600	16,077	17.065
Texas	45,000	40,000	2,818	3,460		782,000	57.464	62,980
Mont.	700	800	4.010	- 21-73		8,800	586	844
Idaho	1,700	1,100	172	115		29,200	2,552	3,082
Wyo.	200	300	17	26		3,300	165	316
Colo.	48,000	46,000	4,958	4.737		740,000		73.937
N.Mex.	1,700	1,600	162			24,400	1,785	
Ariz.	1,000	1,300	88		13,100	16,500		2,576
Utah	13,600	19,000				256,800	23,014	
Nev.	400	600	1,706	2,019			626	24.746 760
Vash.	14,800	11,000	1,600	1,130	135,700			
Oreg.	16,000	21,000	1,601			152,000	14,055	15,725
Calif.	156,000			2,123	189,400	215,800	18,651	20,920
1 3		163,000	15.677		1.872.000		_185_693	204,991
U. S.	1,331,200	1,377,200	130,201	133.799	13,962,400	15,966,100	1,350,936	1,511,569

^{1/2/3/}See footnotes page 9.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD

LIVEST	OCK SLAUGH	TERAVER	GE_LIVE W			EMBER 195	2 AND 19	52 1/
State	Cat		Calv		Hoge			nd lambs
	1952 :	1953_ :	1952 :			1953_ : _	1952 _:_	_1252
			**	Poun		/:		
N.Eng. 2/	1,031	983	93	92	246	246	98	93
N.Y.	1,137	1,039	111	130	213	219	91	92
N.J.	1,174	1,124	169	178	214	205	95	. 96
Pa ₂	1,040	1,019	121	119	224	227	_ 83	83
Ohio	954	935	162	170 .	236	232	89	88
Inda	917	931	230	188	245	250	- 107	91
111.	1,004	966	196	200	254	247	99	100
riche	994	943	153	. 136	250	, 246	92	95
Wis.	1,058	1,030	121	117 .	240	237	_ 23	24
Minn.	1,023	1,029	151	159	7 242	240	100	99
Iowa	1,018	1,000	228	258	246	245	. 99	98
Mo.	926	912	255	269	244	244	98	97
N.Dak.	1,011	- 987	270	260	220	224	103	102
S.Dak.	1,029	1,013	272	299	236	242	98	96
Nebr.	1.000	1,004	322	358	248	247	103	102
Kanse	986_	960	341	337	248	246	96	95 87
Del. Md. 37	1,044	1,000	174	177	220	217	85	87
Va.	985	895	220	.325	210	214	95	88
W.Va.	939	889	190	193	229	213	97	92
N.C.	760	761	174	187	210	205		90
S.C.	668	.680	256	197	196	202		70
Ga.	662	667	292	288	184	193	81	89
Ela.	753_	721	286	285	_ 171 _	193	-	
Ky.	883	858	172	226.	231	231	86	87
Tenn.	779	783	200	155	234	233	89	84
Ala,	716	681	413	360	204	207	87	
Miss	806	787	443	397	209	218		
Ark.	737	701	481	470	207	210		-
La,	717	686	363	346	187	169		75
Okla.	856	830	446	458	231	239	88	94
Texas		,	423	413	232	232	85	87
Mont.	<u>768</u>	$-\frac{764}{903}$	385	- 413 397 -	$-\frac{232}{220}$	231	- <u>85</u> -	<u>8</u> ?
Idaho	1,031	976	306	288	209	222	105	/105
Wyo.	884	870	305	324	220	227	99	97
		968	388	374	240	241	104	97 10 2 ~
Colo	965 824		449	417	233	236	98	. 93
N, Mex.		830		436	230	225	95	98
Ariz.	853	853	457	302	228	236	126	105
Utah	935	934	. 316			223	91	110
Nev.	1,014	1,041	376	366	230 214	222	108	102
Wash.	970	945	333	342			102	100
Oreg.	932	900	312	327	225	227	101	102
Calif	<u>991</u> <u>961</u>	<u>295</u> -	242	239 219	- 229 -	- 234 - 236	-101 - 98	$-\frac{102}{97}$
U.S.	961	240 _	213 -	219 -	237	20	- 20	2 -

^{1/}Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter. Averages are based on unrounded numbers.

^{2/}Includes Naine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

^{3/}Includes the District of Columbia.

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CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, HORSES, AND MULES, 1952

Table 509.—Meats and lard: Production, by class of slaughter, United States, 1935-51

	C	ommercial		-11			Commerci	al	in of				
Year	Federally inspected	Other wholesale and retail	Total	rarm	Total	Federally map etcd	Other wholesale and retall	Total	Farm	Total			
•	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million	Million	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds				
	•		BEEF			1	ORK, EN	CLUDI	NO LA	RD			
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1948 1949	5, 732	1 1, 753 1, 802 1, 879 1, 887 1, 983 1, 984 2, 126 2, 249 2, 340 2, 149 2, 700 3, 349 2, 561 2, 561 2, 144 2, 197 2, 118	6, 363 7, 119 6, 578 6, 685 6, 786 6, 948 7, 858 8, 592 8, 306 8, 801 9, 936 9, 010 10, 096 8, 766 9, 142 9, 248 8, 549	245 239 220 223 225 227 224 251 265 311 340 363 336 309 297 290	6, 608 7, 358 6, 798 6, 908 7, 011 7, 175 8, 082 8, 843 8, 571 9, 112 10, 276 9, 373 10, 432 9, 075 9, 439 9, 538 8, 843	3, 494, 4, 737 4, 254 4, 884 5, 552 6, 614 6, 345 7, 562 9, 308 9, 456 6, 387 6, 642 7, 080 6, 832 7, 788 8, 407	761 965 1, 011 1, 111 1, 337 1, 632 1, 559 1, 572 2, 454 2, 046 2, 476 2, 592 1, 731 1, 654 1, 654 1, 609	4, 255 5, 702 5, 265 5, 995 6, 889 8, 246 7, 904 9, 231 11, 762 11, 502 8, 843 9, 234 8, 811 8, 486 8, 875 9, 397 10, 190	1, 664 1, 772 1, 686 1, 685 1, 771 1, 798 1, 624 1, 878 1, 802 1, 854 1, 916 1, 691 1, 569 1, 411 1, 317	5, 91 7, 47 6, 95 7, 68 8, 66 10, 04 9, 52 10, 87 13, 64 13, 30 10, 69 11, 15 10, 30 10, 05 10, 28 10, 71 11, 48			
		/ \	EAL			LAMB AND MUTTON.							
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	1 608 653 675 581 589 568 599 667 597 926 823 642 904 791 746 667 583	322 327 348 332 348 328 353 399 481 703 729 687 589 532 494 470 389	930 980 1, 023 913 907 896 952 1, 066 1, 078 1, 629 1, 552 1, 329 1, 493 1, 323 1, 240 1, 137 972	93 95 85 81 84 85 89 109 112 114 112 100 94 93 18.9	1,023 1,075 1,108 994 991 981 1,036 1,151 1,167 1,738 1,664 1,443 1,605 1,423 1,334 1,230 1,061	701 680 683 720 694 702 749 879 958 887, 913 850 717, 665 534,	147 147 143 361 152 150 139 122 114 117 96 62 63 51 47 43	848 827 826 871 846 852 899 1, 018 1, 080 1, 001 1, 030 946 779 728 587 581 508	19 27 26 26 25 24 24 24 24 23 24 22 20 19 16 16	87, 85, 85, 87, 87, 92, 1, 04, 1, 10, 1, 05, 96, 79, 74, 60, 59, 52,			
	ALL I	MEAT, E	KCLUD	ING LA	RD	LARD							
1938 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1948	9, 413 11, 387 10, 311 10, 963 11, 608 12, 848 13, 425 15, 451 16, 829 17, 921 15, 359 13, 795 16, 236 14, 721 15, 632 16, 040 15, 886	1 2, 983 3, 241 3, 381 3, 481 3, 820 4, 094 4, 188 4, 459 5, 397 8, 012 6, 724 4, 943 4, 582 4, 212 4, 323 4, 333	12, 396 14, 628 13, 692 14, 464 15, 428 16, 942 17, 613 19, 910 22, 226 22, 933 21, 361 20, 519 21, 179 19, 303 19, 844 20, 363 20, 219	2,031 2,133 2,017 2,015 2,106 2,134 1,956 2,002 2,256 2,245 2,330 2,415 2,119 1,997 1,818 1,716 1,690	14, 427 16, 761 15, 709 16, 479 17, 534 19, 076 19, 569 21, 912 24, 482 25, 178 23, 691 22, 934 23, 338 21, 300 21, 662 22, 079 21, 909	662 992 759 1,034 1,272 1,527 1,526 1,724 2,080 2,367 1,311 1,344 1,722 1,680 1,923 2,009 2,225	279 335 353 277 252 270 309 342	2.646 1,646 1,697 1,899 1,932 2,193 2,318 2,567	408 429 439 403 389 381 313 297	1, 276 1, 676 1, 431 1,722 2, 037 2, 288 2, 222 2, 401 2, 863 3, 054 2, 136 2, 402 2, 402 2, 321 2, 534 2, 631 2, 864			

Excludes meat production under Federal inspection in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands, 1940

Includes meat produced from animals slaughtered under the emergency Government relief-chasing programs.

Preliminary.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Table 510.—Meats and meat food products: Quantity prepared and processed under Federal inspection, 1945-51.

Product	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
		. 000	1,000	€.000	-1,000	1,000	1,000
Manual de anna	1,000	- 1,000	1,000	pounds	-1,000		
Meat placed in cure:	pounds	pounds	pounds	112, 540	pounds 111, 400	pounds 115, 240	pounds
Beef	113, 129	68,442	124, 029				105, 832
Pork. Smoked and/or dried:	2, 402, 085	2, 577, 861	3, 029, 593	3, 066, 223	3, 370, 670	3, 448, 683	3, 618, 354
Beef	44, 242	28, 072	68, 103	56, 649	51, 272	58, 434	59, 951
Pork	1, 487, 354	1, 599, 312	1,840,341	1, 885, 816	2, 025, 066	2, 163, 021	2, 401; 934
Sausage:	3 4 44 44	/			1.		
Fresh, finished	479, 161	315. 569	246, 968	231, 636	238, 084	268, 470	214, 627
Smoked and/or cooked	1. 101, 153	973, 675	1, 019, 089	932, 457	964, 577	719, 066	1, 047, 833
To be dried or semidried	135, 881	109, 398	136, 503	108, 835	115, 509	122, 811	114, 188
Loaf, headcheese, chile con		1 1 1 1					1
carne, jellied products, etc	249, 762	208, 409	191, 123	184, 954	174, 896	184 310	193, 454
Cooked meat:							
Beef ·	32,712	24, 726	33, 339	27, 288	29, 300	52,608	57, 405
l'ork.	323, 096	426, 106	526, 138	524, 621	598, 097	524, 581	445, 682
Canned meat and meat food					3-14		
products:							
Beef	268, 385	146, 173	. 136, 452	116, 417	79, 683	80, 160	173, 624
Pork	850, 530	644, 266	447, 471	458, 596	491, 631	530, 348	573, 727
Sausage Soup	151, 865	70, 192	117, 976	87,066	76, 793	84, 547	119, 297
Soup	339, 860	392, 618	419, 173	451, 919	408, 468	420, 731	443, 731
All other	655, 280	482, 204	397, 479	433, 880	391,615	538, 595	601, 322
Bacon, sliced.	382, 675	522, 918	589, 091	609, 492	. 712, 743	749, 452	773, 435
Lard: Rendered	1, 213, 855	1, 263, 212	1, 632, 749	1, 600, 601	1, 820, 995	1, 902, 879	2, 111, 779
Refined	1, 005, 257	1, 046, 816	1, 243, 736	1, 194, 742	1, 423, 391	1, 357, 399	1, 606, 460
Rendered pork fat:		.,010,010	1,2.0,100	.,,	1, 120, 001	1,00,,000	1,000,100
Rendered	97, 089	80, 297	89, 729	79, 575	102, 330	106, 509	104, 664
Refined	66, 472	54: 808	50, 602	44,608	58, 659	56, 189	54, 665
Oleo stock	135, 190	81, 867	100, 404	74, 943	94, 697	106, 323	87, 223
Edible tallow	103, 358	62, 150	88, 432	61,775	76, 549	74, 148	64, 785
Compound containing animal	100,000	02.100	00, 102	0.,	70,015	14,110	01, 100
fat	284, 472	263, 166.	253,774	215, 832	214, 983	278, 245	263, 527
Margarine containing animal		2000	200, 111	210,002	211,000	210,210	200, 04,
fat	49, 666	33, 284	36, 292	16, 723	25, 321	21,762	. 20, 358,
Miscellaneous	46, 631	40, 452	60. 478	77, 005	19.188	640, 053	1, 145, 190
Total	12 010 100	11, 515, 993	19 870 064	12 652 200	13, 755, 917	14 604 504	16:402 047
Total	12, 019, 160	11, 515, 993	12, 870, 064	12, 653, 290	13, 755, 917	14, 604, 594	16, 403, 047

¹The figures in this table do not represent production, as a product may be inspected more than once in course of further manufacture and some products processed are not under Federal inspection.

Bureau of Animal Industry.

DATRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS, 1952

TABLE 578.—Chickens: Number on farms, and value, United States, Jan. 1, 1909-52'

- 11	1.		Number				
Year	Hens	Pullets	Hens and pullets	Other chickens	All chickens	Value per head	Total value
1909	Thousands		Thousands 304, 819	Thousands 35, 381	Thousands 340, 200 280, 341	Cents 43.8	1,000 dollars 149,008
910			318, 965 341, 860 329, 070 326, 744 328, 389 339, 773 331, 034 322, 093 325, 581 350, 662	937, 023 39, 680 38, 196 37, 926 38, 116 39, 438 38, 424 37, 386 37, 791 40, 702	355, 988 381, 540 367, 266 364, 670 366, 505 379, 211 369, 458 359, 479 363, 372 391, 364	47.3 45.6 42.2 46.5 49.1 46.5 49.1 59.4 77.5 95.5	168, 382 173, 982 154, 986 169, 572 179, 954 176, 333 181, 404 213, 531 281, 613 373, 753
920 1 920 921 922 923 924 925 1	4		341, 474 331, 632 353, 875 371, 930 389, 626	39, 635 38, 493 41, 075 43, 170 45, 227	369, 637 381, 109 370, 125 394, 950 415, 100 434, 853	97.2 89.3 80.8 74.6 76.1	370, 438 330, 522 319, 120 309, 665 330, 859
926 927 928			390, 517 393, 849 414, 875 427, 139 403, 774	44, 481 44, 151 46, 124 47, 858 45, 232	409, 291 434, 998 438, 000 460, 999 474, 997 449, 006 578, 878	92.6 79.3 88.5 90.6 85.8 91.1 84.9	379, 011 344, 880 387, 659 417, 846 407, 574 408, 946 321, 625
950 * 930 931 932 933 934 956 *	156, 178 154, 037 146, 997	253, 312 243, 562- 229, 648 236, 706 238, 344	420, 451 401, 776 385, 826 390, 743 385, 341	48, 040 47, 967 50, 989 53, 780 48, 596	468, 491 449, 743 436, 815 444, 523 433, 937	92.8 70.3 61.5 44.9 42.0	434, 830 315, 968 268, 767 199, 753 182, 424
935 936 937 938 939	138, 609 136, 187 130, 445 137, 958 134, 331	211, 798 226, 432 249, 309 215, 006 241, 810	350, 407 362, 619 379, 754 352, 964 376, 141	39, 551 40, 827 44, 167 36, 660 42, 450	371, 603 389, 958 403, 446 423, 921 389, 624 418, 591 337, 949	51.5 54.4 75.5 65.6 75.6 70.0 66.0	212, 071 304, 725 278, 120 294, 718 292, 852 189, 086
940	139, 079 141, 430 150, 170 170, 337 174, 000	253, 576 239, 885 277, 741 318, 622 349, 587	392, 655 381, 315 427, 911 488, 959 523, 587	45, 633 41, 526 49, 024 53, 088 58, 610	438, 288 422, 841 476, 935 542, 047 582, 197 433, 111	60.5 65.4 83.3 104.0 118.0 125.0	265, 000 276, 460 397, 509 563, 966 685, 901
946	150, 712 150, 490 139, 587 141, 044	301, 454 322, 108 280, 956 277, 983 258, 336	473, 880 472, 820 431, 446 417, 570 399, 380	42, 617 50, 407 35, 771 32, 074 31, 498	516, 497 523, 227 467, 217 449, 644 430, 876	121.0 127.0 144.0 144.0 166.0	626, 259 662, 734 672, 690 648, 293 716, 344
950 951 952 '	137,014	286, 759 263, 860 278, 913	423, 773 410, 200 423, 225	32, 776 32, 457 30, 273	342, 464 456, 549 442, 657 453, 498	136.0. 146.0 153.0	622, 994 644, 951 694, 391

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Does not include commercial brotlers.
United States census as of Apr. 1.
United States census as of Jan. 1.
Preliminary.

TABLE 582.—Chickens: Farm production, disposition, cash receipts, and gross income, by States, 1950 1

				Number		Pounds								Value of	
State and division	Raised 3	Loss of mature	Pro-	Change in inventory		Con- sumed in farm	8old	Pro-	Con- sumed	Sold	Price per pound	Value of chickens pro- duced	Cash receipts (sales)	chickens con- sumed on	Gross income 7
		birds 3	duced 4	Increase	Decrease	house- hold*		duced	house- hold •		0		- 10	farms •	
Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	Thou- sands 5, 883 5, 370 1, 613 8, 623 1, 046 5, 964 19, 447 14, 656 33, 379	Thou- sands 547 521 164 1, 0° 106 714 2, 679 2, 853 5, 313	Thou- sands 5, 336 4, 849 1, 454 7, 599 940 5, 270 16, 768 11, 803 28, 066	Thou-sands 73 80 13 198 1,537 715	Thou- sands 151 127 85	Thou- sands 299 190 186 413 57 <317 2,007 831 3,389	Thou- sands 4, 964 4, 810 1, 395 7, 106 870 5, 038 14, 563 9, 435 23, 962	1,000 pounds 28,695 26,480 7,960 40,869 4,700 25,823 82,163 55,474 135,395	1,000 pounds 1,495 855 986 2,065 285 1,553 9,834 3,906 16,945	1,000 pounde 26,806 26,455 7,672 38,372 4,350 24,686 71,359 44,344 115,018	Cents 25. 0 25. 9 25. 9 26. 5 26. 2 26. 5 28. 1 27. 6 27. 3	1,000 dollars 7,174 6,858 2,062 10,830 1,231 6,843 23,088 15,311 36,963	1,000 dollars 6,702 6,852 1,987 10,169 1,140 6,542 20,052 12,239 31,400	1,000 dollars 374 221 255 547 75 412 2,763 1,078 4,626	1,000 dollars 7,076 7,073 2,242 10,716 1,215 6,954 22,815 13,317 36,026
North Atlantic	96, 006	13, 921	82, 085	2, 253		7, 689	72, 143	407, 559	37, 924	359, 062	27. 0	110, 360	97, 083	10, 351	107, 434
Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin.	26, 483 28, 002 29, 671 18, 690 21, 458	4, 902 3, 164 3, 831 2, 191 2, 783	22, 481 24, 838 25, 840 16, 499 18, 675	108	240 911 429 . 530	5, 105 4, 530 6, 115 2, 756 3, 848	17, 268 20, 548 20, 636 14, 172 15, 357	107, 398 114, 021 117, 029 80, 845 84, 037	23, 994 18, 573 26, 294 13, 504 17, 316	82, 886 96, 576 94, 926 69, 443 69, 106	22. 9 21. 7 22. 0 24. 7 23. 0	24, 594 24, 743 25, 746 19, 969 19, 329	18, 981 20, 987 20, 884 17, 152 15, 894	5, 495 4, 030 5, 785 3, 335 3, 983	24, 476 24, 987 26, 669 20, 487 19, 877
East North Central	124, 304	15, 971	108, 333		2, 002	22, 354	87, 981	503, 330	99, 681	412, 937	22.7	114, 381	93, 868	22, 628	116, 496
Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	30, 124 45, 719 29, 234 6, 142 12, 988 22, 249 21, 729	4, 139 5 173 3, 036 925 1, 717 2, 439 2, 782	25, 985 40, 246 26, 198 5, 217 11, 271 19, 810 18, 947		670 1, 117 1, 501 243 372 607 858	5, 384 6, 821 7, 751 1, 635 2, 531 4, 938 6, 115	21, 271 34, 542 19, 948 3, 825 9, 112 15, 479 13, 690	117, 916 190, 452 112, 760 23, 344 51, 455 86, 182 77, 192	23, 151 30, 012 27, 904 6, 867 10, 377 19, 258 22, 014	97, 847 165, 802 91, 761 17, 595 42, 826 69, 656 58, 867	17. 1 19. 2 20. 7 19. 3 17. 3 17. 4 16. 7	20, 164 36, 567 23, 341 4, 505 8, 902 14, 996 12, 891	16, 732 31, 834 18, 995 3, 396 7, 409 12, 120 9, 831	3, 959 5, 762 5, 776 1, 325 1, 795 3, 351 3, 676	20, 691 37, 596 24, 771 4, 721 9, 204 15, 471 13, 507
West_North Central.	168, 185	20, 511	147, 674		5, 368	35, 175	117, 867	659, 301	139, 583	544, 354	18. 4	121, 366	100, 317	25, 644	125, 961

Delaware Maryland Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	1, 640 5, 530 10, 758 4, 678 17, 549 7, 824 12, 440 5, 149	216 753 1,638 690 2,355 1,148 1,786 828	1, 424 4, 786 9, 120 3, 988 15, 194 6, 676 12, 654 4, 321	1	172 184 426 196 87 40	240 1, 213 5, 342 1, 730 8, 902 5, 410 6, 754 1, 326	1, 242 3, 745 3, 962 2, 684 6, 201 1, 462 3, 967 3, 035	6, 360 21, 581 37, 209 17, 306 57, 582 23, 838 36, 823 15, 025	1, 032 5, 095 18, 697 6, 920 29, 674 18, 394 21, 613 4, 243	5, 589 17, 227 19, 414 12, 346 27, 904 6, 287 15, 549 10, 926	27. 4 26. 6 23. 8 24. 6 22. 4 25. 8 24. 9 28. 7	1,743 5,727 8,856 4,257 12,898 6,150 9,169 4,312	1, 531 4, 582 4, 621 3, 037 6, 250 1, 622 3, 872 3, 136	283 1, 355 4, 450 1, 702 6, 647 4, 746 5, 382 1, 218	1,814 5,937 9,071 4,739 12,897 6,368 9,254 4,354
South Atlantic	65, 577	9, 414	56, 163		1, 162	81,007	26, 318	215, 674	105, 668	115, 242	24.9	53, 112	28, 651	25, 783	54, 434
Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi Arkansas Louisians Oklahoma Texas	16, 839 15, 640 12, 600 11, 468 11, 665 8, 258 14, 550 31, 292	1,887 1,763 1,636 1,581 1,166 1,090 1,858 4,808	14, 952 18, 877 10, 964 9, 887 10, 499 7, 214 12, 692 26, 424		1, 096 1, 275 370 633 370 209 765 1, 544	7, 919 6, 462 6, 844 5, 529 4, 262 4, 663 4, 717 10, 866	8, 129 8, 690 4, 990 4, 891 6, 607 2, 760 8, 740 17, 102	60, 067 53, 760 86, 243 31, 723 38, 784 27, 446 47, 466 88, 607	27, 716 22, 617 17, 763 16, 034 13, 212 17, 253 15, 566 32, 598	37, 393 36, 498 19, 960 17, 608 27, 089 11, 040 34, 960 61, 567	19. 7 19. 7 23. 2 25. 0 20. 5 28. 0 17. 8 21. 8	11, 833 10, 591 8, 408 7, 931 7, 951 7, 688 8, 449 19, 316	7, 366 7, 190 4, 631 4, 402 5, 553 -3, 091 6, 223 13, 422	5, 460 4, 456 4, 121 4, 008 2, 708 4, 831 2, 771 7, 106	12,826 11,646 8,752 8,410 8,261 7,922 8,994 20,528
South Central	122, 807	15, 798	106, 509		6, 162	50, 762	61,909	384, 107	162, 759	246, 115	21.1	82, 167	51,878	35, 461	87, 339
Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arixona Utah Nevada Washington Oregon California	3, 360 3, 238 1, 227 5, 115 1, 535 904 3, 986 344 7, 862 5, 463 25, 627	201 427 120 584 243 123 684 43 884 700 4,684	2,969 2,811 1,088 4,581 1,292 861 8,352 301 6,978 4,708 20,948	18	179 118 22 311 88 124 111 198 315	1, 056 1, 030 388 1, 443 589 282 413 95 1, 575 1, 114 3, 026	2, 092 1, 899 722 3, 899 791 616 3, 063 204 5, 514 3, 787 18, 232	12, 450 11, 600 4, 236 18, 000 4, 568 3, 328 12, 866 1, 205 30, 613 21, 188- 83, 445	4, 224 4, 120 1, 436 5, 339 1, 826 812 1, 404 361 6, 300 4, 679 9, 986	8, 996 7, 976 2, 888 13, 936 8, 085 2, 464 11, 946 836 24, 813 17, 420 74, 751	26. 2 22. 9 28. 0 20. 0 21. 7 28. 7 20. 7 27. 3 22. 3 22. 6 23. 9	3, 262 2, 656 1, 186 3, 600 991 955 2, 663 329 6, 827 4, 788 19, 943	2, 357 1, 827 809 2, 787 669 707 2, 473 228 5, 533 3, 937 17, 865	1, 107 943 402 1, 068 396 233 291 99 1, 405 1, 067 2, 387	3, 464 2, 770 1, 211 3, 855 1, 065 940 2, 764 327 6, 938 4, 904 20, 252
Western	58, 751	8, 922	49, 829		1, 451	10, 961	40, 319	203, 499	40, 487	169, 111	23. 2	47, 200	39, 192	9, 398	48, 580
United States	635, 130	84, 587	550, 593		13, 892	157, 948	406, 587	2, 378, 470	586, 102	1, 846, 821	22.8	528, 586	410, 989	129, 255	540, 244

Does not include commercial broiler production.
Total chicks hatched less death loss of chicks and young chickens during the year.

Death loss during the year of mature chickens on hand Jan. 1.

*Chickens raised less death loss during the year of mature chickens on hand Jan. 1.

Change in Jan. 1 inventory numbers during the year.
Chickens consumed in households of farm producers.
Value of sales plus value of those consumed in households of producers.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 583.—Chickens: Farm production, disposition, cash receipts, and gross income, by States, 1951 2

State and division				Number					Pounds			•		Value of	Gross income?
	Raised 3	Loss of mature	Pro-	Change in inventory		Con- sumed in farm Sold		Pro-	Con- sumed in farm	Sold	Price per pound	Value of chickens pro- duced	Cash receipts (sales)	chickens con- sumed on	
	(birds *	duced 4	Increase	Decrease	house- hold •-		duced	house- hold •					farms 4	/
Maine New Hampshire	Thou- sands 6, 471 5, 477	Thou- sands 594 439	Thou- sands 5, 877 5, 038	Thou- sands 471 114	Thou- sands	Thou- sands 269 186	Thou- sands 5, 137 4, 738	1,000 pounds 32,189 26,589	1,000 pounds 1,345 874	1,000 pounds 28,254 25,111	Cents 28. 5 28. 8	1,000 dollars 9,174 7,658	1,000 dollars 8,052 7,232	1,000 dollars 383 252	1,000 dollars 8,435 7,484
Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	1,877 8,795	136 923 96 621 2, 413 2, 901 5, 983	1,741 7,872 950 6,859 19,951 13,953 32,403	21 30 13 94 925 1,345 839		193 376 57 307 1,887 873 3,355	1, 527 7, 466 880 6, 458 17, 139 11, 735 28, 209	9, 498 42, 358 4, 929 35, 545 101, 751 68, 108 162, 350	984 1,880 285 1,474 9,624 4,016 17,110	• 8, 398 40, 316 4, 576 33, 582 87, 409 57, 502 141, 045	29. 8 30. 6 30. 2 30. 1 30. 8 31. 0 30. 0	2, 830, 12, 962 1, 489 10, 699 31, 339 21, 113 48, 705	2, 503 12, 337 1, 382 10, 108 26, 922 17, 826 42, 314	293 575 86 444 2, 964 1, 245 5, 133	2, 796 12, 912 1, 468 10, 552 29, 886 19, 071 47, 447
North Atlantic	108, 750	14, 106	94, 644	3, 852		7, 503	83, 289	483, 317	37, 592	426, 193	30. 2	145, 969	128, 676	11, 375	140, 051
Ohio	27, 013 27, 442 29, 968 19, 811 21, 887	3, 659 3, 120 4, 108 2, 109 2, 837	23, 354 24, 322 25, 860 17, 702 19, 050	1, 136 549 245 225	85	5, 258 4, 802 6, 176 2, 921 4, 040	16, 960 18, 971 19, 439 14, 556 15, 095	112, 857 110, 952 116, 485 85, 554 85, 726	24, 187 19, 208 25, 939 14, 605 18, 180	83, 104 89, 164 89, 419 69, 869 67, 928	26. 4 24. 9 24. 3 28. 2 24. 4	29, 794 27, 627 28, 306 24, 126 20, 917	21, 939 22, 202 21, 729 19, 703 16, 574	6, 385 4, 783 6, 303 4, 119 4, 436	28, 324 26, 985 28, 032 23, 822 21, 010
East North Central.	126, 121	15, 833	110, 288	2,070		23, 197	85, 021	511, 574	102, 119	399, 484	25. 6	130, 770	102, 147	26, 026	128, 173
Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	7, 125	4, 283 5, 283 3, 431 874 1, 560 2, 330 2, 757	26, 443 39, 522 27, 557 6, 251 12, 987 21, 031 19, 841	252 413 217 284	185 155	4, 576 6, 616 7, 286 1, 749 2, 607 5, 185 6, 115	22, 052 32, 562 20, 426 4, 250 9, 967 15, 629 13, 462	117, 621 186, 398 115, 422 28, 330 58, 437 89, 426 81, 036	19, 219 28, 449 26, 230 7, 171 10, 689 19, 703 22, 014	99, 234 156, 298 89, 874 19, 975 45, 848 68, 768 57, 887	19. 4 21. 0 23. 4 20. 4 19. 3 20. 3 19. 9	22, 818 39, 144 27, 009 5, 779 11, 278 18, 153 16, 126	19, 251 32, 823 21, 031 4, 075 8, 849 13, 960 11, 520	3, 728 5, 974 6, 138 1, 463 2, 063 4, 000 4, 381	22, 979 38, 797 27, 169 5, 538 10, 912 17, 960 15, 901
West North Central.	174, 150	20, 518	153, 632	1, 150		34, 134	118, 348	676, 670	133, 475	537, 884	20.7	140, 307	111, 509	27, 747	139, 256

	Delaware Maryland	1,689 5,539	225 682	1, 464 4, 857	26	a	247 1, 128	1, 191 3, 695	6, 514	1, 037 4, 738	5, 360	27.8 29.1	1,811	1,490	288	1, 778 6, 325
•.	Virginia	11,081	1,783	9, 298	187		5, 342	3, 769	37, 686	18, 697	18, 001	26. 3	9, 91,1	4, 758	4, 917	9, 675
	West Virginia	4, 678	739	3, 939	10 10 100	162	1, 644	2, 457	16, 903	6, 576	11,056	26. 2	4, 429	2, 897	1,728	4, 620
	North Carolina	18, 251	2,603	15, 648	925		8, 992	5, 731	59, 626	29, 674	25, 790	25. 9	15, 443	6, 680	7, 686	14, 366
	South Carolina	8,606	1, 205	7, 401	829		5, 572	1, 500	25, 338	18, 388	6,700	28. 1	7, 120	1,602	5, 167	6, 760
	Georgia	12, 316	1, 766	10, 550	269		7, 024	3, 257	87, 286	22, 477	18, 679	27.0	10, 067	3, 693	6,069	9, 762
	Florida	5, 509	890	4, 619	178		1, 220	3, 221	16, 385	4, 148	11, 506	20.1	4, 768	3, 374	1, 207	4, 581
*	South Atlantic	67, 669	9, 893	57,776	1, 786		31, 169	24, 821	221, 629	105, 735	108, 269	27.2	59, 919	29, 440	28, 436	57, 876
	Kentucky	16, 502	1,712	14,790	2		8, 236	6, 552	58, 150	28, 002	30, 139	24. 9	14, 479	7, 505	6, 972	14, 477
	Tennessee	15, 796	• 1,851	13, 945	27		6, 462	7,456	- 54, 045	22, 617	31, 315	23.4	12,647	7, 328	5, 292	12,620
	Alabama.	12,978	1,640	11, 338	133	1	6, 344	4, 861	36,740	17, 763	18, 472	25. 2	9, 258	4, 645	4, 476	9, 121
	Mississippi	11,697	1,548	10, 149		39	5, 087	5, 101	33, 991	15, 261	18, 874	26.8	9, 110	5, 068	4,090	9, 148
	Arkansas	11,898	1, 111	10, 787		89	4, 347	6, 529	38, 801	13, 041	26, 116	23.0	8, 924	6,007	2,999	9, 006
	Louisiana	8,005	997	7,008	4		4, 663	2, 341	26, 167	16, 787	9, 364	29.1	7, 615	2,725	4, 885	7, 610
10	Oklahoma.	14, 986	1,803	13, 183		363	5, 142	8, 404	47,814	16, 454	32,776	22.0	10, 519	7, 211	3, 620	10, 831
	Texas	31,605	5, 471	26, 134	197		10, 649	15, 288	86, 145	81, 947	53, 508	23. 2	19, 986	12,414	7, 412	19, 826
	South Central	123, 467	16, 133	107, 334		128	50, 930	56, 532	381, 853	161, 872	220, 564	24.0	92, 538	52, 893	39, 746	92, 639
	Montana	3, 830	391	3, 439	69		1, 024	2,346	14, 230	4, 006	9, 853	27.0	3, 845	2,660	1, 106	3, 766
	Idaho.	3, 400	438	2, 962	55		1,030	1,877	11,939	4, 017	7,696	25. 8	3, 000 °	1,986	1,036	3, 022
	Wyoming	1, 202	135	1,067		9	427	649	4, 289	1,665	2, 661	25. 1	1,077	668	418	1,086
10	Colorado	5, 933	. 586	5, 347	35		1,457	3, 855	20, 561	5, 391	15, 034	28. 2	4,770	3, 488	1, 251	4, 739
	New Mexico	1,489	203	1, 286		2	560	728	4, 550	1,792	2,766	22. 5	1,024	622	403	1,025
	Arizona	944	156	788		61	251	598	- 2,972	878	2, 332	30.0	892	700	263	963
	Arizona Utah	4, 584	579	4,005	72		425	8, 508	14, 376	1,488	12,629	24.1	8, 465	3, 044	359	8, 408
	Nevada	378	43	335	2		104	229	1,309	385	916	29.6	387	271	- 114	385
-	Washington	9, 434	960	8, 474	331		1,701	6, 442	85, 250	6,804	27, 066	26. 5	9, 341	7, 170	1,808	8,978
	Oregon	5, 900	828	5, 072	161		1,081	3, 830	22, 301	4, 482	17, 235	25.7	8, 754	4, 429	1, 130	5, 568
	California	29, 215	4, 852	24, 363	1, 458	••••	2,728	20, 182	99, 874	8, 986	84, 764	26. 5	26, 467	22, 462	2, 381	24, 843
	Western	66, 309	9, 171	57, 138	2, 111		10, 783	44, 244	231, 750	89, 984	182, 942	26.0	60, 102	47, 500	10, 273	57, 778
	United States	666, 466	85, 664	580, 812	10, 841	•••••	157, 716	412, 255	2, 506, 793	580, 727	1, 875, 336	25. 2	629, 606	472, 165	143, 603	615, 768

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Does not include commercial broiler production.
Total chicks hatched less death loss of chicks and young chickens during the year.

Death loss during the year of mature chickens on hand Jan. 1.
Chickens raised less death loss during the year of mature chickens on

hand Jan. 1.

Change in Jan. 1 inventory numbers during the year.
Chickens consumed in households of farm producers.
Value of sales plus value of those consumed in households of producers.

CHICKENS

of birds in National Poultry Improvement Plan hatchery supply flocks by breed and variety, 1941-51 and comparisons for matched States, 19 6 and 1951

	- I be a F T -	heral birds - 1	Lamp-	domb Hoite eghtin	I de in-	Plymi- outh Rock	Khode Island Red	Wyan- dotte	Cross-mated	Other	.Total
1941	33 10, 40 15, 42 20, 39 17, 32 20, 38 24, 42 25, 41 20, 47 36, 47 33,	n gaber 712,027 780,980 331,999 573-321 256,904 490,346 118,347 158,372 195,375 804,603 559,597	recent 21.2 19.2 19.4 20.6 23.8 23.4 25.9 31.9 38.8 38.9 41.4	Percent 24.1 26.6 25.9 25.8 23.1 25.7 24.7 25.7 21.9 21.6 18.9	Percent 15 6 16 3 19 7 17 5 17 0 17 4 15 2 13 2 10 4 10 1 11 9	Percent 16 2 15 7 13 9 12 4 11 4 10 0 10 2 7 8 6 3 4 0	Percent 12 7 8 9 8 3 10 6 8 6 8 6 4 3 4 1 3 3	Percent 3.1 2.8 2.6 2.3 2.0 1.7 1.3 1.0 9.6	Percent 2.0 3.6 5.5 9.8 11.3 11.1 12.4 11.9 15.1 16.4 17.7	Percent. 5.2 5.5 4.7 3.7 4.2 3.1° 2.6 2.2 2.2 2.2	Percent 100.6 100.0 100.
1946	38 24	490, 316	23 4	ARISO 25.4	NS FOI	10.0	CHED S	TATES	11.1	. 6.	100.0

Data on cross-mated flocks are not truly indicative of the situation since in several States. birds in such flocks are reported under the respective purebred heading and in some States those flocks are cross-mated only for a portion of the year to produce broilers; for the remainder

of the year they are mated as purebreds for the production of purebred chicks.

To show the trend in popularity of birds during the past 5 years, data from 38 States which reported in both 1946 and 1951 are given. States not included are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, and West Virginia

Bureau of Animal Industry.

TABLE 588 .- Chickens: Commercial broiler production, and gross income, United States, 1934-511

Year	. Production		Price	Gross		Produ	ction	Price	Gross	
	Number	Pounds	per pound	income 2	Year	Number	Pounds	per	income :	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		1,000		1,000			1.000		1.000	
	Thousands	pounds	Cents	dollars		Thousands	pounds	Centa	dollars	
1934	34, 030	96, 662	19.3	18, 694	1943	285, 293	832, 837	28.6	238, 262	
1935	42, 890	122, 884	20.1	24, 651	1944	264, 999	790, 346	. 28.7	227, 104	
1936	53, 155	152, 447	20.7	31,493	1945	365, 572	1, 107, 174	29.5	327, 059	
1937	67, 915	195, 916	21.4	41,876	1946	292, 527	883, 855	32.7	288, 603	
1938	82, 420	239, 508	19.0	45, 609	1947	310, 168	936, 442	32.3	302, 170	
1939	105, 630	306, 272	17.0	52, 059	1948	370, 515	1, 126, 643	36.0	405, 171	
1940	142, 762	414, 074	17.3	71,729	1949	513, 296	1, 570, 197	28.2	442, 530	
1941	191, 502	559, 605	18.4	103, 111	1950	630, 816	1, 938, 900	27.4	530, 147	
1942	228, 187	674, 087	22.9	154, 650	1951	791, 878	2, 419, 104	28.5	690, 486	

¹ By commercial broiler is meant young chickens of the heavy breeds to be marketed at from 2 to 5 pounds live weight and from which no pullets are kept for egg production. These figures are not included in farm production of chickens.

² Includes value of consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of total production.

roducers, which is less than 1 percent.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION POULTRY BRANCH

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE GRADING AND INSPECTION OF POULTRY AND EDIBLE PRODUCTS THEREOF AND UNITED STATES CLASSES, STANDARDS, AND GRADES WITH RESPECT THERETO

(Reprinted from the Federal Register of June 5, 1951, April 24, 1952, February 4, and April 14, 1953)
Washington 25, D. C.

Effective May 15, 1953.

The regulations hereinafter promulgated as Part 70 of the Code of Federal Regulations are pursuant to authority contained in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U. S. C. 1621 et seq.) and the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1951 (Pub. Law 759, 81st Cong., approved September 6, 1950), and will supersede the currently effective provisions of Part 70. amendment hereinafter promulgated is pursuant to authority contained in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U. S. C. 1621 et seq.) and the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1952 (Pub. Law 135, 82d Cong., approved Aug. 31, 1951).

The amendment prohibits the grade labeling of individual carcasses of dressed poultry after June 30, 1953; permits under certain conditions the grading and inspection of dressed poultry produced in Canadian registered poultry dressing stations; makes minor changes in the class names of turkeys and in the standards for quality of poultry; modifies certain provisions in the sanitary requirements; and makes minor changes in several other sections of the regulations to more clearly set forth the intent of those sections.

After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notices, the amendment hereinafter set forth is promulgated to become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

The regulations which were issued July 1, 1951 and amended April 24, 1952, March 4, 1953 and May 15, 1953 are herein reprinted as amended.

The amended regulations are as follows:

PART 70—GRADING AND INSPECTION OF POULTRY AND EDIBLE PRODUCTS THEREOF; AND UNITED STATES CLASSES, STANDARDS, AND GRADES WITH RESPECT THERETO

SUBPART A-RULES GOVERNING THE GRADING AND INSPECTION OF POULTRY AND EDIBLE PRODUCTS THEREOF

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for sanitation, facilities, and

operating procedures in offi-

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SUBPART A—GRADING AND INSPECTION OF POULTRY AND EDIBLE PRODUCTS THEREOF

sec. 205, 60 Stat. 1090, Pub. Law 759, 81st

AUTHORITY: §§ 70.1 to 70.105 issued under

DEFINITIONS

§ 70.1 Definitions. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

(a) "Act" means the following provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U. S. C. 1621 et seq.) and the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1951 (Pub. Law 759, 81st Cong., approved September 6, 1950), or any other act of Congress conferring like authority:

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT OF 1946

• to develop and improve standards of quality, condition, quantity, grade and packaging, and recommend and demonstrate such standards in order to encourage uniformity and consistency in commercial practices

To inspect, certify, and identify the class, quality, quantity, and condition of agricultural products when shipped or received in interstate commerce under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, including assessment and collection of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost of the service rendered, to the end that agricultural products may be marketed to the best advantage, that trading may be facilitated, and that consumers may be able to obtain the quality products which they desire.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT. 1951

Market inspection of farm products: For the investigation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered,

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation, storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the

world,

(b) "Acceptable" means suitable for the purpose intended and acceptable to the Administration.

- (c) "Administration" means the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department.
- (d) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department, or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom there has heretofore been delegated, or to whom there may hereafter be delegated, the authority to act in his stead.
- (e) "Applicant" means any interested party who requests any inspection service or grading service.
- (f) "Carcass" means any poultry carcass.
- (g) "Circuit supervisor" means the officer in charge of the poultry inspection service in a circuit consisting of a group of stations within an area.

(h) "Class" means any subdivision of a product based on essential physical. characteristics that differentiate between major groups of the same kind or

between species.

- (i) "Condition" means any condition, including but not being limited to, the state of preservation, cleanliness, or soundness of any product; or any condition; including but not limited to, the processing, handling, or packaging which affects such product.
- (j) "Condition and wholesomeness". means the condition of any product and its healthfulness and fitness for human food.
- (k) "Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.
- (1) "Dressed poultry" means poultry which has been slaughtered for human food with head, feet, and viscera intact and from which the blood and feathers have been removed.
- (m) "Edible poultry byproduct" means any giblets or any edible part of dressed poultry other than eviscerated poultry.
- (n) "Edible product" means any product other than live poultry and dressed poultry.
- * (o) "Food product containing poultry product" means any article of food for human consumption which is prepared in part from any edible portion of dressed

poultry or from any product derived wholly from such edible portion, if such edible portion or product does not comprise a substantial portion of such article of food

- (p) "Free from protruding pinfeathers" means that the carcass is free from protruding pinfeathers which are visible to an inspector or grader during an examination of the carcass at normal operating speeds. However, a carcass may be considered as being free from protruding pinfeathers if it has a generally clean appearance and if not more than an occasional pinfeather is in evidence (other than on the breast) during a more careful examination of the carcass.
- (g) "Giblets" means the liver from which the bile sac has been removed, the heart from which the pericardial sac has been removed, and the gizzard from which the lining and contents have been removed: Provided, That each such organ has been properly trimmed and washed.

(r) "Grader" means any employee of the Department authorized by the Secretary, or any other individual to whom a license has been issued by the Secretary, to investigate and certify, in accordance with the regulations in this part, the class, quality, quantity, and condition

of products.

(s) "Grading" or "grading service" means: (1) The act whereby a grader determines, according to the regulations in this part, the class, quality, quantity, or condition of any product by examining each unit thereof, or each unit of the representative sample thereof drawn by a grader, and issues a grading certificate. with respect thereto; (2) in addition to the foregoing, the act whereby the grader identifies, according to the regulations in this part, the graded product; (3) with respect to an official plant, the act whereby a grader determines that the products in such plant are processed. handled, and packaged in accordance with § 70.39; and (4) any regrading or any appeal grading of a previously graded product.

(t) "Grading certificate" means a statement, either written or printed, issued by a grader, pursuant to the regulations in this part, relative to the class. quality, quantity, or condition of a

product.

(u) "Identify" means to apply official identification to products or the containers thereof.

- (v) "Inspected and certified" or. "certifled" means, with respect to any product, that it has undergone an inspection and was found, at the time of such inspection, to be sound, wholesome, and fit for human food.
- (w) "Inspection", "Inspection service", or "inspection of products for condition and wholesomeness" means any inspection by an inspector to determine, in accordance with the regulations in this part, (1) the condition and wholesomeness of dressed poultry, or (2) the condition and wholesomeness of any edible product at any stage of the preparation or packaging thereof in the official plant where inspected and certified, or (3) the condition and wholesomeness of any previously inspected and certified product if such product has not lost its identity as an inspected and certified product. In addition to the foregoing, the terms "inspection" and "inspection service" shall each mean any inspection by an

inspector to determine, in accordance with the regulations in this part, (1) the condition of dressed poultry as it applies to the processing, handling or package ing of such product, or (2) any antemortem examination of poultry.

(x) "Inspection certificate" means a statement, either written or printed, issued by an inspector, pursuant to the regulations in this part, relative to the condition and wholesomeness of prod-

ucts.

(y) "Inspector" means any person who is licensed by the Secretary to investigate and certify in accordance with the regulations in this part, the condition and wholesomeness of products or the condition of dressed poultry. An inspector is an employee of the Department or of a State; he may be a graduate veterinarian or a layman.

(z) "Interested party" means any person financially interested in a transaction involving any inspection or grading.

(aa) "National supervisor" means (1) the officer in charge of the poultry inspection service of the Administration, (2) the officer in charge of the poultry grading service of the Administration, and (3) such other officers or employees of the Department who may be so designated by the officer in charge of the poultry inspection and grading service of the Administration.

. (bb) "Office of grading" means the

office of any grader.

(cc) "Official identification" means the symbol represented by a stamp, label, seal, or other device approved by the Administrator and affixed to any product, or to any container thereof, stating that the product was inspected or graded or both. The class, quality or condition of such product as determined by a grader may be indicated in the "official Identification".

(dd) "Official plant" means one or more buildings, or parts thereof, comprising a single plant in which the facilities and methods of operation therein have ben approved by the Administrator as suitable and adequate for operation under inspection or grading service and in which inspection or grading is carried on in accordance with the

regulations in this part.

(ee) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(ff) "Potable water" means water which complies with the U.S. Public Health Service drinking water standards.

(gg) "Poultry" means any kind of domesticated bird, including, but not being limited to chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, and guineas.

(hh) "Poultry food product" means any article of human food or any article intended for or capable of being so used which is prepared or derived in whole or in substantial part, from any edible

portion of dressed poultry.

(ii) "Poultry grading and inspection service" means the personnel who are actively engaged in the administration, application, and direction of poultry grading and inspection programs and services pursuant to the regulations in this part.

(jj) 'Product' means each of the following: (1) Dressed poultry; (2) readyto-cook poultry; (3) edible poultry byproduct; (4) poultry food product; and (5) with respect to grading service only, live poultry.

(kk) "Quality" means the inherent properties of any product which determines its relative degree of excellence.

(11) "Ready-to-cook poultry" means any dressed poultry from which the protruding pinfeathers, vestigial feathers (hair or down as the case may be) head, shanks, crop/oil gland, trachea, esophagus, entrails reproductive organs and lungs have been removed, and with or without the giblets, is ready to cook without need of further processing. Ready-to-cook poultry also means any cut-up or disjointed portion of poultry prepared as described in this paragraph.

(mm) "Regional supervisor" means any employee of the Department in charge of poultry grading service or poultry inspection service in a designated

geographical area.

(nn) "Regulations" means the provisions of this entire part and such United States classes, standards, and grades for products as may be in effect at the time grading or inspection is performed.

(00) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department, or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom there has heretofore been delegated or to whom there may hereafter be delegated, the authority to act in his stead.

(pp) "Soundness" means freedom from external evidence of any disease or condition which may render a carcass

unfit for food.

(qq) "State supervisor" means any authorized and designated individual who is in charge of the poultry grading service or the poultry inspection service in a State. A State supervisor of poultry inspection service shall be a veterinarian and he is either a Federal-State employee or a Federal employee.

(rr) "Station supervisor" means any authorized individual who is designated to supervise the poultry grading service or the poultry inspection service in a large official plant or in a group of

several smaller plants.

ADMINISTRATION

§ 70.2 Administration. The Administrator shall perform for and under the supervision of the Secretary, such duties as are prescribed in the regulations in this part and as the Secretary may require in the administration of the regulations in this part.

§ 70.3 Grading and inspection services available. The regulations in this part provide for the following kinds of service; and any one or more of the different services, applicable to official plants, may be rendered in an official plant:

(a) Grading of live poultry.

(b) Certification of dressed poultry produced under sanitary requirements in official plants.

(c) Grading of dressed poultry. (1)

In an official plant.

(2) At terminal markets and other receiving points.

(d) Inspection of dressed poultry in official plants for processing as ready-tocook poultry.

(e) Grading of ready-to-cook poultry. (1) In an official plant.

(2) At terminal markets and other receiving points.

(f) Inspection service in official canning plants.

§ 70.4 Basis of service. (a) Any inspection service in accordance with the regulations in this part shall be for condition and wholesomeness but, with respect to dressed poultry, as such, the inspection may be for condition only.

(b) Any grading service in accordance with the regulations in this part shall be for class, quality, quantity, or condition or any combination thereof. Grading service with respect to determination of quality of products shall be on the basis of United States classes, standards, and grades as contained in Subpart B of the regulations in this? part. However, grading service may be rendered with respect to products which are bought and sold on the basis of institutional contract specifications and such service, when approved by the Administrator, shall be rendered on the basis of the especifications of such contract.

(c) Continuous grading service in an official plant other than the service provided in § 70.3 (b) may be rendered only when a majority of the graders' time each month is utilized in performing grading for quality on the basis of the United States standards set forth in Subpart B of the regulations in this part.

(d) All grading service and all inspection service shall be subject to supervision at all times by the applicable station supervisor, State supervisor, circuit supervisor, regional supervisor, and national supervisor. Such services shall be rendered where the facilities and conditions are satisfactory for the conduct of the service and the requisite graders

and inspectors are available.

(e) Dressed poultry to be eligible for grading or inspection service shall have been processed in official plants. Except as otherwise provided herein, only dressed poultry which was processed in an official plant in accordance with the regulations in this part, and dressed poultry which was processed in Canadian registered poultry dressing stations operated in accordance with such methods and procedures as are acceptable to the Administrator, may be graded or inspected in an official plant. Squabs and domesticated game birds (including, but not being limited to, quail, grouse, pheasants, and wild ducks and geese) which were not dressed in an official plant may be brought into an official plant for grading or inspection. In order to facilitate distribution thereof, dressed poultry from other than official plants may be brought into an official plant only in instances where the Administration can determine that such dressed poultry will be adequately segregated and its form and identity maintained until it is shipped from the official plant.

(f) Inspection in official plants; extent required. All dressed poultry that is eviscerated in an official plant where inspection service is maintained shall be processed in a sanitary manner; and no uninspected edible products or uninspected slaughtered rabbits may be brought into such plant. Dressed poultry may be eviscerated in such plant without inspection for condition and wholesomeness, but uninspected and inspected operations may not be carried on simultaneously except in plants where processing rooms (including packing rooms) are separate and effective segre

gation of inspected and uninspected products is maintained, and an inspector or a governmentally employed grader is on duty, at all times when plant operations are carried on, for the purpose of (1) effecting adequate segregation of the inspected and uninspected product: (2) control of official inspection marks and grade marks, and (3) supervision of sanitation in the official plant.

(g) Certification of dressed poultry produced under sanitary requirements. With respect to any official plant, dressed poultry, as such, may be certified by a grader as having been processed, handled and packed in accordance with the minimum standards for sanitation, facilities, and operating procedures in official plants. However, in official plants which have available the services of an inspector who is authorized to inspect for condition and wholesomeness, such inspector is also authorized to certify dressed poultry, as such, as having been processed, handled, and packed in accordance with the minimum standards for sanitation, facilities, and operating procedures in official plants. Appropriate grading or inspection processing reports shall be issued with respect thereto as required by the regulations in this part. The bulk containers of such dressed poultry which has been certified as aforesaid, if to be officially identified, shall be marked for identification purposes as provided in § 70.11 (e). All of the poultry that is processed in such official plant as dressed poultry, shall be prepared in accordance with the regulations in this part and under the supervision of a grader or inspector.

(h) Examination of ready-to-cook poultry which was not processed in official plants. When approved by the Administrator, ready-to-cook poultry which was not processed in an official plant may be examined by a grader or inspector at terminal markets and other receiving points to determine (1) the type and condition of the containers of such poultry, (2) whether or not such poultry is in a frozen or fresh state, (3) the extent of visible damage in instances where the product has been subjected to rough and improper handling, and (4) the class and quantity of the product involved. Such poultry shall not be officially identified as a graded or inspected

product.

§ 70.5 Performance of services—(a) Licensed graders and inspectors. (1) Any person who is a Federal or State employee possessing proper qualifications as determined by an examination for competency, and who is to perform grading service or inspection service may be licensed by the Secretary as a grader or an inspector.

(2) Any prospective grader, other than a Federal or State employee possessing proper qualifications as determined by an examination for competency and who is to perform grading service may be licensed by the Secretary as a grader. However, prior to granting of the license, he shall procure and deliver to the Administration a surety bond, issued by such surety as may be approved by the Administrator, in the amount of \$1,000 for the proper performance of the duties of such licensee under the regulations in this part.

(3) All licenses issued by the Secretary shall be countersigned by the officer in

charge of the poultry grading and inspection service of the Administration or any other designated official of such

service.

(b) Suspension of license or authority; revocation. Pending final action by the Secretary, the officer in charge of the poultry grading and inspection service may, whenever he deems such action necessary, suspend any license or authority effective pursuant to the regulations in this part, by giving notice of such suspension to the respective individual involved, accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor. Within seven days after the receipt of the aforesaid notice and statement of reasons by such individual, he may file an appeal, in writing? with the Secretary supported by any argument or evidence that he may wish to offer as to why his license or authority should not be suspended or revoked. After the expiration of the aforesaid seven-day period and consideration of such argument and evidence, the Secretary will take such action as he deems appropriate with respect to such suspension or revocation. When no appeal is filed within the prescribed seven days the license is revoked.

(c) Surrender of license. Each license which is suspended, or revoked, or has expired shall promptly be surrendered by the licensee to his immediate superior. Upon termination of the services of a licensed grader or inspector the licensee shall promptly surrender his license to his immediate superior.

(d) Identification. Each grader and inspector shall have in his possession at all times, and present upon request while on duty, the means of identification furnished by the Department to

such person.

(e) Financial interest of inspectors and graders. No inspector shall inspect and no grader shall grade for quality any product in which he is financially interested.

- (f) Political activity. All graders and inspectors who are employees of the Department are forbidden during the period of their respective appointments. or licenses, to take an active part in political management or in political campaigns. Political activity in city, county, State, or national elections, whether primary or regular, or in behalf of any party or candidate, or any measure to be voted upon, is prohibited. This applies to all appointees, including, but not being limited to, temporary and cooperative employees and employees on leave of absence with or without pay. Willful violation of this section will constitute grounds for dismissal in the case of appointees and revocation of licenses in the case of licensees.
- § 70.6 Applying for grading service or inspection service—(a) Who may obtain grading service or inspection service. An application for grading service or inspection service may be made by any interested person, including, but not being limited to, the United States, any State, county, municipality, or common carrier, and any authorized agent of the foregoing.
- (1) An application for inspection service must be made in writing and filed with the Administrator.

(2) An application for grading service to be rendered in an official plant must be made in writing and filed with the Administrator.

(3) An application for any grading service to be rendered other than in an official plant may be made in any office of grading, or with any grader at or nearest the place where the service is desired. Such application may be made orally, in writing, or by telegraph. If the application for grading service is made orally, the office of grading or the grader with whom the application is made, or the Administrator may require that the application be confirmed in writing.

(4) Each application for grading service or inspection service shall include such information as may be required by the Administrator in regard to the products and premises where the

service is to be rendered.

(c) Filing of application. An application for grading service or inspection service shall be regarded as filed only when made pursuant to the regulations in this part.

(d) Authorit; of applicant. Proof of the authority of any person applying for grading service or inspection service may be required at the discretion of the

Administrator.

(e) Application for inspection service or grading service in official plants; approval. Any person desiring to process and pack products in a plant under grading service or inspection service, or both, must receive approval of such plant and facilities as an official plant prior to the rendition of such service. An application for grading service or inspection service to be rendered in an official plant shall be approved according to the following procedure:

(1) Initial survey. When application has been filed for grading service or inspection service, as aforesaid, the regional supervisor, or his assistant, shall examine the plant, premises, and facilities and shall specify any additional or necessary facilities required for the service. Appeals with respect to any such specification may be made to the na-

tional supervisor.

(2) Drawings and specifications to be furnished in advance of construction or olterations. Four copies of drawings, consisting of floor plans of space to be included in the official plant, showing the locations of such features as the principal pieces of equipment, floor drains, hand washing facilities, hose connections for clean-up purposes, cardinal points of the compass, and the routes of dressed poultry, and edible and inedible products through the plant, properly drawn to scale, shall be submitted to the regional supervisor. The official plant shall include toilet and dressing rooms. office space for the inspector and grader. store rooms for supplies used in the operations under inspection or grading, feeding rooms, and all rooms, compartments or passageways where products or any ingredients to be used in the preparation of products under inspection service or grading service will be handled or kept, and may include other rooms or compartrients located in the buildings comprising the official plant. If rooms or compartments shown on the drawings are not to be included as part of the official plant this should be clearly indicated thereon. Specifications

covering the height of ceilings, types of principal pieces of equipment, character of floors, walls, and ceilings, lighting, ventilation, water supply, and drainage, and such other notations as may be required, shall accompany the drawings. Construction or remodeling of buildings, facilities, or premises should not be initiated without prior approval of the drawings. Upon approval of drawings and specifications the application for grading service or inspection service may be approved.

- (3) Final survey and plant approval. Prior to the inauguration of the grading service, or inspection service, a final survey of the plant and premises shall be made by the regional supervisor or his assistant to determine if the plant is constructed and facilities are installed in accordance with the approved drawings, and the regulations in this part. The plant may be approved by the Administrator only when these requirements have been met, except that conditional approval for a specified limited time may be granted only under emergency conditions of restricted availability of facilities and construction materials, provided practices suitable to the Administrator are employed to effect adequate sanitary conditions in the plant.
- (f) Rejection of application. Any application for grading or inspection service may be rejected by the Administrator (1) whenever the applicant fails to meet the requirements of the regulations prescribing the conditions under which the service is made available; (2) whenever the product is owned by or located on the premises of a person currently denied the benefits of the act; (3) where any individual holding office or a responsible position with or having a substantial financial interest or share in the applicant is currently denied the benefits of the act or was responsible in whole or in part for the current denial of the benefits of the act to any person; or (4) where he determines that the application is an attempt on the part of a person currently denied the benefits of the act to obtain grading or inspection service. Each such applicant shall be notified promptly of the reasons for the rejection. A written petition for reconsideration of such rejection may be filed by the applicant with the Administrator within 10 days after notice of the rejection. Such petition shall state specifically the errors alleged to have been made by the Administrator in rejecting the application. Within 20 days following the receipt of such a petition for reconsideration, the Administrator shall approve the application or notify the applicant of the reasons for the rejection thereof.
- application for grading or inspection service may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the service is performed upon payment by the applicant, of all expenses incurred by the Administration in connection with such application.

or inspection service shall be performed, insofar as practicable, in the order in which application therefor is made except that precedence may be given to any application for an appeal inspection or appeal grading.

Any plant approval given pursuant to the regulations in this part may be suspended by the Administrator for (1) failure to maintain plant and equipment in a satisfactory state of repair; (2) the use of operating procedures which are not in accordance with the regulations in this part; or (3) alterations of buildings, facilities, or equipment which cannot be approved in accordance with the regulations in this part.

During such period of suspension inspection and grading service shall not be rendered. However, the other provisions of the contract for service will remain in effect unless terminated in accordance with the terms thereof. If the plant facilities or methods of cperation are not brought into compliance within a reasonable period of time, to be specified by the Administrator, the contract shall be terminated. Upon termination of any contract providing for inspection or grading service in an official plant pursuant to the regulations in this part, the plant approval shall also become terminated, and all labels, seals, tags or packaging material bearing official identification shall, under the supervision of a person designated by the Administration, either be destroyed, or "the official identification completely obliterated, or sealed in a manner acceptable to the Administration.

§ 70.7 Denial of service. (a) The following acts or practices may be deemed sufficient cause for the debarment of any person by the Administrator from any or all benefits of the act for a specified period after notice and opportunity for hearing has been accorded him:

(1) Misrepresentation, deceptive, or fraudulent acts or practices: Any wilful misrepresentation or any deceptive or fraudulent act or practice found to be made or committed by any person in connection with:

(i) The making or filing of any application for any grading service or inspection service, appeal or regrading service;

(ii) The making of the product accessible for grading or inspection;

(iii) The use of any grading certificate or inspection certificate issued pursuant to the regulations in this part or the use of any official stamp, label, or identification;

(iv) The use of the terms "United States," or "U. S." in conjunction with

the grade of the product:

(v) The use of any of the aforesaid terms or an official stamp, label, or identification in the labeling or advertising of any product; or

(vi) The use of the terms "Government graded," "Federal-State graded," "U. S. inspected," "Government inspected," or terms of similar import in the labeling or advertising of any product.

(2) Use of facsimile forms. The unauthorized use of a form which simulates in whole or in part any official certificate, stamp, label, or identification authorized to be issued or used under the regulations in this part to evidence the inspection or grade of any product.

(3) Wilful violation of the regulations.

Any wilful violation of the regulations in

this part.

(4) Interfering with a grader or inspector. Any interference with or obstruction of any grader or inspector in the performance of his duties by intimidation, threat, bribery, assault or any other improper means.

(5) Misleading labeling. The use of the terms "Government graded," "Federal-State graded," or terms of similar import in the labeling of any product without stating in the label the U. S. grade of the product as determined by an

authorized grader.

(6) Miscellaneous. The existence of any of the conditions set forth in § 70.6 (f) constituting a basis for the rejection of an application for grading or inspection service.

(b) Whenever the Administrator has reason to believe that any person, or his employee, agent, or representative has flagrantly or repeatedly committed any of the acts or practices specified in para-. graph (a) of this section, he may without hearing, direct that the benefits of the act be denied such person pending investigation and hearing. A written petition for reconsideration of such interim denial may be filed with the Administrator by any person so denied the benfits of the act within 10 days after notice of the interim denial. Such petition shall state specifically the errors alleged to have been made by the Administrator in denying the benefits of the act pending investigation and hearing. Within 20 days following the receipt of such a petition for reconsideration, the Administrator shall reinstate the benefits of the act or notify the petitioner of the reasons for continued interim denial,

§ 70.9 Other applicable regulations. Compliance with the regulations in this part shall not excuse failure to comply with any other Federal, or any State or municipal, applicable laws or regulations.

\$670.10 Publications. Publications under the act and the regulations in this part shall be made in the Federal Register, the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Department, and such other media as the Administrator may approve for the purpose.

§ 70.11 Identifying and marking products-

(a) Approval of official identification. Any label or packaging material which bears any official identification shall be used only in such manner as the Administrator may prescribe. No label or packaging material bearing official identification may be used unless finished copies or samples of such labels and packaging material have been approved by the Administrator. No label bearing the official identification shall be printed for use until the printer's final proof has been approved by the Administrator; and no label, other than latels for shipping containers or institutional packs, bearing any official identification shall be used until finished copies or samples of such labels have been approved by the Administrator. Final approval may be given to printer's final proof or photostatic copies of labels for shipping containers or containers for

institutional packs, and no such labels shall be used until such proofs or copies have been approved by the Administrator. A label which bears official identification shall not bear any statement that is false or misleading, and if labels in the name of the same packer or distributor, or bearing the same brand name, are used on the same or similar products which are prepared from products which are not inspected, the diameter of the inspection mark, or combination inspection and grading mark, used on labels for inspected products shall be equal to at least one-tenth of the length of the label, plus at least one-tenth of the width of the label. If the labeling is printed or otherwise applied directly on the container, the principal display panel of such container shall, for this purpose, be considered as the label.

(b) Products that may be individually grade marked; information required on grade mark. (1) Only readyto-cook poultry of A, B, or C quality and dressed poultry of A or B quality may be individually identified with a grade mark. However, after June 30, 1953, only readyto-cook poultry may be so identified.

(2) Except as otherwise authorized each grade mark which is to be used shall conspicuously indicate the U. S. grade of the product it identifies, and shall indicate the class or whether the bird is "young," or "mature" or "old," and shall include one of the following phrases: "Federal-State graded," "Government graded" or any other similar phrase approved by the Administrator. Such grade mark shall be contained within the outline of a shield of such design as may be approved by the Administrator.

(c) Use of grade mark and inspection mark with respect to the same product. The Administrator is authorized to prescribe and approve the form of the grade mark and inspection mark that may be used individually or in combination with.

respect to the same product.

(d) Marking inspected products—(1) Wording and form of the inspection mark. Except as otherwise authorized, the inspection mark permitted to be used with respect to inspected and certified edible products shall include wording as follows: "Inspected for wholesomeness by U. S. Department of Agriculture." This wording, in such form as the Administrator may prescribe or approve, shall be contained within a circle. The Administrator may approve the use of abbreviations of such inspection mark; and such approved abbreviations shall have the same force and effect as the inspection mark. The inspection mark or approved abbreviation thereof, as the case may be, may be applied to the inspected and certified edible product or to the packaging material of such product. The inspection mark, or the approved abbreviation thereof, shall, when used on packaging material, be printed on such material or on a label to be affixed to the packaging material, and the name of the packer or distributor of such product must be legibly printed on the packaging material or label, as the case may be, excepting that on shipping

containers and containers for institutional packs the inspection mark may be stenciled on the container and when the inspection mark is so stenciled, the name and address of the packer or distributor may be applied by the use of a stencil

or a rubber stamp.

label to be approved for use pursuant to this section with respect to any inspected and certified edible product shall bear the true name of the edible product, the name and address of the packer or distributor thereof, and, in prominent letters and figures of uniform size, the inspection mark, as aforesaid; and the label shall also bear, in such manner as may be prescribed or approved by the Administrator, the plant number, if any, of the official plant in which such product was inspected and certified.

orade label submitted for approval pursuant of this section shall, when the Administrator requires, be accompanied by a statement showing the kinds and percentages of the ingredients comprising the edible product with respect to which the label is to be used. Approximate percentages may be given in cases where the percentages of ingredients may vary from time to time, if the limits

of variation are stated.

Wording permitted on food products containing poultry products. Any trade label which is to be affixed to a container of any food product containing poultry product which is packed under the supervision of an inspector in any official plant may bear the phrase: "The poultry product contained herein has been inspected and certified at a plant where Federal inspection is maintained." Each such trade label shall also be subject to the applicable provisions of this section.

trade label to be affixed to a container of any edible products for foreign commerce may be printed in a foreign language. However, the inspection mark shall appear on the label in English, but, in addition, may be literally translated into such foreign language. Each such trade label which is to be printed in a foreign language must be approved pur-

6) Use of approved labels. Trade labels approved for use pursuant to this

section shall be used only for the purpose for which approved.

suant to this section.

(e) Marking dressed poultry which was certified as having been produced under sanitary requirements. The Administrator is authorized to prescribe and approve the manner in which dressed poultry which was processed in accordance with minimum standards for sanitation, facilities, and operating procedures in official plants may be marked for identification purposes.

§ 70.12 Supervision of marking and packaging—(a) Evidence of label approval. No grader or inspector shall authorize the use of official identification for any graded or inspected product unless he has on file evidence that such official identification or packaging material bearing such official identification has been approved in accordance with the provisions of § 70.11.

(b) Affixing of official identification.
(1) No official identification or any abbreviation, copy or representation thereof may be affixed to or placed on or caused to be affixed to or placed on any product or container thereof except by a grader or an inspector or under the supervision of a grader or an inspector or other person authorized by the Administrator. All such products shall have been inspected and certified or graded or both. The grader or inspector shall have supervision over the use and handling of all material bearing any official identification.

(2) Each container of inspected and certified edible products to be shipped from one official plant to another official plant for further processing shall be marked for identification and shall show

the following information:

(i) The name of the inspected and certified edible products in the container;

(ii) The name and address of the packer or distributor of such product;

- (iii) The net weight of the container; (iv) The inspection mark permitted to be used pursuant to the regulations in this part, unless the containers are sealed of otherwise identified in such manner as may be approved by the Administrator; and
- (v) The plant number of the official plant where the products were packed.
- official plants which receive dressed poultry or ready-to-cook poultry in containers which bear any official identification shall remove or deface such official identification upon removal of such poultry from the containers.
- (d) Packaging. No container which bears or may bear an inspection mark or any abbreviation or copy or representation, thereof may be filled in whole or in part except with edible products which were inspected and certified and are at the time of such filling, sound, wholesome and fit for human food. All such filling of containers shall be under the supervision of an inspector or grader.
- § 70.13 Retention labels. An inspector or grader may use such labels, devices and methods as may be approved by the Administrator for the identification (a) of products which are held for further examination, and (b) all equipment and utensils which are to be held for proper cleaning.
- § 70.14 Prerequisites to grading and inspection. Grading and inspection of products shall be rendered pursuant to the regulations in this part and under such conditions and in accordance with such methods as may be prescribed or approved by the Administrator.
- § 70.15 Accessibility of products. Each product for which grading service or inspection service is requested shall be so placed as to disclose fully its class, quality, quantity, and conditions as the circumstances may warrant.
- § 70.16 Time of grading or inspection in an official plant: The grader or inspector who is to perform the grading or inspection in an official plant shall be in-

formed, in advance, of the hours when such grading or inspection will be required. Graders and inspectors shall have access at all times to every part of any official plant to which they are assigned.

§ 70.17 Report of inspection work and grading work. Reports of the work of inspection and grading carried on within official plants shall be forwarded to the Administrator by the inspector and grader in such manner as may be specified by the Administrator.

(a) Information to be furnished to inspectors and graders. When inspection service or grading service is performed within an official plant, the applicant for such inspection or grading shall furnish to the inspector or grader rendering such service such information as may be required for the purposes of this section.

spector and each grader shall report, in the manner prescribed by the Administrator, all violations of and noncompliance with the act and the regulations in this part of which he has knowledge.

§ 70.18 Fees and charges—(a) Payment of fees and charges. (1) Fees and charges for any grading or inspection shall be paid by the applicant for the service in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section and, if so required by the Administrator, such fees and charges shall be paid in advance.

or inspection performed by any grader or inspector who is a salaried employee of the Department shall, unless otherwise required pursuant to subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, be paid by check, draft, or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States and remitted promptly to the Administration.

or inspection pursuant to a cooperative agreement with any State or person shall be paid in accordance with the terms of such cooperative agreement.

(b) Grading service on a fee basis.

(1) Unless otherwise provided the fees to be charged and collected for any grading service (other than for an appeal grading) on a fee basis shall be based on the applicable rates specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

- (2) In the event the aforesaid applicable rates specified in paragraph (d) of this section are deemed by the Administrator to be inadequate fully to reimburse the Administration for all costs and other items paid or incurred by the Administration in connection with such service, the fees for such service shall not be based on the rates specified in paragraph (d) of this section, but shall be based on the time required to perform such service and the travel of each grader at the rate of \$3.60 per hour for the time actually required.
- grading service be performed on a holiday or a non-work day, he may be charged for such service at a rate one and one-half times the rate which would be applicable for such service if performed on a day other than a holiday or non-work day.

- (c) Fees for appeal grading. The fees to be charged for any appeal grading shall be double the fee specified in the grading certificate from which the appeal is taken: Provided, That the fee for any appeal grading requested by the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, shall be not more than that set forth in the grading certificate from which the appeal is taken. If the fee on the certificate from which the appeal is taken is based on a contract, then the fee for such appeal grading shall be double the amount specified in paragraph (d) of this section for the applicable volume of product appeal graded. If the result of any appeal grading discloses that a material error was made in the grading appealed from, no fee shall be required.
- (d) Poultry grading fees. For each grading of any lot of poultry, whether live, dressed, or ready-to-cook, the following, fees shall be applicable:

For 500 pounds or less	\$1.50
For 501 to 1,500 pounds, inclusive	2. 25
For 1,501 to 3,000 pounds, inclusive:	300
For 3,001 to 6,000 pounds, inclusive	4.00
For 6,001 to 10,000 pounds, inclusive	6.00
For 10,001 to 20,000 pounds, inclusive.	10.00
For each additional 10,000 pounds or	1
fraction thereof in evader of 20 000:	1.11

pounds _____ 3.00

(e) Inspection service on a fee basis. Fees to be charged and collected for inspection services furnished on a fee basis shall be based on the time required to render such services including, but not being limited to, the time required for the travel of the inspector or inspectors in connection therewith, at the rate of \$3.60 per hour for each inspector for the time actually required.

ing certificates and inspection certificates. Additional copies, other than those provided for in § 70.30 and § 70.35, of any grading certificates or inspection certificates may be supplied to any interested party upon payment of a fee of \$1.00 for each set of five or fewer copies.

(g) Traveling expenses and other charges. Charges may be made to cover the cost of traveling and other expenses incurred by the Administration in connection with the performance of any grading service or inspection service.

(h) Additional charges. With respect to any grading service performed in a freight or express car or any other place where the entire lot of the product is not readily accessible to the grader, a charge of \$5.00 shall be made in addition to the applicable rates specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

charged and collected for any grading service or inspection service, other than for an appeal grading, on a contract basis shall be those provided for in such contract. The fees to be charged for any appeal grading shall be as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) Fees for grading service or inspection service performed under cooperative agreement. The fees to be charged and collected for any grading service or inspection service performed under cooperative agreement shall be those provided for by such agreement. (k) Disposition of fees for inspections made under cooperative agreement. Fees for inspection under a cooperative agreement with any State or person shall be disposed of in accordance with the terms of such agreement Such portion of the fees collected under a cooperative agreement as may be due the United States shall be remitted to the Administration.

INSPECTION

§ 70.19 Manner of handling products in an official plant. Unless otherwise specified in the regulations in this part or by the Administrator, products which are to be further processed under inspection in an official plant shall be prepared and handled in such official plant under the supervision of an inspector.

§ 70.20 Ante-mortem inspection.

Ante-mortem examination of poultry may be required by the Administrator as a prerequisite to any inspection; and such ante-mortem examination shall be carried out under such conditions and in accordance with such methods as may be prescribed or approved by the Administrator.

§ 70.21 · Evisceration. No viscera or any part thereof shall be removed from any dressed poultry which is to be processed under inspection in any official plant, except at the time of evisceration and inspection. Each carcass to be eviscerated shall be opened so as to expose the organs and the body cavity for proper examination by the inspector and shall be prepared immediately after inspection as ready-to-cook poultry. If a carcass is frozen, it shall be thoroughly thawed before being opened for examination by the inspector. Each carcass, or all parts comprising such carcass, shall be examined by the inspector: Provided. That the Administrator may, whenever he deems it advisable and under such conditions as he may prescribe, authorize the removal from such carcass or parts as aforesaid, of any part thereof prior to such inspection if such part will not be used in the preparation of any edible product.

\$70.22 Carcasses held for further examination. Each carcass, including all parts thereof, in which there is any lesion of disease, or other condition, which might render such carcass or any part thereof unfit for human food, and with respect to which a final decision cannot be made on first examination by the inspector, shall be held for further examination. The identity of each such carcass, including all parts thereof, shall be maintained until a final examination has been completed.

§ 70.23 Condemnation and treatment of carcasses. At the time of evisceration under inspection service each carcass, or any part thereof, which is found to be unsound, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food shall be condemned by the inspector and shall receive such treatment, under the supervision of the inspector as will prevent its use for human food and preclude dissemination of disease through consumption by animals.

§ 70.24 Certification of carcasses. Each carcass and all parts and organs thereof which are found by the inspector to be sound, wholesome, and fit for human food shall be certified as provided in this part.

§ 70.25 Reinspection of edible products. (a) Any inspected and certified edible product may be brought into an official plant only if the container of such product is marked for identification in the manner prescribed in § 70.12 (b) (2) and the product is reinspected by an inspector at the time it is brought into such plant. Upon reinspection, if any such product or portion thereof is found to be unsound, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, such product or portion thereof, shall be condemned and shall receive such treatment as that provided in § 70.23.

(b) Any product which is prepared under inspection in an official plant shall be inspected in such plant as often as the inspector deems it necessary in order to ascertain whether such product is sound, wholesome, and fit for human food at the time such product leaves such plant. Upon any such inspection, if any such product or portion thereof is found to be unsound, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, such product or portion thereof shall be condemned and shall receive such treatment as that provided in § 70.23.

(c) All substances and ingredients used in the manufacture or preparation of any edible product shall be clean, sound, wholesome, and fit for human food.

§ 70.26 Edible products for canning. Only inspected and certified edible products may be canned in an official plant; and such edible products shall be processed and handled in compliance with the following requirements:

(a) Immediate containers (whether of metal, glass, or other material) shall be cleaned thoroughly by washing in an inverted position with running water of a temperature of at least 180° F. prior to filling with edible products; and precaution shall be taken to avoid any subsequent soiling of the inner surfaces of such containers.

(b) Only perfect closure is acceptable for hermetically sealed containers; and heat processing of the products in such containers shall follow immediately after closing.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, such products shall be so processed at such temperature and for such period of time as will insure preservation of the products under usual conditions of storage and transportation.

again after the containers have cooled sufficiently for handling after heat processing, careful examination shall be made by competent plant employees of all containers to ascertain whether such containers are perfectly sealed. The edible products in such containers as are defectively closed or sealed shall, as promptly as practicable, be filled into other containers, hermetically sealed, and heat processed unless the containers are promptly placed in a cooler at a

temperature not exceeding 36° F. under conditions that will promptly and effectively chill them. Such chilled containers of products shall be opened and the contents removed and reprocessed immediately after removal from the cooler: Provided, That if such containers remained in the cooler for a period of 24 hours or longer, the contents shall be inspected by an inspector prior to the reprocessing thereof. Failure to comply with the provisions of this paragraph shall subject the edible products to condemnation.

(c) After heat processing, and after the containers have cooled sufficiently for handling, the containers shall be examined by competent plant employees and shall not be passed unless showing the external characteristics of sound containers, that is, there is no bulging or slack or loose tin.

(d) After heat processing, any containers of edible products showing characteristics of short vacuum or overstuffed containers shall, when an inspector deems it necessary in order to determine whether spoilage of the product has taken place, be incubated under the supervision of an inspector, after which the containers shall be opened and sound products passed for food and spoiled products condemned.

(e) Edible products may, when authorized by the national supervisor, and under such conditions as he may prescribe or approve; be canned without steam-pressure cooking, and such products shall be labeled "Perishable, keep

under refrigeration."

(f) Each lot of canned edible products shall be identified, during the handling preparatory to heat processing, by tagging the baskets, cases, or containers with a tag which will change color on going through the heat processing or by other effective means which will positively prevent failure to heat process.

(g) Facilities shall be provided to incubate at least representative samples of fully processed canned edible products. The incubation shall consist of holding the samples for at least 10 days at about 98° F. The extent to which incubation tests shall be required will depend on conditions such as the efficiency of the plant in conducting canning operations, the kind of equipment used, and the degree of efficiency at which such equipment is maintained.

(1) In the event the official plant fails to provide suitable facilities for incubation of test samples of any lot of fully processed canned edible products, the inspector in charge may require holding of the entire lot under such conditions and for such period of time as will, in his discretion, be necessary to ascertain the

stability of the product.

(2) The inspector in charge may, prior to completion of any required incubation of a representative sample, permit lots of fully processed canned edible products to be shipped from the official plant when he has no reason to suspect unsoundness of such products; however, such shipments shall be made under circumstances which will assure the return of the products to the plant for reinspection should such action be indicated by the incubation results.

(h) All canned products, excepting those in glass, shall be plainly and permanently marked, by code or otherwise, on the containers, with the identity of the contents and date of canning. If the marking is by code, its meaning shall be on record in the office of the inspector in charge.

§ 70.27. Products contaminated polluted water; procedure for handling. (a) In the event there is polluted water (including, but not being limited to, flood water and harbor water) in an official plant, all edible products that have been contaminated by the water shall be condemned.

(b) After the polluted water has receded, all walls, ceilings, posts, and floors of the rooms and compartments involved, including the equipment therein, shall, under the supervision of an inspector, be cleansed thoroughly. An adequate supply of hot water, under pressure, is essential for effective cleansing. After cleansing, a solution of sodium hypochlorite containing approximately 1/2 of 1 percent of available chlorine (5,000 parts per million), or other disinfectant approved by the national supervisor, shall be applied; and all metal surfaces shall be rinsed thoroughly with water to prevent corrosion. Any such equipment that will afterwards be used in connection with any edible product shall be rinsed thoroughly with clean water before being used.

(c) Hermetically sealed containers of edible products which have been submerged in, or otherwise contaminated by, the polluted water shall be rehandled promptly under supervision of an in-

spector as follows:

(1) Such of the containers as are swollen or leaky or otherwise do not show the external characteristics of sound containers shall be segregated and the contents thereof condemned.

(2) Paper labels, if any, attached or affixed to the remaining containers shall be removed and the containers washed in warm soapy water; and, if necessary to remove rust and other foreign mate-

rial, a brush shall be used.

(3) Thereafter, such containers shall be immersed in a solution of sodium hypochlorite containing not less than 100 parts per million of available chlorine, or other disinfectant approved specifically for this purpose by the national supervisor, and rinsed in clean fresh water and dried thoroughly. Any such containers which show extensive rusting or corrosion, such as might materially weaken the container, shall be opened under the supervision of an inspector. The e ble products from such containers that are found by the inspector to be sound and wholesome shall be passed for human food.

(4) The remaining containers may be relacquered, if necessary, and then relabeled with approved labels applicable

to the edible products therein.

(5). The identity of the cannec edible products shall be maintained throughout all stages of the rehandling operation to insure correct labeling of the containers.

§ 70.28 Preparation of animal food or similar uninspected articles in an official plant. (a) When an article (including, but not being limited to, animal food) that will not be prepared for use as human food is prepared in any room or compartment in an official plant where edible products are prepared or handled (such room or compartments being herein referred to as "edible products department"), there shall be sufficient space allotted, and adequate equipment provided, so that the preparation of the article in no way interferes with the preparation or handling of the edible products. Where necessary, separate equipment shall be provided for the preparation of the article. To assure the maintenance of the requisite sanitary conditions in the edible products department, the operations incident to the preparation of the article shall be subject to the same sanitary requirements as apply to the edible products department. Preparation of the article shal be limited to those hours during which the official plant operates under the supervision of an inspector. The ingredients used in the preparation of the article shall, unless otherwise approved by the national supervisor, be such as may be used in the preparation of an edible product. The article may be stored in, and distributed from, the edible products department if the article is properly identified.

(b) When any article (including, but not being limited to, animal food) that will not be prepared for use as human food, is prepared in any part of an official plant other than an edible products department (such part of the plant being herein referred to as "inedible products department"), the area in which such article is prepared shall be distinctly separated from all edible products departments. Edible products and inedible products may be brought from any edible products department into any inedible products department, but no edible product or inedible product from an inedible products department may be brought into an edible products department except under such conditions as may be prescribed or approved by the national supervisor. Any such articles as are in sealed containers or are handled in the manner prescribed or approved by the national supervisor may be brought into an edible products department. Diseased carcasses or diseased parts of any carcass shall not be used in the preparation of any animal food. Trucks or containers used for the transportation of edible products or inedible products into an inedible products department shall be cleaned before being returned to or brought into an edible products department. Sufficient space shall be allotted and adequate equipment and facilities provided so that the preparation of the article does not interfere with the preparation of edible products in the plant or the maintenance of the requisite sanitary conditions in the official plant. The preparation of any article shall be subject to supervision by an inspector.

(c) The immediate container of any such article that is prepared in an official plant shall be conspicuously labeled so as to distinguish it from human food.

§ 70.29 Appeal inspections; how made. Any interested party may, if dissatisfied with any decision of an inspector relating to any inspection, file an appeal from such decision. Any such appeal from a decision of an inspector shall be made to his immediate superior having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the appeal. Review of such appeal findings, when requested, shall be made by the immediate superior of the employee of the Department making the appeal inspection.

§ 70.30 Inspection certificates—(a) Forms of inspection certificates. Each inspection certificate issued pursuant to the regulations in this part shall be approved by the Administrator as to form, and:

(1) Each dressed poultry inspection certificate shall show the class or classes of poultry, the quantity of product contained in the respective lot, and all partinent information concerning the condition and wholesomeness thereof;

(2) Each food product inspection certificate shall show the names of the edible products covered by such certificate, the quantity of each such product, such shipping marks as are necessary to identify such products, and all pertinent information concerning the condition and wholesomeness thereof;

(3) Each export certificate shall show the respective names of the exporter and the consignee, the destination, the shipping marks, the numbers of the export stamps attached to the edible products to be exported and covered by the certificate, and the names of such products and the total net weight thereof.

(b) Issuance and disposition of dressed poultry inspection certificates. (1) Upon the request of an interested party, any inspector is authorized to issue a dressed poultry inspection certificate with respect to any lot of dressed poultry inspected by him. Each certificate shall be signed by the inspector who made the inspection covered by the certificate, and if more than one inspector participated in the inspection of the lot of poultry, each such inspector shall sign the certificate with respect to such lot.

(2) The original of each inspection certificate, issued pursuant to this section, and not to exceed three copies thereof, shall, immediately upon issuance, be delivered or mailed to the applicant or person designated by him, One copy shall be filed in the office of the regional supervisor serving the area in which the inspection was performed, and the remaining copies to be disposed of in such manner as the Administrator may approve. Additional copies of any such certificate may be furnished to any interested party as provided in § 70.18

(c) Food product inspection certificates; issuance and disposition. (1) Upon the request of an interested party, any inspector is authorized to issue a food product inspection certificate with respect to any inspected and certified edible product after suitable examination of the product has been made by the inspector.

(2) The original of each food product inspection certificate, and not to exceed two copies thereof, if requested, shall, immediately upon issuance, be delivered or mailed to the applicant or person designated by him. Another copy shall be filed in the office of the regional supervisor serving the area in which such certificate was issued, and one copy shall be forwarded to the Administrator. The last named two copies shall be retained until otherwise ordered by the Administrator.

disposition. (1) Upon the request of an exporter, any inspector is authorized to issue an export certificate with respect to the shipment to any foreign country of any inspected and certified edible product after suitable examination of the product has been made by the in-

spector.

(2) Each export certificate shall be issued in quintuplicate; the original shall be delivered to the exporter who requested such certificate; and the duplicate copy shall be delivered to the agent of the railroad or other carrier transporting such products from the United States. The triplicate copy of such export certificate shall be forwarded to the Administrator; the quadruplicate copy shall be filed in the office of the regional supervisor serving the area in which such export certificate was issued; and the memorandum copy shall be retained by the inspector for filing. The last named three copies shall be retained until otherwise ordered by the Administrator.

(e) Advance information. Upon the request of an applicant, all or part of the contents of any inspection certificate issued to such applicant may betelephoned or telegraphed to him, or to any person designated by him, at his expense.

GRADING

§ 70.31 General. Grading service performed with respect to any quantity of products shall, as the case may require, be on the basis of an examination, pursuant to the regulations in this part, of each unit thereof or of each unit in the representative sample thereof drawn by a grader. Whenever the grading service is performed on a representative sample basis, such sample shall be drawn and consist of not less than the minimum number of containers as indicated in the following table:

[Minimum number of containers comprising a representative sample]

Containers in lot:	ontainers n sample
3 containers, or let 4 to 20, inclusive_ 21 to 50, inclusive_	 3
51 to 140, inclusive In excess of 140 cor	 7

¹ All containers.

² Five percent of the number of containers in the lot.

§ 70.32 Live poultry. Grading service performed with respect to any quantity of live poultry shall, as the case may require, be on the basis of an exami-

nation, pursuant to regulations in this part, of each unit thereof or of each unit in the representative sample thereof drawn by a grader. Such poultry may be identified with official identification on a lot basis only.

§ 70.33 Dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry—(a) In an official plant. Grading service performed in an official plant with respect to dressed poultry or ready-to-cook poultry shall, as the case may require, be on the basis of each individual carcass or on a representative sample basis.

which has been inspected and certified pursuant to the regulations in this part or which has been inspected and passed by any other inspection system which is acceptable to the Administrator, may be

graded.

which has been graded on an individual carcass basis may be individually identified with the appropriate grade mark, and any container of such ready-to-cook poultry may also be so identified. The grading of ready-to-cook poultry shall be performed prior to the disjointing or cutting up of the carcass.

(3) After June 30, 1953, only the bulk containers of dressed poultry may be identified with the appropriate grade mark even though the grading may have been performed on an individual carcass

basis.

(b) At terminal markets and other receiving points. Grading service performed with respect to dressed poultry or ready-to-cook poultry at terminal markets or other receiving points may be on a representative sample basis. Only such dressed poultry which was processed in an official plant may be identified with a grade mark. Except as otherwise provided for in institutional contract specifications pursuant to § 70.4 (b), only ready-to-cook poultry which was inspected and certified and is marked with the inspection mark or in accordance with the provisions of § 70.12 (b) (2) may be graded. The grade mark shall not be applied to uninspected ready-to-cook poultry.

§ 70.34 Basis of acceptability of other official inspection systems—(a) General. Any poultry inspection system may be deemed to be acceptable to the Administrator which (1) is conducted under the authority of laws, ordinances, or similar enactments of the State, county, city, or other political subdivision in which is located the official plant at which the ready-to-cook poultry is prepared and submitted for grading service; and (2) imposes at least the requirements set forth in paragraph (b) of this section: Provided, That no such inspection system shall be deemed acceptable to the Administrator with respect to any official plant in which ready-to-cook poultry is prepared if he finds at any time that such requirements are not adequately enforced.

(b) Requirements as to manner of inspection. (1) The inspection shall be made by a State, county or city inspector who, is a qualified veterinarian or under

the supervision of a qualified veterinarian. All such inspectors shall be employed by the State, county, city, or other political subdivision in which the official plant is located.

(2) The inspection shall include postmortem examination of each poultry carcass during the evisceration opera-

tion.

- of disease or any other condition which may render them unwholesome or unfit for food shall be condemned and shall be destroyed for food purposes under the supervision of an inspector. Each carcass and part thereof which has been inspected and passed or containers of carcasses or parts thereof shall bear the identifying inspection symbol of the other official inspection system and the marking devices or labels shall be in the custody of the inspector at all times.
- (c) Determining compliance with paragraph (b) of this section. A qualified veterinary supervisor of the poultry grading service of the Administration shall investigate the manner of operation of the inspection system to determine the adequacy of the post-mortem examination and the compliance with the requirements contained in this section prior to approving the official plant for the grading of ready-to-cook poultry. This supervisor as well as any official graders who may be stationed in the official plant shall periodically observe the inspection operations in the official . plant to determine whether the requirements of this section are being met. If at any time the inspector fails to enforce the requirements as set forth in the inspection system, grading service may be withdrawn from the official plant.
- § 70.35 Grading certificates—(a) Forms. Grading certificates (including appeal grading certificates and regrading certificates) shall be issued on forms approved by the Administrator.
- (b) Issuance and disposition. (1) Each grader shall issue a grading certificate covering each product graded.
- (2) The original of each grading certificate, issued pursuant to this section, and not to exceed three of the copies thereof, shall, immediately upon issuance, be delivered or mailed to the applicant or person designated by him. One copy shall be filed in the office of grading which serves the area in which the grading service was performed, and the remaining copies shall be disposed of in such manner as the Administrator may approve. Additional copies of any such certificate may be furnished to any interested party as provided in § 70.18
- (c) Advance information. Upon the request of an applicant, all or part of the contents of any grading certificate issued to such applicant may be telephoned or telegraphed to him, or to any person designated by him, at his expense.

\$ 70.36 Application for regrading of a graded product; regrading certificates—(a) Application for regrading of a graded product. An application for a regrading of any previously graded product may be made at any time by any interested party, and such application shall clearly state the reasons for requesting the regrading. The provisions of the regulations relative to grading service shall apply to regrading service.

(b) Regrading certificates. Immediately after a regrading has been completed, a regrading certificate shall be issued showing the results of such regrading; and such certificate shall thereupon supersede, as of the time of issuance of the regrading certificate, the grading certificate previously issued for the product involved. Each regrading certificate shall clearly set forth the number and date of the grading certificate which it supersedes. The provisions of § 70.35 shall, whenever applicable, also apply to regrading certificates except that copies of such regrading certificates shall be furnished each interested party of record.

§ 70.37 Appeal grading—(a) Applica-. tion for appeal grading. An application for an appeal grading may be made by any interested party who is dissatisfied with any determination stated in any grading or regrading certificate only if the identity of the product, or representative sample thereof, on the basis of which a determination was made has not been lost, and such application for the appeal grading is made within two days following the day on which the grading was performed. Upon approval by the Administrator, the time within which an application for an appeal. grading may be made may be extended.

(b) How to obtain appeal grading. Appeal grading may be obtained by filing a request therefor (1) with the Administrator, (2) with the grader who issued the grading certificate with respect to which the appeal grading is requested, (3) with the immediate superior of such grader, or (4) with the officer in charge of any office of grading. The application for appeal grading shall clearly state the reasons therefor and may be accompanied by a copy of the aforesaid grading certificate or any other information the applicant may have secured regarding the product, at the time of grading, from which the appeal is requested. Such application may be made orally (in person or by telephone), in writing, or by telegraph, If made orally, written confirmation may be required.

(c) Record of filing time. A record showing the dat and hour when each such application for appeal grading is received shall be maintained in such manner as the Administrator may prescribe.

(d) When an application for an appeal grading may be refused. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, if it appears to the Administrator that the reasons for an

appeal grading are fri olous or not substantial, or that the quality or condition of the products has undergone a material change since the grading from which the appeal is made, or the identical products that were examined to ascertain the grade thereof cannot be made accessible for reexamination, or the act or regulations in this part have not been complied with, the Administrator may refuse the applicant's request for the appeal grading; and such applicant shall be promptly notified of the reason for such refusal.

(e) When an application for appeal grading may be withdrawn. An application for appeal grading may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the appeal grading is made upon payment, by the applicant, of all expenses incurred by the Administration in connection with such application.

grading. An appeal grading of any graded product shall be made by any grader (other than the one from whose grading the appeal is made) designated for this purpose by the Administrator; and, whenever practicable, such appeal grading shall be conducted jointly by two such graders.

(g) Appeal grading by immediate superior. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, whenever the immediate superior of a grader has evidence that such grader incorrectly graded a product, such superior shall immediately make a regrading of the product.

(h) Order of performance of appeal gradings. Appeal gradings shall be performed, insofar as practicable, in the order in which applications therefor are received; and any such application may be given precedence pursuant to § 70.6.

(i) Appeal grading certificates. Immediately after an appeal grading has been completed, an appeal grading certificate shall be issued showing the results of such appeal grading. Such certificate shall thereupon supersede the grading certificate for the product involved and such supersedure shall be effective as of the time of issuance of the grading certificate with respect to which the appeal is made. Each appeal grading certificate shall clearly set forth the number and the date of the grading certificate which it supersedes. The provisions of § 70.35 shall, whenever applicable, also apply to appeal grading certificates except that copies of such appeal grading certificates shall be furnished each interested party of record.

§ 70.38 Superseded certificates. Whenever any grading certificate is superseded in accordance with the regulations in this part such certificate shall become null and void as of the effective time of supersedure. If the original and all copies of such superseded certificate are not delivered to the person issuing the regrading certificate or appeal grading certificate, he shall notify such persons as he considers necessary to prevent fraudulent use of the superseded certificate.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

§ 70.39 Minimum standards for sanitation, facilities, and operating procedures, in official plants. Except as otherwise provided in this part the provisions of this section shall apply with respect to grading service and inspection service in all official plants other than with respect to the grading of live poultry. The table set forth in this section indicates some of the types of material which may be used in the construction of equipment, utensils and facilities for use in the plant.

BUILDINGS AND PLANT FACILITIES

(a) The buildings shall be of sound construction and kept in good repair, and shall be of such construction as to prevent the entrance or harboring of vermin—(1) Outside openings. (1) The doors, windows, skylights and other outside openings of the plant, except receiving rooms and feeding rooms shall be protected by properly fitted screens or other suitable devices, against the entrance of flies and other insects.

(ii) Outside doors, except in receiving rooms and feeding rooms, shall be so hung that not over 1/4 inch clearance remains when closed. Screen doors shall open toward the outside of the building. Doors shall be provided with self-closing devices where necessary to prevent the entry of vermin into

processing and storage rooms.

(b) Rooms and compartments used for edible products shall be separate and distinct from inedible products departments and from rooms where live poultry is held or slaughtered. Separate rooms shall be provided when required for conducting processing operations in a sanitary manner, and all rooms shall be of sufficient size to permit the installation of the necessary equipment for processing operations and the conduct of such operations in a sanitary manner.

(1) The official plant should have separate rooms for each of the following operations depending upon the various types of operations conducted; but in no case shall the receiving or feeding of live poultry or killing operations be permitted in rooms in which eviscerating operations are performed:

(i) The receiving and feeding of live poul-

(ii) Killing, scalding, and roughing opera-

(iii) Pinning, finishing, and chilling and packing operations for dressed poultry.

(iv) Evisceration operations. Final pinning of dressed poultry and chilling and packaging of edible products may be performed in this room. Opening in walls for conveyor lines are permissible.

(v) Inedible products departments.

(vi) Refuse rooms. Separate refuse room, or other equally adequate facilities, shall be required in eviscerating plants and in other plants where accumulations of refuse occur

(2) Rooms and compartments in which carcasses or parts thereof are held for further inspection shall be in such numbers and such locations as the needs of the inspection in the plant may require. These rooms and compartments shall be equipped with locks and keys and the keys shall not leave the custody of the inspector in charge of the plant. All such rooms and compartments shall be marked conspicuously with the word "retained" in letters not tess than 2 inches high.

(3) Coolers and freezers. Coolers and freezers of adequate size and capacity shall be provided to reduce the internal temperature of dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry prepared and othewise handled in the plant to 36° F within 24 hours unless

other cooling facilities are available.

(4) Refuse rooms. Refuse rooms shall be entirely separate from other rooms in the plant, shall have tight fitting doors and be properly ventilated.

(5) Storage and supply rooms. The storage and supply rooms shall be in good repair, kept dry, and maintained in a sani-

tary condition.

(6) Boiler room. The boiler room shall be a separate room, if necessary, to prevent its being a source of dirt and objectionable odors entering any room when dressed poultry or edible products are prepared, processed, handled, and stored.

(7) Inspector's office. Furnished office space, including, but not being limited to, light, heat and janitor service shall be provided rent free in the official plant, for the exclusive use for official purposes of the inspector or grader and the Administration. The room or rooms set apart for this purpose must meet the approval of the regional supervisor and be conveniently located, properly ventilated and provided with lockers or cabinets suitable for the protection and storage of supplies and with facilities suitable for inspectors and graders to change clothing.

(8) Toilet rooms opening directly into rooms where poultry products are exposed shall have self-closing doors and shall be ventilated to the outside of the building.

(c) The floors, walls, ceilings, partitions, posts, doors and other parts of all compartments shall be of such material, construction, and finish as will make them susceptible of being readily and thoroughly cleaned—(1) Floors. (1) All floors, except those in receiving rooms and feeding rooms and floors which are kept dry, shall be constructed of hardened concrete, or of tile laid closely together with impervious joint material, or of other similar impervious material and kept in good repair.

(ii) The floors in killing, ice-cooling, ice-packing, and eviscerating rooms shall be graded to permit run-off with no standing water and in new construction and renovated plants the pitch shall be not less than

1/4 inch per foot to drains.

(iii) In new construction the junction of the wall with the floor shall be coved on a radius of not less than 2 inches and the window ledges shall be set at an angle of approximately 45°, and all upper horizontal surfaces shall be kept to a minimum.

(2) Ceilings and walls. (1) Ceilings and walls in rooms and compartments where exposed edible products are processed, handled or stored shall have tiled, enameled, or other smooth surface impervious to moisture.

(ii) Cooler and freezer rooms shall have interior surfaces impervious to moisture so as to permit thorough cleaning.

(3) Blood disposal. (1) Adequate facilities shall be provided for the disposal of

blood in a sanitary manner,

(ii) When bleeding troughs are used they shall be long enough to catch the blood during the bleeding process and shall be cleaned daily. Such troughs shall be installed so as to pitch at least ½ inch per foot toward a smooth metal catch basin or basins, of sufficient capacity for a day's operation at peak production, or shall be flushed continuously.

(d) There shall be an efficient draining and plumbing system for the plant and premises.

(1) All drains and gutters shall be properly installed with approved traps and vents. The drainage and plumbing system must permit the quick run-off of all water from plant buildings, and surface water around the plant and on the premises; and all such water shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent a nuisance or health hazard.

(2) Sewerage and plant wastes. (1) The sewerage system shall have adequate slope and capacity to remove readily all waste from the various processing operations and to minimize, and if possible to prevent stoppage and surcharging of the system.

(ii) Grease traps which are connected with the sewerage system shall be suitably located but not near any edible products department or in any area where products are unloaded from, or loaded into, vehicles. To facilitate cleaning such traps shall have inclined bottoms and be provided with suitable covers.

(iii) In new construction, toilet soil lines shall be separate from house drainage lines to a point outside the buildings; and drainage from toilet bowls and urinals shall not be discharged into a grease catch basin.

(iv) All floor drains shall be equipped with traps, constructed so as to minimize clogging, and the plumbing shall be installed so as to prevent sewerage from backing up and from flooding the floor.

(v) Floor drainage lines should be of metal and at least 4 inches in diameter and open into main drains of at least 6 inches in diameter and shall be properly vented to the outside air.

(vi) In new construction, valley or gutter drains shall have concave bottoms or the junctions of the sides and the bottoms shall be coved.

(vii) Where refrigerators are equipped with drains, such drains should be properly trapped and should discharge through an air gap into the sewer system. All new installations, and all replacements, of refrigerators equipped with drains shall meet these requirements.

(e) The water supply shall be ampie, clean, and potable with adequate pressure and facilities for its distribution in the plant, and its protection against contamination and pollution.

(1) Hot water at a temperature not less than 180° F. shall be available for sanita-

tion purposes.

(2) Hose connections with steam and water mixing valves or hot water hose connections shall be provided at convenient locations throughout the plant for cleaning purposes.

(3) The refuse rooms shall be provided with adequate facilities for washing refuse cans and other equipment in the rooms; and the rooms, cans, and equipment shall

be cleaned after each day's use.

(f) Modern lavatory accommodations, and properly located facilities for cleaning utensils and hands shall be provided. (1) Adequate lavatory and toilet accommodations, including, but not being limited to, running that water and cold water, soap, and towels, shall be provided. Such accommodations shall be in or near toilet and locker rooms and also at such other places in the plant as may be essential to the cleanliness of all personnel handling products.

(2) Sufficient metal containers shall be provided for used towels and other wastes.

(3) The water supply in all hand washing facilities serving areas where dressed poultry and edible products are prepared shall be operated by other than hand operated controls or shall be of a continuous-flow type.

(4) Durable signs shall be posted conspicuously in each toilet room and locker room directing employees to wash their hands before returning to work.

(5) Adequate to let facilities shall be provided and the following formula shall serve as a basis for determining the adequacy of such facilities:

				owls.
P	ersons of same sex:		req	uired
•	1 to 15, inclusive		 	1
	16 to 35, inclusive		 1-	2
	36 to 55, inclusive	0	 	13
	56 to 80, inclusive		 	104
	For each additional			
	excess of 80			11

¹Urinals may be substituted for toilet bowls but only to the extent of one-third of the total number of bowls stated.

(g) There shall be ample light, either natural or artificial or both, of good quality and well distributed, and sufficient ventilation for all rooms and compartments to insure sanitary conditions. (1) All rooms in which poultry is killed, eviscerated, or otherwise processed shall have at least 10 foot candles of light intensity on all working surfaces except that at the grading and inspection stations such light intensity shall be of 50 foot candles. In all other rooms there shall be provided at least 4 foot candles of light intensity when measured at a distance of 30 inches from the floor.

(2) Al! rooms shall be adequately ventilated to eliminate objectionable odors and minimize moisture condensation.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

(h) Equipment and utensils used for the preparation, processing, or otherwise handling any product in the plant shall be suitable for the purpose intended and shall be of such material and construction as will facilitate their thorough, cleaning and insure cleanliness in the preparation and handling of products. (1) Insofar as it is practical, equipment and utensils shall be made of metal or other impervious material. Trucks and receptacles used for handling inedible products shall be of similar construction and shall be conspicuously and distinctly marked and shall not be used for handling any edible products.

(2) Batteries should be constructed entirely of metal and have metal dropping pans so as to permit proper and complete washing and cleaning. Batteries that are not made entirely of metal shall be replaced with metal batteries whenever replacement becomes

necessary.

(3) Metal refuse containers with covers shall be provided; and such containers shall be kept covered.

(4) Scalding equipment. (i) Scalding equipment, tank or spray type, shall be made of metal and have smooth surfaces, and be of such construction as to permit proper and complete washing and cleaning:

(ii) The scalding tanks, when used, shall be so constructed as to prevent contamination of potable water lines and to permit water to enter continuously at the rate of 1/4 gallon per bird per minute and to flow out through an overflow.

(iii) The overflow outlets in scalding equipment shall be of sufficient size to permit feathers and water to be carried off.

(iv) The overflow, draw-off valves, and sediment basin drain shall discharge into a floor or valley drain, or onto the floor in close proximity to a floor or valley drain.

(5) Mechanical pickers. When necessary, safety guards shall be installed around moving machine parts of mechanical pickers, and such guards shall be of such construction as not to be difficult or laborious to remove or to keep clean. Sheet metal or metal grills fastened down with sumcient bolts and wing nuts are preferable.

(6) Wax finishing. (1) When wax dipping is used, metal troughs shall be provided to catch the wax removed from the dipped poultry. Acceptable facilities and methods shall be employed in reclaiming the wax.

(7) Ice chilling vats: (1) Chilling vats or tanks used for chilling dressed poultry should be, and all replacements thereof and all chilling vats or tanks used for chilling ready-to-cook poultry shall be, made of metal or other hard-surfaced impervious material

(ii) Ice shovels shall be smooth surfaced

and made of metal.

(8) Grading and packing bins. Where grading bins are used for poultry, they shall be of sufficient number and capacity to handle the grading adequately without the use of makeshift bins; and all dressed poultry shall be kept off the floor. Grading bins may

be made of metal or enameled wood and shall be constructed and maintained in such a manner as to allow easy and thorough cleaning. All replacements of such bins shall. however, be of metal.

(9) Except as otherwise provided herein. all equipment and utensils used in the killing, roughing, pinning, chilling and packing rooms shall be of metal or other impervious material and constructed so as to permit

proper and complete cleaning

(10) Conveyors. (1) Conveyors used in the preparation of ready-to-cook poultry shall be of metal or other acceptable material and of such construction as to permit thorough and ready cleaning and easy identification of viscera with its carcass and so designed as will present each carcass or all parts thereof in a way that will permit adequate, and efficient inspection.

(11) Overhead conveyors shall be so constructed and maintained that they will not allow grease, oil, or dirt to accumulate on the drop chain or shackle which shall be of

non-corrosive metal.

(iii) Non-metallic belt-type conveyors used in moving edible products shall be of

water-proof composition.

(iv) When individual trays or other acceptable equipment are not used during eviscerating operations, each carcass shall be suspended and a metal trough shall be provided beneath the conveyor to extend from the point where the carcass is opened to the point where the viscera has been completely removed, and such troughs shall be flushed continuously by a water spray.

(11) Inspection, eviscerating, and cutting tables shall be made of metal and have coved corners and be so constructed and placed

to permit thorough cleaning.

(12) In plants where no conveyors are used, each carcass shall be eviscerated in an individual metal tray of seamless construction.

(13) Water spray washing equipment with sumcient water pressure to thoroughly and efficiently wash carcasses shall be used for washing carcasses inside and out.

(14) Watertight metal receptacles shall be used for entrails and other waste resulting from preparation of eviscerated poultry,

(15) Watertight trucks and receptacles for holding or handling diseased carcasses and diseased parts of carcasses shall be so constructed as to be readily and thoroughly cleaned: such trucks and receptacles shall be marked in a conspicuous manner with the word "condemned" in letters not less than 2 inches high and, when required by the inspector in charge, shall be equipped with facilities for locking and sealing.

(16) Freezing rooms should be adequately equipped to freeze ready-to-cook poultry solid in less than 60 hours. Freezing rooms shall be equipped with floor racks or pallets and fans to insure air circulation.

(17) Cooling racks should be made of metal and be readily accessible for thorough washing and cleaning. All replacements of cooling racks shall be made of metal:

(18) Trucks and receptacles in which carcasses or parts thereof are held for further inspection shall be in such numbers and in such locations as the needs of the inspection in the plant may require. They shall be equipped for locking by means of lock and key and the key shall not leave the custody of the inspector in charge of the plant. Such trucks and receptacles shall be marked conspicuously with the word "retained" in letters not less than 2 inches high.

(1) All equipment shall be so placed as to be readily accessible for all processing and cleaning operations: (1) Mechanical pickers. When used in the plant, mechanical pickers shall be so installed as to be accessible for thorough cleaning and removal of the accumulation of feathers.

(j) Equipment and utensils used in the official plant shall not be used outside the official plant except under such conditions as may be prescribed or approved by the national supervisor, and equipment used in the preparation of any article (including, but not being limited to, animal food), from inedible material shall not be used outside of the inedible products department except under such conditions as may be prescribed or approved by the national supervisor.

MAINTENANCE OF SANITARY CONDITIONS AND PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF PRODUCTS

(k) The premises shall be kept free from refuse, waste materials, and all other sources of objectionable odors and conditions.

(1) Rooms, compartments, or other parts of the official plant in which products are handled and kept shall be kept clean and in sanitary condition. (1) All feathers, blood, offal, birds or parts of birds too severely damaged to be salvaged, and all discarded containers and other materials shall be completely disposed of daily.

(2) All windows, doors, and light fixtures in the official plant shall be kept clean.

(3) All docks and rooms shall be kept clean and free from debris and unused equipment and utensils.

(4) Live poultry receiving docks and receiving rooms shall be of such construction as readily to permit their thorough cleaning.

(5) Floors in feeding rooms shall be cleaned with such regularity as may be necessary to maintain them in a sanitary condition.

(6) The killing, roughing, and pinning room shall be kept clean and free from offensive odors at all times.

(7) The walls, floors, and all equipment and utensils used in the killing, roughing and pinning room shall be thoroughly cleaned after each day's operation.

(8) The floors in the killing, roughing, and pinning room shall be cleaned frequently during roughing and finishing operations and be kept reasonably free from accumulated blood, feathers, manure, water, and dirt.

(9) All equipment in the toilet and locker room, as well as the room itself, shall be kept clean, sanitary, and in good repair.

(10) Cooler and freezer rooms shall be free from objectionable odors of any kind and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition (including, but not being limited to, the prevention of drippings from refrigerating coils onto products).

(m) Equipment and utensils used for preparing or otherwise handling any product shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition and in good repair. (1) Batteries and dropping pans shall be cleaned regularly and the manure removed from the plant daily.

(2) The feed mixer shall be cleaned daily. (3) Scalding tanks shall be completely emptied and thoroughly cleaned as often as may be necessary but not less frequently than once a day.

(4) Ice shovels shall be kept clean, free of corrosion, and shall be stored off the flogr.

(5) All equipment and utensils used in the killing, roughing, and pinning rooms shall be thoroughly washed and celaned after each day's operation. The chilling and packing room and equipment and utensils used therein shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

(6) Graders' and packers' gloves and grading bins shall be washed daily and used only for grading or packing, as the case may be.

(7) Chilling vats or tanks shall be emptied and-rinsed after each use. They shall be thoroughly cleaned once daily and after each cleaning operation they shall be sanitized with such compounds or by such methods asmay be approved or prescribed by the Administrator.

- (8) Thawing. When frozen poultry is to be defrosted in water, adequate facilities (tanks, vats, or racks) shall be provided, including continuously running tap water of sufficient volume for thawing such poultry. Such poultry shall not be thawed in still water and the thawing tanks shall be emptied and rinsed after each use. The tanks shall be thoroughly cleaned once daily and after each cleaning operation they shall be sanitized with such compounds or by such methods as may be prescribed or approved by the Administrator. If water is heated it shall not be heated above 70° F. Thawing tanks shall be equipped with properly installed overflow pipes to discharge over a floor drain or a valley drain. Where mechanical devices are not used for removing thawed carcasses from thawing tanks, the tanks shall be of a size as will enable employees to remove poultry without getting inside the tanks.
- (9) When synchronized overhead conveyors and tray conveyors are used, the trays shall be completely washed and sanitized after being automatically emptied of inedible viscera.

(10) When a conveyor tray operation is used, such trays shall be of metal of seamless construction and shall be completely washed and sanitized after each use.

- knives, and all other tools and equipment used in the preparation of ready-to-cook poultry skall be kept clean and sanitary at all times. Cleaned equipment and utensils shall be drained on racks and shall not be nested.
- (12) Drums, cans, tanks, vats, and other receptacles used to hold or transport dressed poultry, or eviscerated poultry, shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.
- (n) Operations and procedures involving , the preparation, storing, or handling of any product shall be strictly in accord with clean and sanitary methods.
- (1) There shall be no handling or storing of materials which create an objectionable condition in rooms, compartments, or other places in the plant where any product is prepared, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) The pinning and finishing operations shall be performed in a part of the room that is away from the killing and roughing

operations.

- be confined to a relatively small area and kept from being splashed about the room.
- (4) In finishing and cleaning dressed poultry, the carcass shall be singed, feed shall be removed from the crop, and the fecal material in the cloaca shall be removed by venting, and such operations shall be completed prior to or during the final washing but prior to chilling and packaging of such dressed poultry. Notwithstanding the foregoing, dressed poultry which is to be eviscerated in an official plant within'72 hours from time of slaughter may, when approved by the Administration, be transferred by conveyor or operational type container or other approved means to such official plant prior to removal of the feed in the crop.
- (5) The head of each dressed poultry carcass shall be washed thoroughly to remove feed from the mouth and blood from the head and mouth.
- (6) In the final washing, the carcass shall be passed through a system of sprays providing an abundant supply of fresh clean water either under pressure or scrubbing action.
- (7) Grading and packaging. Dressed poultry may be graded and packaged in the killing, roughing, pinning, chilling, and packing room; however, such poultry shall be graded and packed in an area of the room which is well isolated from the killing and roughing operation.

(8) The floors in the eviscerating room shall be kept clean and reasonably dry during eviscerating operations and free of all refuse.

(9) Conveyors shall be operated at such speeds as will permit a sanitary eviscerating operation and will permit adequate inspection for condition and wholesomeness.

- (10) Mechanized packaging equipment shall be maintained in good sanitary condition.
- (11) All offal resulting from the eviscerating operation shall be removed as often as necessary to prevent the development of a nuisance.
- (12) Paper and other material used for lining barrels or other containers in which products are packaged shall be of such kinds as do not tear readily during use, but remain intact when moistened by the product.
- (13) Protective coverings shall be used for the product in the plant and as it is distributed from the plant, as will afford adequate protection for the product against contamination by any foreign substance (including, but not being limited to, dust, dirt, and insects), considering the means intended to be employed in transporting the product from the plant.
- (14) Containers to be used for packaging dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry shall be clean, free from objectionable substances or odors and of sufficient strength and durability to adequately protect the product during normal distribution.

(15) Refuse may be moved directly to loading docks only for prompt removal.

(16) Cleanliness and hygiène of personnel:
(1) All employees coming in contact with dressed poultry, exposed edible products, or edible products handling equipment shall wear clean garments and shall keep their hands clean at all times while thus engaged.

(ii) Hands of employees handling dressed poultry or edible products or edible products handling equipment shall be free of infected cuts, boils, and open sores at all times while

thus engaged.

(iii) Every person after each use of toilet or change of garments shall wash his hands thoroughly before returning to duties that require the handling of dressed poultry or edible products, or containers therefor, or edible products handling equipment.

(iv) Neither smoking nor chewing of tobacco shall be permitted in any room where exposed edible products are prepared, proc-

essed, or otherwise handled.

(o) Temperatures and procedures which are necessary for cooling and freezing poultry shall be in accordance with sound operating practices which insure the prompt removal of the animal heat and as will maximize the preservation of the quality and condition of the poultry. (1) All dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry that is prepared in the official plant shall be cooled immediately after processing. Such poultry shall be cooled to an internal temperature of 40°, F. or less, within 24 hours from the time of slaughter: If such poultry is to be shipped from the plant in packaged form, the poultry shall be cooled to and maintained at a temperature of 40° F. or less prior to shipment from the plant. However, when approved by the Administration, poultry may e shipped from the plant prior to cooling to 40° F. or less, if such poultry is shipped to and placed in a freezer promptly.

(2) Ice chilling. (1) Only ice manufactured or produced from potable water may be used for ice chilling. The ice shall be handled and stored in a sanitary manner. If of block-type, the ice shall be washed by spraying with clean water before crushing. Metal ice crushers shall be washed at least

once daily.

(ii) Enough clean crushed ice shall be used to maintain a temperature in vats or tanks under 40° F. at all times during chilling. Dressed poultry carcasses weighing less

than 8 pounds should be chilled to 40° F. or below in less than 4 hours whereas carcasses weighing more than 8 pounds should be chilled to 40° F. or below in less than 8 hours. In order to facilitate continuous processing operations dressed poultry may be held overnight in chilling tanks provided it is processed and packaged at the resumption of operations the following morning. If such poultry is to be held in chilling tanks for longer periods it shall be properly repacked with crushed ice in clean tanks which are continually drained and during this holding period the internal temperature of the dressed poultry shall be maintained at or below 40° F.

(3) Air chilling. In air chilling, dressed poultry shall be passed through a spray of clean water immediately following the removal of the feathers, and then hung on racks. Thereupon the racks of dressed poultry shall be placed in a refrigerated room with moderate air movements and a temperature which will reduce the internal temperature of the carcass to 40° F. or less,

within 24 hours.

(4) Freezing. (1) When dressed poultry is packaged in bulk or shipping containers, the carcasses should be individually wrapped or packaged in water-vapor resistant cartons or the containers should be lined with heavy water-vapor resistant paper so as to assure adequate overlapping of the lining to completely surround the carcasses and to permit unsealed closure of sealing in such a manner that water-vapor loss from the product is considerably retarded or prevented. The dressed poultry should receive initial rapid freezing under such packaging, temperature, air circulation, and stacking conditions which will result in freezing the carcasses solid in less than 60 hours. Any carcass weighing less than 8 pounds should freeze solid in from 30 to 40 hours, whereas a carcass weighing more than 8 pounds should freeze solid in from 48 to 60 hours. : (The approximate highest temperatures which will attain this result under average to most favorable conditions, are -10° F. with circulated air and -20° F. with still air; however, freezing temperatures of -20° F. to-40° F. are desirable.)

(ii) Frozen dressed poultry should be stored at 0° F. or below, with temperature maintained as constant as possible.

- (5) Immediately after packaging, all dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry other than that which is ice-packed or shipped from the plant in a refrigerated carrier should be moved into the freezer. If such poultry is to be held in the plant for longer than 24 hours it should be helded at not above 36° F.
- (6) When poultry is packed in ice in barrels or other containers the barrels and containers shall be covered and shall have an adequate number of drain holes to permit water to drain out.

(7) The provisions of subparagraphs (2) and (4) of this paragraph shall be applicable to ready-to-cook poultry.

(p) Every practicable precaution shall be taken to exclude flies, rats, mice, and other vermin from the official plant. (1) Dogs, cats, and other pets shall be excluded from robms where edible products and dressed poultry are processed, handled and stored.

(q) No person affected with any communicable disease (including, but not being limited to, tuberculosis) in a transmissible stage shall be permitted in any room or compartment where exposed or unpacked dressed poultry or edible products are prepared, processed, or otherwise handled.

			•	and			ed)	azed
Equipment, utensils, and facilities	Iron	Rubber	Concrete	-Stairpless steel . monel metal	Aluminum	Galvanized iron	Copper (tin plated	Porcelain or g
Batteries Overhead conveyors Conveyor track Shackle chain	A A			AAA	A	AAAA		
Shackles Blood trough Scalding vat Mechanical pickers Mechanical scrubber	AAA	A	Ā	A A A	A	AAAAA		
Wax dipping tank. Trough for catching wax. Water-spray cooling	A		7	A	A	A		
Eviscerating pans. Inspection table (those parts which come in contact with product).				A	A	A		
Eviscerating trough Framework (of equip) ment) Inside and outside washer	A	A		A	A	A A		
Gizzard, heart, and liver trimming tables. Defrosting trucks. Defrosting tanks. Cooling racks. Tanks or vats and other			Ā	AAAA	A	AAAA		A
equipment used for cooling products			A	A	A	A A		
Utensils for handling edible products. Boning and cooling tables, cutting sur-				A	A	A		
faces. Cooking kettles	Ā			A	A	A	Ā	

§ 70.40 Authority of Administrator to amend minimum standards for sanitation, facilities, and operating procedures in official plants. The Administrator is authorized to a nend the provisions in § 70.39; and such amended provisions shall be applicable to official plants.

SUBPART B-UNITED STATES CLASSES,
STANDARDS, AND GRADES FOR POULTRY

§ 70.101 United States classes of live poultry, dressed poultry, and ready-to-cook poultry. The provisions of this section apply to live poultry, dressed poultry, and individual carcasses of leady-to-cook poultry, in determining the kind of poultry and its class. The kinds of poultry are as follows: Chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, and pigeons.

(a) Chickens. For the purpose of this section, the following classes of chick-

ens are specified:

(1) Broiler or fryer. A broiler or fryer is a young chicken (usually under 16 weeks of age), of either sex, that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin and flexible breastbone cartilage.

(2) Roaster. A roaster is a young chicken (usually under 8 months of age), of either sex, that is tendermeated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin and breastbone cartilage that is somewhat less flexible than that of a broiler or fryer.

(3) Capon. A capon is an unsexed male chicken (usually under 10 months of age) that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin.

(4) Stag. A stag is a male chicken (usually under 10 months of age) with coarse skin, somewhat toughened and darkened flesh, and considerable hardening of the breastbone cartilage. Stags show a condition of fleshing and a degree of maturity intermediate between that of a roaster and a cock of old rooster.

(5) Hen or stewing chicken or fowl. A hen or stewing chicken or fowl is a mature female chicken (usually more than 10 months old) with meat less tender than that of a roaster, and non-flexible breastbone.

old rooster is a mature male chicken with coarse skin, toughened and darkened meat, and hardened breastbone.

(b) Turkeys. For the purpose of this section, the following classes of turkeys

are specified:

(1) Fryer or roaster. A fryer or roaster is a young immature turkey (usually under 16 weeks of age), of either sex, that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin, and flexible breastbone cartilage.

(2) Young hen turkey. A young hen turkey is a young female turkey (usually under 8 months of age) that is tendermeated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin, and breastbone cartilage that is somewhat less flexible than in a turkey fryer or roaster.

(3) Young tom turkey. A young tom turkey is a young male turkey (usually under 8 months of age), that is tendermeated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin and breastbone cartilage that is somewhat less flexible than in a turkey fryer or roaster.

(4) Hen turkey. A hen turkey is a fully matured female turkey (usually over 10 months of age) that is less tender-meated than a young hen turkey, has a hardened breastbone, and may have coarse-textured skin and patchy areas of surface fat.

(5) Tom turkey. A tom turkey is a mature male turkey (usually over 10 months of age) with coarse skin, toughened flesh, and hardened breastbone.

(c) Ducks. For the purpose of this section the following classes of ducks are specified:

(1) Broiler duckling or fryer duckling. A broiler duckling or fryer duckling is a young duck (usually under 8 weeks of age) of either sex, that is tendermeated and has a soft bill and soft windpipe.

(2) Roaster duckling. A roaster duckling is a young duck (usually under 16 weeks of age), of either sex, that is tender-meated and has a bill that is not completely hardened and a windpipe that is easily dented.

(3) Mature duck or old duck. A mature duck or an old duck is a duck (usually over 6 months of age), of either sex, with toughened flesh, hardened bill, and hardened windpipe.

(d) Geese. For the purpose of this section, the following classes of geese are specified:

(1) Young goose. A young goose may be of either sex, is tender-meated, and has a windpipe that is easily dented.

(2) Mature goose or old goose. A mature goose or old goose may be of either sex and has toughened flesh and hardened windpipe.

(e) Guineas. For the purpose of this section, the following classes of guineas

are specified:

may be of either sex and is tender-meated.

(2) Mature guinea or old guinea. A mature guinea or an old guinea may be of either sex and has toughened flesh,

(f) Pigeons. For the purpose of this section, the following classes of pigeons are specified:

(1) Squab. A squab is a young, immature pigeon of either sex, and is extra tender-meated.

(2) Pigeon. A pigeon is a mature pigeon of either sex, with coarse skin and toughened flesh.

§ 70.102 United States standards for quality of live poultry—(a) General.

(1) The United States standards for quality of individual live birds contained in this section are applicable only to poultry of the kinds and classes set forth in § 70.101.

(2) Birds showing evidence of any disease or other condition which may render then unwholesome or unfit for human food shall not be included in any of the quality designations specified in this section.

(3) The following factors are considered in ascertaining the quality of an individual bird: (i) Health and vigor; (ii) feathering; (iii) conformation; (iv) fleshing; (v) fat covering; and (vi) the degree of freedom from defects.

(b) Standards of quality—(1) A Quality or No. 1 Quality. To be of A Quality or No. 1 Quality the live bird:

(i) Is alert, has bright eyes, and is of good health and vigor.

(ii) Is well feathered, with feathers showing luster or sheen and quite thoroughly covering all parts of the body; however, there may be a slight scattering

of pinfeathers.

(iii) Is of normal physical conformation except that it may have a slightly curved breastbone or other slight abnormality in the shape of the breastbone which does not interfere with the normal distribution of the flesh. The bird may also have a slightly curved back. There may be a dent in the breastbone which does not exceed 1/8 inch in depth except that for turkeys the depth does

not exceed ¼ inch.

(iv) Has a well developed, moderately broad and long breast that is well-fleshed throughout its entire length; and the thighs and back are well covered with flesh according to the age and sex of the bird.

(v) Has the breast, back, hips, and pin bones well covered with fat, except that a fryer (whether chicken or turkey) and a young tom turkey may have only a moderate amount of fat covering these parts, and a hen, stewing chicken, or fowl does not have excessive abdominal fat

(vi) Is free from tears and broken bones; however, it may have slight scratches, slight skin bruises, and slight callouses (i. e., slightly thickened, hardened, and darkened areas of skin over the breastbone), if these conditions do not materially affect the appearance of the bird, especially the breast. It may also have slightly scaly shanks.

(2) B Quality or No. 2 Quality. To be of B Quality or No. 2 Quality the live

bird:

(i) Is of good health and vigor.

some feathers may be lacking on some parts of the body); however, there may be a moderate number of pinfeathers.

(iii) Is of normal physical conformation except that it may have a slightly crooked breastbone which does not seriously interfere with the normal distribution of the flesh. It may also have a moderately crooked back and slightly misshapen legs and wings.

(iv) Is fairly well fleshed in relation to length and depth of body, with all parts fairly well covered with flesh according to the age and sex of the bird.

(v) Has sufficient coverage of fat on breast and legs to prevent a distinct appearance of the flesh through the skin; however, a hen, stewing chicken, or fowl may have excessive abdominal fat.

(vi) Is free from tears, broken bones, severe breast blisters, heavy callouses (i. e. thickened, hardened, and darkened areas of skin over the breastbone) and seriously scaly shanks; however, it may have moderate skin bruises and slight flesh bruises.

(3) C Quality or No. 3 Quality. A live bird that does not meet the requirements of B Quality or No. 3 Quality may be of C Quality or No. 3 Quality

and such bird may:

(i) Be lacking in vigor.

(ii) Have a large number of pinfeathers over all parts of its body and complete lack of plumage feathers on the back.

(iii) Have definite deformities (including, but not being limited to, a crooked breastbone, hunchback, and slight crippling).

(iv) Have a poorly developed, narrow breast and thin covering of flesh over all parts of its body.

(v) Have only a small amount of fat in the feather tracts and is completely lacking in fat on back and thighs; and

(vi) Have skin bruises, small or moderate flesh bruises, and severe breast blisters; however, it has no broken bones.

The term "Reject" is not a standard of quality within the purview of this section; however, such term may be used with respect to an individual live bird to indicate that it is affected by, or shows evidence of, any disease or condition (including, but not being limited to, large flesh bruises, severe discolorations, severe injury, and emaciation) which may render the bird unfit for human food.

§ 70.103 United States grades for live poultry—(a) General. (1) The United States grades for live poultry contained in this section are applicable to live poultry of the kinds and classes set forth in § 70.101 and are based upon United States standards for quality as set forth in § 70.102.

(2) Birds showing evidence of any disease or other condition which may render them unwholesome or unfit for human food shall not be included in any of the grade designations specified in

this section.

(3) All terms in the United States, standards for quality, as set forth in § 70.102, shall, when used in this section, have the same meaning as when used in the standards.

(b) Grades. -- (1)

U. S. Grade A or U. S. No. 1. Any lot of live poultry may be designated as U. S. Grade A or U. S. No. 1 if at least 90 percent, by count, of the birds are of A Quality or No. 1 Quality and the remainder are of B Quality or No. 2 Quality. When more than one container comprises the lot, no container shall have more birds of B Quality or No. 2 Quality than that specified in the following table:

[When lot consists of more than I container]

	Grade	Number of birds in container	Maximum number of B quality or No. 2 quality birds
U.S.	Grade A or	Less than 10	1 bird 2 birds. 3 birds. 4 birds 5 birds.

lot of live poultry may be designated as U. S. Grade B or U. S. No. 2 if at least 90 percent, by count, of the birds are of B Quality or No. 2 Quality, or better, and the remainder are of C Quality, or No. 3 Quality. When more than one container comprises the lot, no container shall have more birds of C Quality or No. 3 Quality than that specified in the following table:

[When lot consists of more than I container]

	Urade 0		Number of birds in container Maximum number of C quality or No. 3 quality birds	
U. S. U. S	Grade No 2	B or	Less than 10	

(3) U.S. Grade C or U.S. No. 3. Any lot of live poultry may be designated as U.S. Grade C or U.S. No. 3 if it consists of birds of not less than C Quality or No. 3 Quality.

The term "No Grade" is not a grade within the meaning of this section. Such term may be applied to any lot of live poultry if such lot contains any birds of less than C Quality or No. 3 Quality or has not been graded in accordance with this section.

§ 70.104 United States standards for quality of dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry—(a) General. (1) The United States standards for quality contained in this section are applicable to individual carcasses of dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry of the kinds and classes set forth in § 70.101.

(2) Carcasses found to be unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for food shall not be included in any of the quality designations specified in this section. If the carcass is dressed poultry, determination of unsoundness or unwholesomeness will be based on external characteristics

only.

(3) The quality designations specified in this section may not be made applicable to dressed poultry that is not free from the following conditions: Dirty head; bloody head; dirty carcass; bloody carcass; dirty vent; dirty feet; fan feathers on the wing tips: garter feathers around the hock joints; neck feathers; and, if the crop is not removed, feed in the crop.

(4) The A Quality designation may not be made applicable to any poultry carcass if the poultry was wet picked in such a manner that the skin has been damaged by extended immersion in, or high temperature of, the water which resulted in immediate discoloration or may result in later objectionable dis-

coloration.

(5) The following factors are considered in ascertaining, pursuant to this section, the quality of an individual carcass: (i) Conformation; (ii) fleshing; (iii) fat covering; (iv) the degree of freedom from pinfeathers and vestigial feathers (i. e., hair or down, as the case may be); (v) the degree of freedom from tears, cuts (including, but not being limited to, any cut for the removal of the crop), disjointed bones, and broken bones; (vi) the degree of freedom from discolorations of the skin and of the flesh and of blemishes and bruises of the skin and flesh; and (vii) the degree of freedom from freezer burn.

quirements specified in this section for A quality, B quality, and C quality, the intensity, aggregate area involved and locations of (i) discolorations (whether or not caused by dressing operations), (ii) bruises, (iii) pinfeathers, and (iv) freezer burn, as such defects individually, or in combination, detract from the general appearance of the carcass, will be considered in determining the particular quality of an individual carcass.

(b) Standards of quality—(1) A Quality. To be of A Quality the carcass:

(i) Is of normal physical conformation except that it may have a slightly curved breastbone or other slight abnormality in the shape of the breastbone which does not interfere with the normal distribution of the flesh. The carcass may also have a very slightly curved back. There may be a dent in the breastbone which does not exceed in the breastbone which does not exceed in the depth does n

(ii) Has a well-developed, moderately broad and long breast, well-fleshed

throughout its entire length, with the flesh carrying sufficiently well up to the crest of the breastbone so that the breastbone is not prominent; and, with respect to young tom turkeys, there may be a slight thickening and slight pouchiness of the skin on the forepart of the breast. The legs are well covered with flesh.

(iii) Has the breast, back, hips, and pin bones well covered with fat except that chicken broilers or fryers, and young tom turkeys may have only a moderate amount of fat covering these parts, a turkey fryer or roaster may be somewhat lacking in fat covering, and a hen, stewing chicken, or fowl does not have excessive abdominal fat.

(iv) Is practically free from pinfeathers and vestigial feathers, especially on the breast, if the carcass is dressed poultry. If the carcass is ready-to-cook poultry, it is free from protruding pinfeathers, practically free from nonprotruding pinfeathers and vestigial feathers, especially on the breast.

(v) Is free from skin tears and cuts on the breast and legs; however, elsewhere on the carcass there may be tears and cuts (exclusive of the cuts usually made to remove the neck and viscera in the production of eviscerated poultry) the aggregate length of which does not exceed 1½ inches except that, with respect to any turkey carcass or goose carcass, such aggregate length does not exceed 3 inches. There are no sewn tears or cuts. The carcass has no disjointed bones or broken bones except that it may have one disjointed bone in either a leg or wing but only if there is no evidence of a related bruise or blood clot; and, if the carcass is of a chicken broiler or fryer, it may have one nonprotruding broken bone in a wing in addition to such disjointed bone but only if there is no evidence of a related bruise or blood clot. The wing tips may have been removed.

(vi) Is free from bruises and discolorations of the flesh on the breast and legs; however, elsewhere on the carcass there may be bruises and discolorations of the flesh showing not more than a slightly reddened color the aggregate area of which does not exceed the area of a circle ½ inch in diameter, except that; with respect to any turkey or goose. carcass, such aggregate area does not exceed the area of a circle 1 inch in diameter. The carcass is free from skin bruises, on the breast and legs, the aggregate area of which exceeds the area of a circle ½ inch in diameter, and from skin bruises, elsewhere on the carcass, the aggregate area of which exceeds the area of a circle 34 inch in diameter. With respect to any turkey or goose carcass, such aggregate area on the breast and legs does not exceed the area of a circle 34 inch in diameter; and elsewhere on the carcass such aggregate area does not exceed the area of a circle 1½ inches in diameter. Notwichstanding the foregoing, the total aggregate area, on the breast and legs, of all such

flesh bruises, skin bruises, and all other discolorations and blemishes of the skin, is not in excess of the area of a circle 1 inch in diameter; and elsewhere on the carcass such total aggregate area is not in excess of the area of a circle 1½ inches in diameter. Furthermore, with respect to any turkey or goose carcass, such total aggregate area on the breast and legs is not in excess of the area of a circle 2 inches in diameter; and elsewhere on the carcass such total aggregate area is not in excess of the area of a circle 3 inches in diameter. The skin may show only slight reddening in the feather follicles on the neck, near the head, and on the wings because of improper bleeding.

(vii) Shows only slight freezer burn, or evidence thereof (i. e., a few pockmarks, or evidence thereof, none of which exceeds the area of a circle 1/8 inch in diameter).

(2) B Quality. To be of B Quality the cardass:

(i) Is of at least practically normal physical conformation except that it may have a dented, curved, and slightly . crooked breastbone which does not serfously interfere with the normal distributton of flesh. The carcass may also have a moderately crooked back or mis- o shapen legs or misshapen wings.

(ii) Is sufficiently well-fleshed on the breast and legs so as to prevent a thin appearance and a prominent breastbone; however, a young tom turkey may have a pouchy, thick, and somewhat flabby skin on the forepart of the breast.

(iii) Has a sufficient coverage of fat on the breast and legs to prevent a distinct appearance of the flesh through the skin

Has not more than a slight scattering of pinfeathers and vestigial feathers over the entire carcass with only relatively few on the breast, if the carcass is dressed poultry. If the carcass is ready-to-cook poultry, it is free from protruding pinfeathers, but may have not more than a few scattered nonprotruding pinfeathers and vestigial feathers.

(v) Is free from tears and cuts, on the breast and legs, the aggregate length of which exceeds 11/2 inches; however, elsewhere on the carcass there may be tears and cuts (exclusive of the cuts usually made to remove the neck and viscera in the production of eviscerated poultry). the aggregate length of which does not exceed 3 inches except that, with respect to any turkey or goose carcass, such aggregate lengths do not exceed 3 inches on the breast and legs and 6 inches elsewhere on the carcass. There are no sewn tears or cuts. The carcass may have not more than a total of 2 disjointed bones in either the legs or wings, or both, but only if there is no evidence of a related bruise or blood clot, and, in addition, I broken bone in a leg or wing, but only if it is nonprotruding and does not show an excessive related bruise or blood clot. The wing tips may have been removed.

(vi) Is free from bruises and discolorations, of the flesh on the breast and legs, showing not more than a slightly darkened color and which in the aggregate is in excess of the area of a circle ½ inch in diameter; however, elsewhere on the carcass there may be bruises and discolorations of the flesh the aggregate area of which does not exceed the area of a circle 1½ inches in diameter, except that, with respect to any turkey or goose carcass, such aggregate area on the breast and legs does not exceed the area of a circle 1 inch in diameter, and, elsewhere on the carcass, it does not exceed the area of a circle 3 inches in diameter. The carcass is free from skin bruises, on the breast and legs, the aggregate area of which exceeds the area of a circle 3/4 inch in diameter, and from skin bruises, elsewhere on the carcass, the aggregate area of which exceeds the area of a circle 1½ inches in diameter. With respect to any turkey or goose carcass, such aggregate area on the breast and legs does not exceed the area of a circle 1½ inches in diameter, and, elsewhere on the carcass, such aggregate area does not exceed the area of a circle 3 inches in diameter. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the total aggregate area on the breast and legs of al' such flesh bruises, skin bruises, and all other discolorations and blemishes of the skin is not in excess of the area of a circle 1½ inches in diameter; and elsewhere on the carcass such total aggregate area is not in excess of the area of a circle 3 inches in diameter. Furthermore, with respect to any turkey or goose carcass, such total aggregate area on the breast and legs is not in excess of the area of a circle 3 inches in diameter; and elsewhere on the carcass such total aggregate area is not in excess of the area of a circle 6 inches in diameter. The skin may show not more than moderate reddening in the feather follicles on the neck, near the head, and on the wings and thighs because of improper bleeding.

(vii) Shows no more than moderate freezer burn, or evidence thereof, on any part of the carcass and no dried area in excess of the area of a circle 1/2 inch in

diameter.

(3) C Quality. A carcass that does not meet the requirements of B Quality may be of C Quality and such carcass may:

(i) Be of abnornal physical conformation (i. e., possess serious abnormal physical conditions, including, but not being limited to, a crooked breastbone) if it is fairly well fleshed.

(ii) Be poorly fleshed and a young tom turkey may have a thick, coarse skin and extended breast that is pouchy or flabby:

(iii) Be lacking in fat covering, over all parts of the carcass.

(iv) Have numerous pinfeathers and vestigial feathers scattered over the entire carcass, if the carcass is dressed poultry; if ready-to-cook poultry, the carcass is free from protruding pinfeathers but may have a dew vestigial feathers and may have nonprotruding pinfeathers that do not seriously detract from the appearance of the carcass.

(v) Have torn skin, disjointed bones, and broken bones but only if there is no evidence of a related severe bruise or blood clot. There are no sewn tears or cuts. Wing tips may have been removed.

(vi) Have numerous and large discolored areas or blemishes of the skin which may be accompanied by some reddening and darkening of the flesh beneath, if such discolored areas and blemishes do not render any part of the carcass unfit for food.

(vii) Show more than moderate freezer burn or evidence thereof (including, but not being limited to, numerous pockmarks or large dried areas) on any

part of the carcass.

§ 70.105 United States grades for dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry—(a) General. (1) The United States grades for dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry are applicable to dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry of the kinds and classes set forth in § 70.101 when individual carcasses are not separately identified and are based upon the United States standards for quality set forth in § 70.104 except the provisions in paragraph (a) (3) of that section.

(2) When any lot of dressed poultry is graded on the basis of an examination of each carcass in a representative sample thereof, any carcass that would be of A Quality, if it did not possess any of the following conditions shall, for the purpose of this section, be considered as being of B Quality: Dirty or bloody head or carcass, dirty feet or vent; fan feathers or neck feathers or garter feathers, or feed in the crop. Any carcass that would be of B Quality or C Quality if it did not possess any of the foregoing conditions shall, for the purpose of this section, be considered as being of C Quality. . .

(3) All terms in the United States standards for quality set forth in § 70.104 shall, when used in this section, have the same meaning as when used in the

standards.

tions for dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry contained in paragraph (c) of this section are not incorporated in the grades for dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry since weight, as such, is not a factor of grade for the purpose of this section. It is recommended, however, that each container of dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry contain carcasses of the weights specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Grades -(1)

U. S. Grade A. Any lot of dressed poultry or ready-to-cook poultry composed of one or more containers of carcasses of the same kind and class may be designated as U. S. Grade A if not less than 90 percent, by count, of the carcasses in such lot are of A Quality, the remainder is of B Quality, and no individual container in such lot contains more carcasses of B Quality than in the proportion of 2 to each 12 carcasses in the container.

poultry or ready-to-cook poultry composed of one or more containers of carcasses of the same kind and class may be designated as U. S. Grade B if not less than 90 percent, by count, of the carcasses in such lot are of at least B Quality, the remainder is of C Quality, and no individual container in such lot contains more carcasses of C Quality than in the proportion of 2 to each 12 carcasses in the container.

(3) U. S. Grade C. Any lot of dressed poultry or ready-to-cook poultry may be designated as U. S. Grade C if it consists of carcasses of not less than C Quality.

(c) Suggested weight specifications for dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry. The suggested weight specifications for dressed poultry and ready-to-cook poultry are contained in Tables I, II, III, and IV in this paragraph.

DRESSED POULTRY

T.	A	A	L	K	-	-CH	HC	K	EN	3
						ark				

Class of chickens	Weight range pe	Weight range per dozen carcasses		
Class of clickens	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
			Telephone telephone Constitute annual man entitlements	An emergen excellent egyennede edited earl
	None	1 pound 8 ounces	None	18 pounds.
	Over I pound 8 ounces	2 pounds	Over 18 pounds:	24 pounds.
Proffess on former	Over 2 pounds	2 pounds 8 ounces	Over 24 pounds	30 pounds:
Broilers or fryers	Over 2 pounds 4 ounces	3 pounds	Over 30 pounds	36 pounds.
	Over 3 pounds	3 pounds 8 ounces	Over 36 pounds	42 pounds.
	Over 3 pounds 8 ounces	4 pounds	· Over. 42 pounds	48 pounds.
	Over 3 pounds	3 pounds, 8 ounces.	Over 36 pounds	42 pounds
	Over 3 pounds & ounces	4 pounds	Over 42 pounds	48 pounds.
Theretone .	Over 4 pounds:	4 pounds 8 ounces.	Over 48 pounds	54 pounds.
Roasters	Over 4 pounds-8 ounces	5 pounds	Over 54 pounds	60 pounds.
	Over 5 pounds	5 pounds sounces	Over 60 pounds	66 pounds.
	Over 3 pounds 8 ounces	None	Over 66 pounds.	None:
	None	6 pounds	None.	72 pounds -
	Over 6 pounds	7 pounds	Over 72 pounds	84 pounits.
Capana	Over 7 pounds	8 pounds	Over 84 pounds	96 pounds.
Capons	Over 8 pounds	9 pounds	Over 96 pounds	108 pounds.
	Over 9 pounds	10 pounds	Over 108 pounds:	120 pounds.
	Over 10 pounds	None	Over 120 pounds.	None.
	Sone	3 pounds:	None	36 pounds
	Over 3 pounds	4 pounds	Over 36 pounds.	18 pounds.
Stags.	Over 4 pounds	5 pounds	Over 48 pounds	60 pounds
	Over 5 pounds:	6 pounds	Over 60 pounds: . :	72 pounds.
	Over 6 pounds	None	Over 72 pounds	None.
	None	4 pounds	None.	48 pounds.
Cocks	Over 4 pounds.	5 pounds	Over 48 pounds	60 pounds.
COCKS	Over 5 pounds	6 pounds	Over 60 pounds.	72. pounds.
	Over 6 pounds	None	Over 72 pounds:	None.
	None	3 pounds	None	36 pounds.
	Over 3 pounds	3 pounds 8 ounces	Over 36 pounds.	42 pounds.
Hens or stewing chick-	Over 3 pounds 8 ounces	4 pounds	Over 42 pounds	48 pounds.
ens or fowl.	Over 4 pounds 4 pounds 8 ounces Over 48 pounds			
	Over 4 pounds 8 ounces	5 pounds	Over:54 pounds.	60 pounds
W.	Over pounds	None	Over 60 pounds	None.
			1	

TABLE H-TURKEYS

	Weight range per carcass		
Class	Minimum	Maximum	
Turkey fryers or roasters	None Over 6 pounds Over 8 pounds Over 6 pounds Over 8 pounds Over 10 pounds Over 12 pounds Over 14 pounds Over 16 pounds Over 18 pounds Over 20 pounds Over 21 pounds Over 22 pounds Over 24 pounds Over 35 pounds Over 36 pounds Over 37 pounds Over 38 pounds Over 39 pounds Over 39 pounds Over 30 pounds Over 3	10 pounds. 6 pounds. 8 pounds. 10 pounds. 12 pounds. 14 pounds. 16 pounds. 18 pounds. 20 pounds. 22 pounds. 24 pounds. None. 10 pounds.	

TABLE III-DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS, SQUARS, AND PIGEONS

	Weight range p	er carcass	Weight range per dozen carcasses		
Kind and class	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Ducks (all classes). Geese (all classes). Guineas (all classes). Squabs and pigeons	None Over 4 pounds Over 5 pounds None Over 8 pounds Over 10 pounds None Over 1 pound 8 ounces Over 2 pounds 4 ounces None Over 8 ounces Over 11 ounces Over 14 ounces	4 pounds 5 pounds None 8 pounds 10 pounds None 1 pound 8 ounces 2 pounds 4 ounces None 8 ounces 11 ounces 14 ounces None	None Over 48 pounds Over 60 pounds None Over 96 pounds Over 120 pounds None Over 18 pounds Over 27 pounds None Over 6 pounds Over 6 pounds Over 8 pounds Over 8 pounds Over 8 pounds 6 ounces Over 10 pounds 8 ounces	48 pounds. 60 pounds. None. 96 pounds. 120 pounds. None. 18 pounds. 27 pounds. None. 6 pounds. 8 pounds 6 ounces. 10 pounds 8 ounces. None.	

TABLE IV-READY-TO-COOK POULTRY

Kinds and classes		
	Minimum	Maximum
		The state of the s
	None	1 pound 8 ounces.
n	Over 1 pound 8 ounces.	2 pounds.
Broilers or fryers	Over 2 pounds	2 pounds 8 ounces
	Over 2 pounds 8 ounces	3 pounds.
	Over 2 pounds 8 ounces	3 pounds 8 ounces
	Over 2 pounds 8 ounces.	3 pounds.
	Over 3 pounds Over 3 pounds 8 ounces	3 pounds 8 ounces
Roasters.	Over 3 pounds 8 ounces	4 pounds.
	11 Over 4 bounds	4 pounde 8 ounage
	Over 4 pounds 8 ounces	5 pounds.
	Over 5 pounds	None.
	None	2 pounds.
	Over 2 pounds	2 pounds 8 ounces.
	10 Tel 4 Doubles 6 Outlies	1 A POULDOS
Hens or stewing chickens or fowl	Over 3 pounds	3 pounds 8 ounces.
LICES OF SECRETE CHICKERS OF TOWN	Over 3 pounds 8 ounces.	4 pounds.
	Over 4 pounds	4 pounds 8 ounces.
	Over 4 pounds 8 ounces.	5 pounds.
	Over 5 pounds 8 ounces	5 pounds 8 ounces
	Over 5 pounds 8 ounces	None.
	None Over 2 pounds 8 ounces	2 pounds 8 ounces
Cocks or old roesters	Over 2 pounds 8 ounces	3 pounds 8 ounces
Circus of Old Todatets	Over 3 pounds 8 ounces	4 pounds 8 ounces.
\	Over 4 pounds 8 ounces.	5 pounds 8 ounces
	Over 5 pounds 8 ounces	····· None.
	None	4 pounds.
	Over 4 pounds	6 pounds.
	Over 6 pounds	9 pounds.
	Over 8 pounds	10 pounds
Turkeys and goese (all classes)	Over 10 pounds	12 pounds.
	Over 10 pounds Over 12 pounds	14 pounds
	(I Over 19 Dounds	16 pounds.
	Over 16 pounds	18 pounds.
	Over 18 pounds	20 pounds
	Over 20 pounds	None.
	None.	
Ducks (all classes)	Over 3 pounds	3 pounds 8 ounces.
· -	Over 3 pounds 8 ounces	4 pounds.
	Over 4 pounds	
	None	12 ounces
Juineas (all classes)	Over 12 ounces Over 1 pound	1 pound
	Over I pound 4 ounces	i pound 4 ounces.
	Over 1 pound 8 owners	
	Over 1 pound 8 ounces.	None.
	None	
Pigeons (all classes)	Over 6 ounces	10 ounces
	Over 10 ounces	
	Over-14 ounces	None.

SUBPART C-FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Notice is hereby given of the authorized forms, designs and wording which are approved to be used as official identification with respect to graded products and inspected and certified products, pursuant to § 70.11 Identifying and marking products of the rules governing the grading and inspection of poultry and edible products thereof (7 CFR Part 70; 16 F. R. 5210) which were issued pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U.S. C. 1621 et seq.) and the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1951 (Pub. Law 759, 81st Cong., approved September 6, 1950).

In order that interested persons may know in advance the authorized forms, designs, and wording of the official identification which will be approved for use in connection with graded products and inspected and certified products, it has been deemed advisable to set forth herein the examples of the various grade marks and inspection marks which are satisfactory to the Administration.

§ 70.201 Forms of official identification. Subject to the requirements in § 70.11 Identifying and marking products of the rules governing the grading and inspection of poultry, and edible products thereof:

(a) Form of grade mark. The grade mark approved for use, pursuant to § 70 .-11 (b), on a graded product shall be contained within a shield of the form and design indicated in the example in Figure 1 of this section. The information (including the form and arrangement of its wording) which is required in such mark shall be: (1) The class of the product or whether the product is "young," or "mature" (or "old"); (2) the phrase "readyto-cook"; (3) its U.S. grade, and (4) one of the following phrases: "Federal-State graded," "Government graded," or any other similar phrase which may be approved by the Administrator. In addition, the plant number of the official plant shall be set forth if it does not appear on the packaging material. Such other material as the Administrator may approve may also be included within such shield. However, the grade mark

for ready-to-cook poultry may be used only when the product is identified as having been inspected by Federal inspectors or by inspectors of any other inspection system acceptable to the Administrator. The grade mark illustrated in Figure 1 of this section may, until July 1, 1953, be used to officially identify graded dressed poultry; *Provided*, That the word "dressed" is used in lieu of the words "ready-to-cook" and the other applicable information required in this paragraph is cortained within the grade mark.

Example of Grade Mark for Ready-to-Cook Poultry



FIGURE 1.

(b) Form of inspection mark. The inspection mark approved for use on inspected and certified edible products shall be contained within a circle and contain the following wording: "Inspected for Wholesomeness by U. S. Department of Agriculture." The form and arrangement of such wording shall be as indicated in the example in Figure 2 hereof. In addition, the plant number of the official plant shall be set forth if it does not appear on the packaging material.



FIGURE 2